Alabama

Political - 1930 Elections.

Record Revi
Heflin's Negro
Stand All Talk

Sincerity For Supremacy Of Whites Belied By G. O. P. Alliance

Voted Like Blacks

Wave Hoover Rode Also Washed In DePriest

By RUSSELL KENT
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—One of the many inconsistencies of Tom Heflin's campaign in his desperate effort to have the voters of Alabama return him to the Senate is his explanation, among others, for his failure to support the Democratic presidential nominee in 1928 on the ground of his charge that Gov. Smith favored social equality of the races.

But Heflin's present attitude in that regard is only a little less inconsistent than his use of this same excuse back in 1928. Two years ago Senator Heflin was saying many of the same things he is saying today about himself as the great defender of the Caucasian race but it is strange to recall that at the same time he was deriding the regular Democrats of Alabama for their plea that the Democratic party is the political organization that stands for white supremacy.

In his famous speech at Dothan Oct. 29, 1928, Senator Heflin referred to the color issue in the campaign and he ridiculed the Democrats of Alabama in characteristic fashion by telling a story Here is what Tom Heflin told:

"I saw a fine cartoon the other day in a Georgia paper. There stood a farmer with an expression of amusement on his face—a little negro boy standing near looking as though he were frightened half to death as an Al Smith supporter ran by screaming at the top of hising voice: 'Nigger! nigger! help, help!' And the farmer laughingly said, 'Don't be frightened boy, that fellow isn't scared He's just trying to scare me.'"

Heflin Singing Same Tune

Senator Heflin in 1928 and now in 1930, has had considerable to say about Al Smith and the negroes.

The fact is Al Smith is not now a candidate for office. He was a candidate two years ago. So was Herbert Hoover a candidate two years ago and Senator Heflin supported Hoover.

The same wave of votes that sent Mr. Hoover into the White House also washed into public office Oscar DePriest, a negro Republican of Chicago, who sits in the House of Representatives as the member from the first Illinois district.

Before white supremacy was reestablished in Alabama by the Democratic party and the bitter reconstruction days were ended, Alabama was represented in the lower house of Congress by three negroes. They were sent there as representatives from polls dominated by federal bayonets. Of these three negro congressmen from Alabama, two came from what is now the fourth district where the so-called "independents" and their Republican allies are now trying to defeat Representative Lamar Jeffers, the Democratic nominee for reelection. The negro congressmen were Benjamin S. Turner, who served in the 42nd Congress and Jere Haralson, who served in the 44th Congress, both from Selma, while from Montgomery the Republicans sent James T. Rapier to the 43rd Congress So much for the history which Tom Heflin would have the people of Alabama forget.

Tom Heflin has talked about Al Smith and the negroes. Tom Heflin supported Herbert Hoover in 1928. John R. Hawkins, of Washington, a negro, seconded Mr. Hoover's nomination at Kansas City in the Spring of 1928 and in the campaign that year he was chairman of the executive committee of the colored voters division of the Republican National Committee.

Attack On South Balked

One of the first acts of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives after the 1928 election was to drive through in the committee of the whole an amendment to a bill which amendment, proposed by Representative Tinkham, Republican of Massachusetts, would have reduced Southern representation in Congress so long as the South did not let negroes vote without restriction as to the qualification of all voters. This amendment was stricken out before the bill passed only because New York and other Eastern Democrats joined with Southern Democrats and trades were made by Democratic members with some of the Northwestern Republicans.

Not only did Oscar DePriest come to Congress as a Republican member but his wife, a woman of color, was one of six guests at a special tea given at the White House early in the Hoover administration.

If Senator Heflin wishes to continue the role of the great upholder of white supremacy it would appear from this record that he has considerable explaining to do to his constitutents as to the present condition which has brought about an alliance of his forces and the Republicans in Alabama."

Political-1930 Elections.

Alabama.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
Tuesday, October 7, 1930

NEGRO INTERUPT'D WHILE SPEAKING FOR HEFLIN AT OPP

Said All "De Bes' Folks of Elba And Mos' All Of De Bes' Folks Of Opp For Heflin"

OPP, ALA., Sept. 29—People who happened to be passing the corner at the American Bank & Trust Company Saturday at the right moment got a glimpse of old-fashioned politics that reminded older citizens of reconstruction days.

A colored gentleman who was a stranger to most of the people here took a stand at the corner and began preaching politics. The gentleman of color had a crowd jammed thick around him during a time of the day when the sidewalks are crowded in Opp on Saturdays. The colored politician was preaching politics while his audience listened attentatively.

Abmout the time he got in a good way laying it off with his hands Frenchman like, Mr. Jacob Benton, an aggressive Democrat, came up. Just about that time the colored speaker said, "All de bess people in Elba gwinna vote fo' Heflin, and mos' of de bes' folks here in Opp gwinna vote fo' Heflin.'

Mr. Benton came up during the old days when white men of the South disallowed colored politicians to tell them that "all he bes' folks" are anti-democrats. No sooner than it took him to speak, Mr. Benton said to the negro, "Look here, you black rascal, you and Tom Heflin are just about alike any how and I'll give you a minute to get out of town." Then seeing that a minute was more time than he wanted him to take Mr. Benton divided the time by sixty and in a somewhat pitched voice and in a language the negro understood, said I'll give you just one second!" By this time the colored politician had made an opening through the crowd and was heading up Main street.

Citizens believed the negro was drunk and called a policeman who went to overtake the negro, stopping him near the corner of Main street and West Avenue. The policeman bid him, the negro, get in the car but the Negro said, "No, sah, I ain't done to LaFayette.

The negro carried a small bucket, supposedly his lunch bucket, and a sack over his shoulder. But when he dashed away from the policeman at the corner of Main and West he scattered cold biscuits and the contents of his sack along a distance of several yards.

The incident served as a beginning for real politics in Opp during this campaign, the first real politics we have had this fall. The other political feature of the day was a speech by Judge Hugh Locke, independent candidate for governor, running mate of Senator Heflin. for whom the negro was talking when the incident begun. nothin' and I's not gwine-a get in dat kah." The policeman took hold of the Negro's arm as he told the negro to get in, but the Negro flung the policeman several feet backward and took advantage of the opportunity to dash away, quitting the street and heading directly toward LaFayette, the home town of Senator Heflin taking a short cut across a wooded lot with the policeman in pursuit.

But as if making a home run the negro soon outdistanced the policeman who fired a few shots into the air as the Negro went out of sight over the hill.

The Negro was seen a few minutes later two miles northeastward from Opp, still running. Nine miles up he asked a citizen the direction of Elba, but didn't want to travel the highway when advised that it was a short distance. It isn't known whether he maintains headquarters at Elba, or just thought Elba would be enroute for the farmer and that while farm legislation has been before the United States Senate and while farmers were suffering for relief Heflin took up the time of the Senate with attacks on Catholics.

Circuit Judge Emmett Thigpen introduced Mr. Bankhead and said that he would be overwhelming elected in November and that Covington county would do her part in keeping the democratic party in Alabama intact.

Political - 1930

Elections.

California.

CALIFORNIA FOLK SPLIT THEIR VOTE

Chicago

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 6—(ANP)—Dividing easily behind Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, Governor Young, and Buron Fitts, district attorney for Los Angeles, all three of whom are gubernational candidates, the 30,000 colored voters of Los Angeles find themselves being beckoned to by leaders in the three different camps. 8-9-30

Fred Roberts, assemblyman from the old 74th district is busy gathering support for the present governor, Young; a young attorney named Alston is the chief salesman of the Rolph interests; and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, newspaper editor, is using her persuasive voice in behalf of the colorful district atorney.

There is some disposition among spectators of the battle for Negro votes to question the wisdom of dividing the few Negro votes rather than lining them up behind a suitable candidate from whom the proper concessions might be obtained.

The election will be held August 26.

ELECTION BRIEFS

As we go to press there is still an uncertainty as to the winner of the nomination on the Republican ticket for Governor. Rolph still maintains a fair lead, while Fitts and Young change places constantly from second to third.

Fred Roberts is an easy winner in the 62nd Assembly District.

E. C. Jennings has been given a fairly good vote, which is considered complimentary, as he had little advantage and little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the voting public.

Old-time politicians are beginning to advise an investigation of the San Francisco and Alameda county vote given Rolph and Young. They say this is the home of tricksters.

The Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. are being credited with the now termed Rolph victory. The dry forces have been defeated by the short-sightedness of their foremost dry organizations.

FRED WILLIAMS.

ROBERTS WINS IN CALIFORNIA

Independent

11-15-30

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—Frederick M. Roberts, for two years representing the 62d assembly district of California in the state legislature, was practically unopposed for re-election in his district and won easily over his white Democratic opponent.

Hilton A. Phillips, well known character actor and the person who caused federal investigations to be started with regard to the motion picture, "Ingagi," was defeated for congress. He was the first person of the Race to make the race in this state for the national house.

Political-1930
Elections.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
POST

SEP 2 9 1930

NEGRO VOTERS SEEK RETURN OF NORTHEY

Petition Asks Republican Heads to Name Him Second District Chief.

A petition signed by more than 100 South End Negro voters in the Second district, asking the reappointment of Andrew J. Northey as district chairman, is in the hands of J. William Hope, Republican Town chairman, it became known today.

This is the second petition for Northey's return, the first having been a resolution passed by the Second district Republican club and signed by several score of members present at a special meeting to which Northey, president of the club was not invited.

Chairman Hope said today that he has still a great deal of preliminary work to complete before he can announce his appointments. Roughly he has determined upon no more than one-half the 12.

It was learned this forenoon that the appointment of the vice-chairmen by Vice-Chairman Ella G. Fleck may be postponed beyond the time of Hope's announcement, due to extended problems in several sections.

The forecast is that the appointments of both men and women will be a big surprise to the party.

Political - 1930
Elections.

D. C.

DR. WEST NAMED HEALTH MINISTER FOR ABYSSINIA

Washington Daily
7-4-30
Washington D.C.

Sails With Wife From New York On Steamer Ile de France

TO BUILD MODERN HEALTH PROGRAM FOR COUNTRY

Plans To Recruit Fifty Skilled Physicians For Work In African Empire

Dr. John B. West, graduate of the Howard Medical School, has recently been appointed Minister of Health of Abyssinia.

Dr. West and his wife, Mrs. Muriel Stewart West, sailed Monday from New York on the steamship Il De France. It will take three weeks to make the trip. The appointment came to Dr. West while he was in Kansas City, Mo., visiting relatives of Mrs. West. The couple had recently been married.

Born in Washington

Dr. West is a native of Washington and is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles I. West. Dr. West, Sr., is professor of topographical and chemical anatomy in the Howard Medical School.

The new minister spent two years at Dunbar High School and completed his high school at Wil- on Academy, Easthampton, Mass. He obtained his premedical and medical training at Howard University, where he was the first president of the Mu Delta Phi Fraternity, of high scholarship basis. He is 25 years old.

To Recruit 50 Doctors

Young Dr. West became known to King Ras Tafair, of Abyssinia, through the king's nephew, Malachu E. Bayen, a freshman in the Howard Medical School, who was responsible for the appointment. He became the chum of Dr. West at Howard and on his return to Abyssinia last summer he told his uncle of young West and interested the emperor in a modern health program. The plan is to recruit 50 colored physicians for the Ethiopian empire under the direction of Dr. West.

It was the wish of the emperor that Dr. West have everything necessary for his passage to Abyssinia and sent $2,000 to a Kansas City Bank. Some difficulty was had securing this sum from the bank and the sailing was postponed for two weeks. It was necessary for Dr. West to go to New York before his identity was thoroughly established.

20 Million People

The country, with 20,000,000 inhabitants, has no colored doctors, medical work being in charge of French, British and Italians. With the completion of a new dam this spring, it is ready for modern sanitation and a health program. Dr. West will recruit sanitary engineers as well as physicians, following a survey of the country. He will aim to establish a medical college, nurse training and hospital facilities throughout the country, after returnng to Vienna, Austria, and to the United States, for training as an eye specialist. The Ras Tafari, who has eye trouble, especially desired completion of this training program.

JUDGE HUESTON SWORN IN AS P. O. SOLICITOR

Washington Herald
7-4-30
Washington, D.C.

Position Never Before Held By Colored Man; Was Judge For Years

Judge William C. Hueston, of Gary, Ind., was sworn in Tuesday morning by the chief clerk of the Postoffice Department in the office of Postmaster Walter Brown, as Assistant Solicitor of the Department.

The new Assistant Solicitor will occupy a position never before held by a colored man. He has been a judge in the Municipal Court of Gary for several years. The office of commissioner of education of Elks was originated by him and involves an annual expenditure of $50,000 in scholarships to colleges and universities for boys and girls. This office was opened here yesterday at 930 U Street N. W. The judge was entertained at a banquet Monday night at the White- w by the Past Exalted Rulers' Council of Elks.

KANSAS LAWYER SCHEDULED TO SUCCEED HOWARD

Washington Post
7-4-30
Washington, D.C.

D. B. Henderson Plans To Take New Post Here About July 15

Attorney D. B. Henderson, of Kansas City, Kans., will succeed Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, as Special Assistant to Attorney General Mitchell, according to reliable information received here this week.

Attorney Henderson is in Kansas City and is winding up his affairs there in order to come to Washington.

Attorney Henderson's designation to this position, as a protege of Senator Allen, of Kansas, will fill one of the positions as special assistant held by colored men during the Coolidge administration, the one formerly held by W. W. Matthews, of Boston, with assignment to San Francisco, not having yet been filled.

Mr. Henderson, it was said, at the time of his recent visit here, has made an enviable record as assistant county prosecutor in Kansas. He is more widely known as a fraternal man and lawyer than as a politician.

So far, it appears that Senators who voted for Judge Parker are the ones who are getting Negro appointments. This is taken to reflect the feeling of the President, who seems to be ready to reward those senators who stood by the White House in the Parker case.

Appointment Of Monroe Complies With Hoover's Policies For Haiti

Pittsburgh Courier
7-12-30

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Appointment of Dana G. Monro as United States minister to Haiti last week complies with the sequent steps suggested by President Hoover's commission which investigated conditions growing out of the American occupation and submitted recommendations for the restoration of the government to the Haitian people.

The United States minister, whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate last Friday, will replace the American high commissioner, General John H. Russell, whose activities have been severely criticized by both Americans and Haitians.

Abolition of the office of high commissioner was recommended by President Hoover's commission as one of the sequent steps which will ultimately lead to a withdrawal of the United States military forces from Haiti. The duties of the office as well as those of diplomatic representative will be taken over by Mr. Monro.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Independent
7-19-30

The United States minister will also be charged with the duty of carrying out the early Hatianization of the services with the object of having Haitians experienced in every department of the government ready to take over full responsibility at the expiration of the existing treaty with the United States.

General Russell was appointed American high commissioner after peace and order had been restored in Haiti by the United States marines in 1920. He had served in Haiti from almost the beginning of the American occupation. He was given the duty of co-ordinating and directing the efforts of the treaty officials. He was a military commander, but in order that he might also have the highest civilian rank it was decided not to appoint an American minister.

President Hoover's commission, which recommended his replacement by a civilian minister, praised General Russell's "whole-hearted and single-minded devotion to the interests of Haiti as he conceived them, his unremitting labor and his patient and painstaking efforts to bring order out of chaos and to reconstruct a governmental machine which had been largely destroyed by years of abuse incapacity and anarchy."

Haitians however charged that the actual government of Haiti during General Russell's regime was in his hands supported by the military forces of the United States. Former President Borno and his council of state were described as his puppets and through these agencies the liberties of the people were restricted, the freedom of the press abridged, the independence of the courts interfered with, and the right of franchise denied.

Appointment of a high commissioner displeased United States Senators. Ambassadors and ministers are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. General Russell's appointment was not confirmed by the Senate. He was a military officer in control of American troops and, according to Senator William H. King, Democrat of Utah, "the military ruler of Haiti."

Mr. Monro, who will succeed General Russell, and be the accredited diplomatic representative of the United States, was the chief of division of Latin-American affairs in the state department.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JUDGE HUESTON'S APPOINTMENT

What we may say in this editorial about the appointment of William C. Hueston as Solicitor of the Post Office Department by Postmaster General Brown must not be construed as a reflection on Mr. Hueston in any sense. The personality of the man is left out, and only the motive of the appointment is in mind. We have high personal regard for the Judge.

The point we make is, the Race should not accept the appointment of Judge Hueston, or one Henderson to Perry Howard's old job as a recognition of the Race's right to hold public office in common with other American citizens, or as a fitting reward for party loyalty or service. The present Administration is thoroughly lily white, and its one effort is to impress the Negro that htsi is a white man's country and the Negro is an alien so far as the Government is concerned. These appointments were made as a reward

to Senators Allen and Watson for voting for the confirmation of Parker. These senators had raised hell with the Negroes in their states and arrayed the Negro voters against them by their vote for Judge Parker, and the Administration handed these Parkerites these plums to strengthen them with black voters in their states; and in consequence of the motive, the Race cannot accept these appointments as any recognition of our Group as a political factor in the Party welfare.

Neither Negro influence nor political weight brough about these appointments, but they were purely an effort to help two senators who had betrayed the confidence of their colored constituents by assisting the President in an effort to ram down their throats a race hater. We should rather spurn the appointments than approve them. We should neither bow our heads, be bought, or bulldozed. We should vote against every man who overlooks our interest on the grounds of race. We should not quit the Party, but stay on the inside and drive from its councils those who betray its principles, be he President or constable.

Political - 1930

Elections

Florida

ELECT RACE MAN MAYOR

3/29/30

Pittsburgh Pa

ORMOND, Fla., Mar. 27—Ormond is all agog with excitement over the election of Isaac H. Sawyer as Mayor. Ormond is six miles from Daytona. There were 348 registered Negro voters, which was the balance of power. Sawyer hails from Massachusetts.

NINE NEGROES ENTER FLORIDA COUNTY RACE

Constitution

5-1-30

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 8.—(AP)—Negro candidates have entered political races in Escambia county for the first time since reconstruction days. Nine negroes have qualified as candidates for republican committeemen of Escambia county and have submitted their oaths at the office of Langley Bell, circuit clerk.

The candidates are Daniel H. Harris, J. F. Coleman, Spencer Hunter, J. E. Stoddard, N. A. Jones, Charles Ricks, D. B. Palmer, J. J. Moore and A. [illegible]. Their election is subject to the republican primary, which will be held with the democratic primary on June 3.

Atlanta Ga

No comment from local republican leaders was forthcoming over the qualification of the negro candidates. T. T. Wentworth, Jr., county tax collector, said poll tax payments by negroes had been unusually heavy.

Negroes Enter Race For Party Position

Associated

5-8-30

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 8—(AP)—Negro candidates have entered political races in Escambia County for the first time since reconstruction days.

Nine have qualified as candidates for Republican committeemen of Escambia County and have submitted their oaths at the office of Langley Bell, circuit clerk.

Montgomery Ala

Their election is subject to the Republican primary which will be held June 3.

Political-1930 Elections.

General

NEW YORK WORLD

AUG 17 1930

Foe of Lynching Wins Primary Election

Leonidas Dyer Expects to Fight Mob Murder in Next Congress

By Lester A. Walton

LEONIDAS C. DYER, of anti-lynching fame, expects to be sent back to Washington when the next session of Congress convenes and to introduce another measure calculated to stamp out hangings and burnings at the stake, for he emerged victorious in the primary, winning the Republican nomination in the 12th Missouri district over Walthal Moore, Negro member of the State Legislature.

In the contest, which for weeks bristled with interest and sizzled with excitement, Dyer extricated himself from a political hazard which the opposition predicted would prove to be his Waterloo, polling a vote almost twice as large as his opponent. The result was: Dyer, 8,656; Moore, 4,527.

Negroes in this St. Louis district constitute 80 per cent of the Republican vote. They have been the backbone of the party's strength for years. A quarter of a century ago a Negro physician—Dr. Scott—ran for Congress on an independent ticket and gave the G. O. P. bosses a big scare. But at the time the mention of Abraham Lincoln's name at a political meeting exercised a more potent and desirable sway over the colored brother's sentimentality than now, and the majority were induced to support the regular Republican aspirant.

There is nothing to prevent Negroes of the 12th Missouri district from sending one of their group to Congress if they seriously make up their minds to do so. They have the voting strength, also master politicians who know the game from A to Z. Charles H. Turpin, who learned much from matching both brain and brawn with the Butlers, local Democratic bosses of thirty years ago, was the first of his race to be elected to office in the state when he became constable. In the recent primary he was nominated for justice of the peace. Then there are Ralph Turner, Harry Arnold, Jeff Covington, Ira Dorsey, Dick Kent, Crittenden Clark, Homer Phillips and Langston Harrison.

House Passed Lynching Bill

In Chicago, Negroes in the 1st Illinois district, although in the majority, were implacable in their opposition to electing a member of their group to Congress, believing that the late Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, would serve them the best. At Madden's death they honored Oscar De Priest, who represents the richest district in his state.

In St. Louis, Negroes of the 12th Missouri district have stood behind Leonidas Dyer because of his consistent fight to have enacted by Congress a law placing full responsibility for a lynching on the sheriff and other officials and also on the county in which hanging or burning takes place. They do not question Dyer's sincerity in introducing his favorite bill session after session, and are mindful of the enemies he has made, especially among Southern Congressmen hostile to any such federal legislation. Once Representative Dyer succeeded in getting his measure passed by the House of Representatives, but it met the usual fate in the Senate.

In 1928 Dyer's Democratic opponent for Congress was Joseph L. McLemore, a young Negro lawyer. The present incumbent received 24,686 votes and McLemore 17,720. In Dyer's home precinct, which is white, he lost to McLemore. In McLemore's home precinct, which is colored, he lost to Dyer.

Missouri will lose three Congressmen in the 1932 reapportionment. St. Louis Negroes are wondering to what extent the change will affect the 12th Missouri district.

According to private and reliable advices from Birmingham, nine Negroes, members of the Robinson family, are lodged in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, one charged with murder and the others held for investigation or safekeeping as the aftermath of the lynching and race riot at Emelle, Ala., July 4. Though leaders and members of the mob are said to be known to the public, no arrests have been made. Sheriff Will T. Scales is accused of participation in the lynching.

The serious race clash started over an altercation between Clarence Boyd, white, who attempted to collect an account for a second-hand storage battery from Esau Robinson, who protested that he had been overcharged. Boyd is said to bear a reputation for getting into quarrels with Negroes. Jerry Manias claims Boyd beat him because he refused to leave his field to drive cows for Boyd. Joe Browning, a land owner, alleges he had trouble with Boyd because he resented his bulldozing tactics.

Victim Respected As Hard Worker

The casualty list of the whites has increased to three with the reported death of Jim Ayres, who was mortally wounded in the siege at the Robinson home. Grover Boyd and Charlie Marrs were the other victims. The Negroes slain were John Newton Robinson and his sons—Jacob and Esau—the latter having been lynched; and Mrs. James Eyer, who was motoring with her husband when the mob crossed their path.

The property damage wrought by the mob is estimated at $60,000, which includes the burning of four homes and destruction of crops of Negro farmers. For a week following the outbreak Negroes assert they received no mail, Bryant Richardson, rural delivery man, failing to give them service.

Several Negroes have been assaulted since the riot but relations are less strained and an effort is being made by responsible white citizens to bring about a respect for law and order. Gov. Bibb has ordered a sweeping investigation of the disgraceful occurence by the grand jury at the special term of the Sumter County Circuit Court.

Joe Newton Robinson, head of the Robinson clan, who lost his life in the riot, was a hard-working, thrifty citizen. He owned considerable property and was a heavy taxpayer. He was active in church affairs, occasionally serving as substitute preacher. He and members of his family were respected by the better element of white people.

Emelle, Ala., is a small community in Sumter County near the Mississippi line and in the heart of the notorious peonage district. It has a third class post office and five stores, but no bank.

HARLEM ELECTS 2 RACE DEMOCRATS FOR CITY JUDGES

Democrats Make Serious Inroads On G. O. P. Strength

HEFLIN DEFEATED

Lankford Wins Impressively Over Deal In Va. Contest

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—With only eleven precincts missing, Oscar DePriest was conceded victory in his race for reelection to the United States Congress by over 8,000 votes. DePriest in statement said: "In the midst of the Democratic landslide the integrity of my district is maintained." He overcame an early lead of Harry Baker, his white opponent.

Judge Albert B. George was defeated. State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts was reelected. George W. Blackwell, Harris B. Gaines, William Warfield, all colored representatives, State Legislature, were reelected.

The colored districts went Republican and for Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick. Lanston was defeated for County Commissioner.

DePriest's victory established him as one of Illinois' most powerful politicians.

BALTIMORE, Md.—With eighty-eight out of one hundred and three precincts in, three colored candidates for the Maryland House of Delegates, Dr. James A. White, Linwood Koger, and Lewis H. Davenport, were one thousand votes behind.

There were numerous developments in Tuesday's elections that held more than ordinary interest for Negro Americans. That members of the race are voting more "for principle" and less for party was manifest, especially in Ohio and Illinois, normally Republican States, where in the former the race vote forsook Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick in her race for the United States senate, and in the latter it went heavily against Senator McCulloch, Republican, probably causing his defeat. Senator McCulloch is one of the Pro-Parker senators, and opposition to his reelection was led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Harlem Goes Democratic

For the first time New York's Harlem went Democratic. Two Negroes, Chas. E. Toney and James S. Watson, were elected judges of the newly created tenth district municipal court, defeating Francis E. Rivers and John C. Hawkins, Negro Republican candidates. For the Assembly from the 19th Harlem district Stevens, colored Democrat, defeated Paige, colored Republican. From the 21st Harlem district Paris, white Democrat, defeated Austin colored Republican.

The most interesting development as far as the South is concerned was the defeat in Alabama of Senator J. Thomas Heflin by John D. Bankhead. The Negro vote did not figure in this result to any great extent, although their prayers did, no doubt. Heflin is the most persistent enemy the race has in the United State senate. As Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina, was retired in his party primary last summer, the end of the session of congress which begins on December will witness his affacement as a political figure.

Morrow Wins In New Jersey

Dwight W. Morrow, former ambassador to Mexico, a broad-gauged Republican, generally regarded as being friendly to the Negro, won in his race for the United States senate in New Jersey.

Roosevelt, Ritchie

Negro Americans will be pleased with the overwhelming victory of Governor Franklin Roosevelt in New York, while many will regret that Governor Ritchie won over Broening, Republican, in Maryland.

Virginia's Second District

Congressman Menalcus Lankford, of the second Virginia district deserved reelection on his record and got it by an impressive majority. The votes and sympathies of the colored people of the second district were with Mr. Lankford.

BACK RACE NOMINEES, OTHERS GO BY BOARDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(By ANP)—Smashing right and left through districts normally Republican, the Democratic party swept the off-year senatorial and congressional elections last week, in a nation-wide victory.

It was a triumph of landslide proportions in which dissatisfaction with the Hoover administration, prohibition, unemployment and, insofar as Negro voters were concerned, charges of party indifference, combined to turn the tremendous majorities of two years ago into a shambles of defeat, with control of the Senate and House hanging by a majority of one.

In practically every section of the country where Negroes are a definite factor politically there was a swing toward the democracy. In New York two colored Tammany candidates for

municipal judgeships, Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson, were swept to victory in a contest in which for the first time in years democrats carried Harlem. James E. Stephens, Democrat, went to the Legislature.

In Chicago the highly organized colored Republican forces held fast, but Democratic gains were large.

Oscar DePriest went back to Washington as the only Negro congressman in the nation with a vote of 23,805 against the unknown white, Baker, who polled 16,422. Judge Albert B. George, the first Negro in America to be judge of a court of record, was slashed and cut unmercifully in the white districts and trailed far back. Senator Adelbert H. Roberts and the five colored members of the lower Illinois house—George Blackwell, Harris B. Gaines, William E. King, Charles J. Jenkins and William Warfield, were re-elected.

In the three colored wards, the Second, Third and Fourth, James Hamilton Lewis, wet Democratic senatorial nominee, received 19,376 votes, almost half as many as Ruth Hanna McCormick, who polled 41,-019. That vote represents a significant Democratic gain. These three colored districts, however, were the only wards in Chicago carried by Mrs. McCormick.

In Philadelphia, where Negro voters are reputed to follow blindly what the Vare machine dictates, numerous colored leaders and candidates broke away from their traditional stand-pat Republicanism and followed the Vares in supporting the Democratic liberal, Hemphill. Pinchot and the Negro legislative candidates, including Samuel Hart, carried the colored districts handily, despite the defection.

In Kansas City, Mo., the Democrats made another clean sweep, the Negro legislator, I. Amasa Knox, going down to defeat, as well as their Republican candidates for justices of peace and constable.

St. Louis elected a colored member of the Legislature, Frank W. Clegg; a justice of the peace in the person of Charley Turpin, well-known former theater owner, and a constable, Langston Harrison.

In Kansas, Senator Henry J. Allen, a pet of the Hoover administration, lost, despite the heroic efforts of Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General Henderson, dispatched there to help the cause. The Negro vote was light, but rallied to the support of Dr. William M. Blount, colored member of the Kansas Legislature, who was re-elected handily.

It was in Ohio where the revolt against the administration attitude was most clearly drawn. There the fight led by the N. A. A. C. P. was centered upon Senator Roscoe McCullough, who had been singled out because of his vote for Judge John J. Parker. The colored Republican leaders, including the Cleveland office-holders and members of the colored campaign headquarters division in Columbus, supported the regular ticket, but were unable to hold the voters in line. McCullough was reported by Republican state headquarters in Columbus "to have had the solid vote of the Negro districts against him."

Perry B. Jackson, young and energetic member of the Ohio Legislature, won a return to his seat, but Alexander H. Martin, able lawyer, went down to defeat in his quest of a seat as a Common Pleas Court judge in the avalanche of straight Democratic votes.

While the National Association is claiming a share in the victory in Ohio, in Delaware, another state in which they made a stalwart fight, the "Parker senator" won. Senator Hastings, Republican administration supporter, triumphed over former Senator Bayard, despite the spell-binding of W. E. B. DuBois and George Schuyler, and the opposition of Negro cohorts backed by part of the DuPont family.

Detroit for the first time in its history sent a colored man to the State Senate in the person of John Roxborough.

West Virginia elected Stewart A. Calhoun to the Legislature.

In Boston there was a last-minute defection of Democratic leaders from Senator-elect Coolidge's banner. They accused Coolidge and his managers of ignoring them.

The administration forces here in Washington sent spell-binders into doubtful territory whenever they were requested. Assistant Solicitor William C. Hueston and Rev. J. C. Olden bore the brunt of the battle in Ohio. Perry W. Howard and Mrs. George C. Williams worked in Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. In Chicago the only imported speaker was Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, who went at the invitation of Mr. De Priest. She made a reputation with the vivid, brusque and decidedly breezy stories and epigrams with which she regaled her audiences.

Negro Republican leaders generally, speaking not for publication, are expressing either satisfaction or adopting an "I told you so" attitude. It is no secret that Negro political leaders feel they have been ignored by the Hoover administration. Those who have been in contact with the White House here are said to feel that the administrative assistants who surround the President are responsible for much of the indifference with which they acclaim Negro problems are regarded.

Negroes don't feel at home at the White House any more. Under the smooth-talking, almost back-slapping lily-white Bascom Slemp there was a hearty welcome, with the latch-string hanging out. Seeing Coolidge was no trick at all. The same atmosphere was apparent at the Republican National Committee headquarters when the New England William Butler was chairman. The leaders don't relish the efficient, cool and even indifferent reception with which their ideas and proposals have been received from the new party chiefs.

Actually, there have been more Negro appointments made under Hoover than under Coolidge, but they have been put over in such a manner that the administration has received scant credit for them.

While appointments have been made, they have been handed out at the request of administration senators, with Negro leaders having no part in their selection.

The loss of the gains made in the southern states during the presidential campaign may perhaps puncture the dream of extension of Republican outposts into Dixie. In that case there would seem to be foreshadowed a return to conventional party effort cultivating votes where they count.

In the meantime, Negroes probably feel that they are no worse off than they were before Nov. 4 came, with a fighting chance for greater recognition and more consideration than they would have received had the Republicans won.

Political - 1930

Elections.

General.

NEGRO VOTERS TAKING MINOR PART IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — The off-year congressional and sensatorial campaign has but a week to go. Whether the republicans will lose their majority of 103 in the House of Representatives or gain enough senate seats to off-set the democratic - progressive combination in the upper legislative body, no one will know until the first Tuesday in November has passed.

The newspapers have been full of claims and counter-claims. The two national committees, democratic and republican, have issued reams of statements; the democrats accusing the republicans of wrecking prosperity, while the Hooverites are trying to prove the depression, the drought, and the general hard times not their fault. They vary their onslaughts with a little tariff and world court argument, none of which made much impression on the Negro voter. There has been no outstanding Negro issue except the usual complaint of nothing having been done "for the Race." Even unemployment and hard-times rarely press colored voters as being a worthwhile political issue. They look on their politics not as Americans, but as black ones. The national issues really won't make much difference in the vote. Local organization, the popularity of individual candidates, and local conditions usually decide the day in an off-year election. 10-31-30

Neither of the parties has spent much money and neither had any national headquarters organization among Negroes. Democratic activity though has been out of all proportion to the size of their treasury. The democrats report having collected a total nationally of only $42,000. They have had Negro workers out plugging on the wet issue, however, for three months. Two of those in the west were women. The rumor is that Raskob is launching these efforts privately.

Republican headquarters in Chicago had a colored messenger, while at Washington there were a dozen colored employees in the same capacity. That seems to be the extent to which the brethren were used except for a few speaking engagements. John R. Hawkins who during the campaign two years ago was chairman of the colored voter's division, sought to revive that organization and presented a set-up to Robert Lucas, the young Kentuckian whom Postmaster General Walter Brown selected as chairman of the executive committee of the republican national committee. Mr. Lucas is a nice, agreeable chap, evidently placed in his post to keep the public away from the real chairman, senator Simeon D. Fess of Parker fame. Mr. Lucas is an order taker, rather than an executive, however, and could only accept Mr. Hawkin's report and suggestion with a smile promising to do what he could. Mr. Hawkins is still waiting.

Robert R. Church and Col. Roscoe Simmons are said to have put a similar proposition up to Congressman Will R. Wood, who as chairman of the republican congressional committee, had charge of the western headquarters at Chicago. The plan which had been worked out by Mr. Simmons is said to have called for Mr. Church to serve as director of activities.

Congressman Wood pled lack of funds. Roscoe could have some speaking engagements but even these were not paying well this year. No other national figures seem to have offered to assume activity.

So nationally, the Negro has figured little. Locally in the doubtful states, the situation is different. Ohio, Indiana, and Ilinois are three localities where the votes of Negroes will play an important part.

In Indiana and Ohio the state republican organizations have developed colored divisions, the one being formed as a last minute necessity, in Ohio only two weeks before the campaign closed. In Indiana no major offices such as senator or governor are at stake, but the republican organization is striving to retain power. The democrats have made some gains winning the support of such leaders as F. B. Ransom, but by and large it looks as though the Negroes of the state will stay in the fold of the G. O. P. An unsuccessful attempt was made to link the republicans up with the Marion lynching. The recent activity of the republican attorney general in starting an investigation is expected to offset any efforts in that direction. Dr. Sumner Furniss heads the colored republicans with Attorney Robert L. Bailey as chief spell-binder. Among the developments has been the proof that Judge Billy Huesston owes his appointment in the post office department not to Senator Jim Watson but to Congressman Will R. Wood, in whose district Gary is. Senator Watson has been taking the credit and bowing gracefully.

The Ohio N. A. A. C. P. has been leading the effort to defeat the Parker voting republican, Senator McCullough. The Negro republican leaders of the state kept very quiet, when the national association began its onslaught. Many of them were perhaps secretly and personally in sympathy with the plan to depose McCullough, but they could not afford to show it. As the campaign drew to a close, however, the regular organization cracked its whip and Bundy Payne and Davis of Cleveland, Godman and Bryant of Columbus, Hall and Beatty of Cincinnati are found going down the line for the regular ticket. Union labor has McCullough marked also a 'yellow dog' contract' advocate and he will be lucky if he scrapes through.

Mrs. McCormick and Negro Vote

She would ordinarily get the solid colored vote, because little campaigning has been done among Negroes by her rivals and colored people generally like her; if the position of the Mayor Thompson-City Hall was certain. Word is going down the line that Thompson will give Mrs. McCormick the double cross trading the senatorship to the democrats for local offices to help his impending candidacy to succeed him self as mayor. If that is true she will los the second and third ward support, because Mayor Thompson controls the colored leaders there absolutely. "Ham" Lewis in that case would get a good colored vote despite the fact that in a recent campaign he made a speech in which he said, "America is a white man's country."

Oscar DePriest is up for re-election. His friends are watching narrowly the report that the democrats aided by downtown business firms, who are not proud of their Negro representative, have raised a big fund to defeat him. In the first ward, which is a part of DePriest's district, where the democrats control, their candidate for the state senate was withdrawn giving the white republicans no especial reason to fight to get out a large vote. That probably insures a total white vote for the democrat. DePriest is campaigning hard, however. Unlike two years ago when he made the race, he now has the solid backing of the Negro voters. His popularity has increased many fold since he took office.

In New York the judgeships and the governor's race absorb attention. Two Tammany Negroes are running against two regular republican Negroes for two municipal judgeships which pay $12,000 per year each. Two colored men will get the jobs, no matter which party wins. In Pennsylvania the governorship fight holds the center of the stage. Gene Rhodes is leading the Pinchot fight in Philadelphia though the regular organization would like to ditch the former Bull Mooser. In Oklahoma, Republican Negroes are fighting to keep hill-billy "Alfalfa Bill" Murray from becoming governor. A group of Negro democrats are supporting him, although in the past he has stood for segregation, disfranchisement, and every other evil. In North Carolina, they are wondering whether the senatorial investigation committee will find any democratic money spent with Negroes to secure the unusually heavy Negro vote cast in the recent Simmons defeat.

And so the off-year campaign goes on toward the polls, concerning itself chiefly with local issues and with the Negroes' interest and activity almost entirely local.

Negroes Are Elected, But Not in Kansas City

ST. LOUIS ELECTS CLEGG TO STATE ASSEMBLY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)—The election of Atty. Frank W. Clegg from the third district as a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature assures Negroes of representation in the body, where last term they had three members. Walthall Moore left the legislature to see a congressional seat. Knox lost in Kansas City and the other incumbent failed of nomination.

Charles Turpin, former theatre owner and constable, beat Robert Owen, former socialist candidate, for Congress for the position of justice of peace formerly held by Crittendon Clark Langston Harrison and Ira Dorsey were elected constables. Dyer was an easy winner for Congress.

DETROIT SENDS NEGRO TO STATE SENATE

DETROIT. Mich.—(ANP)—To John Roxborough, well known lawyer, goes the opportunity of being the first Negro to sit in the upperhouse of the Michigan legislature. Roxborough polled twice as many votes as his white rival, Karwick. Mr. Roxborough is the husband of the former Lottie Grady, well known musical comedy and Pekin theatre star.

OHIO KEEPS MAN IN LEGISLATURE; LOSES JUDGE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP)—Percy B. Jackson, after a close fight, was reelected to the Ohio state legislature, from Cuyahoga county. Alexander H. Martin, candidate for common pleas court judge who also had to survive a country-wide vote rather than a district contest, was defeated. The consistent slashing in Negro districts of the Republican senator, Roscoe McCulloch, as well as the straight Democratic tickets voted in the Negro districts helped to carry Mayor on to defeat.

WEST VIRGINIA SENDS CALHOUN TO LEGISLATURE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(ANP)—Stuart A. Calhoun was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates Tuesday from McDowell county, the seat of Negro political strength in this state. Calhoun defeated T. Edward Hill, editor of the McDowell Times, whom he succeeded and who had served two terms for the nomination.

PITTSBURGH HAS LEGISLATOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(ANP)—Colored residents of this city are jubilant over the election to the state legislature of Walter E. Tucker from the First District. Mr. Tucker is the first Negro to represent the district in the general assembly. His candidacy was sponsored by the mayor.

CALIFORNIA NEGROES ELATED OVER FLECTION

LOS ANGELES. —(ANP)—Practically all the candidates whose accession to office meant the most to colored citizens were elected in the state-wide elections held here Tuesday.

Unopposed and already in his twelfth year as assemblyman of the 62nd district, Fred Roberts polled his usual heavy vote. The district with boundaries newly changed is one of the largest in the city. But it has less fifty per cent colored population. Many bills that are now state laws were introduced by him, which endeared him to white residents, as well as black, because of their benefit to all classes. The kidnaping bill or school loitering law is one of the most notable ones.

Precinct Vote in Ohio Shows Negroes Cast Their Votes Against McCulloch

NEW YORK—Breaking party lines for the first time on a truly national scale, Negro voters in the election just past contributed strikingly to the defeat of two pro-Parker Senators. McCulloch of Ohio and Allen of Kansas, and made themselves felt as a political force that must be reckoned with.

Election reports from the Ohio conference of N. A. A. C. P., branches, forwarded by the conference president, C. E. Dickinson, show that in three districts in Middletown and it

eight districts in Marion, all mainly colored McCulloch ran behind Bulkley, the democratic candidate in every case, in Youngstown the third ward, mainly colored, gave Bulkley 2,810 against 2,285 for McCulloch, and results in other cities were as follows:

Urbancrest (entirely Negro): Bulkley 112, McCulloch 84.

Canton: preliminary report indicates 4,300 votes, six to one against McCulloch.

Mansfield: preliminary report, Bulkey 600 McCulloch 400.

Zanesville: Bulkley 1,039, McCulloch 568.

Cleveland: unofficial count shows in Wards 18 and 19, predominantly Negro, McCulloch had half or less than half as many votes as Republican candidate for governor. Telegram to N. A. A. C. P., states: "No escaping fact that in Cuyahoga county Negro contribution substantially to McCulloch defeat for without their support Bulkley's majority would have been considerably less." Cuyahoga county gave Bulkley 107,000 of his 150,000 majority.

McCulloch Loses Columbus

In Columbus, Mr. Dickinson reports that his own precinct gave Bulkley 109 votes against 63 for McCulloch, and in F precinct of the same ward where there are only 28 white voters, the vote stood Bulkley 174 and McCulloch 8. "The colored wards went Bulkley by large majorities," writes Mr. Dickinson.

Loses in Akron

From Akron Elmer Martin Lancaster reports from predominantly colored districts the following vote:

Ward	Precinct	Bulkley	McCulloch
2	A	75	64
2	E	98	43
5	E	163	28
5	D	89	51
5	P	90	44
8	A	112	99

Parker Nightmares

The campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and organized labor against senators who voted for Judge John J. Parker, white, for the U.S. Supreme Court last spring, undoubtedly caused the defeat of Senator Allen (Rep., Kas.) and the election of his Democratic opponent.

Senator Capper (Rep.) endorsed by the N.A.A.C.P., was elected.

In Ohio, McCulloch (Rep.), pro-Parkerite, fell before the Democratic Buckley.

Three pro-Parker senators were re-elected: Metcalf (R.I.), Hastings (Del.) and Keyes (N.H.), all Republicans.

In Rhode Island from 50 to 87 per cent of the colored vote cut Metcalf.

In Kansas, the Kansas City *Call* declares that Allen could have won had he received the usual colored vote.

In Ohio, Akron colored districts voted: McCulloch 329, Buckley 629. An entirely colored town, Urbancrest, voted: Buckley 112, McCulloch 84. Canton voted the pro-Parker McCulloch down, 6-1.

In this way the good work went on last week and the N.A.A.C.P. made good its promise to arouse the people against those who made the defeat of Parker so difficult. There are still other pro-Parker senators on the list of the association which has a long arm and a longer memory.

That Parker vote is proving a nightmare to many a politician.

Lessons and Echoes From the National Election

Some reflections and lessons that the leaders of the Republican Party might learn and investigate with great benefit to themselves and for the good of the party.

Experience is the best school to graduate from and it has been said with much wisdom, that fools will learn in no other.

The virgin announcement of the Hoover administration was the repudiation of all southern political organizations where the Negro was a potent factor upon the grounds that they were corrupt. The state of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina were marked for slaughter, and regular republican organizations of sixty years standing were mowed down like cattle, and carpetbaggers and lily-whites were placed in charge of the patronage upon the proposition that they were to build up a 100 per cent white republican party in the South.

Federal officeholders were permitted to violate every principle of civil service, manipulate political conventions, appoint themselves to office, dictate the appointment of others, and to raise hell in general. White men in Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Virginia, accused of selling offices, were permitted to continue to trade and barter off federal offices without molestation. Not one iota of proof was produced to prove that one Negro in America had sold office, but proof was abundant that white men had sold public office. But, a white man was innocent because he was white, in spite of positive proof to the contrary, and a Negro was guilty because he was black, in spite of the fact that juries said they were not guilty.

Old line regular organizations in the North and East were ignored and reformers and adventurers were put in charge. The chairmen of the National Committee were changed every three or four months in order to hold a machine that would protect lily whites and put Negroes out.

But the day of reckoning came, and the people passed upon the merits and demerits of the administration at Washington and entered judgment against the party, and the story is told in figures and facts that the administration leaders must analyze and ponder with the deepest concern.

The republican administration at Washington has been repudiated by the people of the Nation and there is no gainsaying the facts. The reduction of 103 republican majority to less than a majority in the popular branch of Congress means more than an off year and unemployment. The loss of the Senate to the democrats and insurgents is another thought coming to the republicans worthy of serious consideration.

But, there are some lessons and reflections the republicans may learn that mean more to its future than some of the monumental blunders it has made since March, 1929.

(1st.) The defeat of every republican senator who voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker as an expression of the President's feeling towards the Negro, except one, and he trembled in his boots until the last vote in Delaware was counted.

(2nd.) That in every place where the Negro held the balance of power or was a potent factor in the politics of the state, the republicans were defeated. That in Chicago, the only wards that went republican were the second, third, fourth and sixth controlled by Negroes; that the only republicans elected in Chicago were the seven Negroes, and every white republican offering for office was defeated by a democrat.

(3rd.) That the Negro is naturally a republican, but is no longer a slave to be considered on election day and forgotten until the next election day; that he is learning to vote like a white man—not for party labels, but for men and measures, who protect his interests and enforce his rights; that the Negroes did not vote for the democrats on the 4th, but against the policies of the Hoover administration; that the Negroes are still republicans, but opposed to and will vote against men and measures who adopt and enforce unrepublican policies and measures; that unless the Republican Party changes its anti-"nigger" policy, the Negro voters in this country in 1932 will repudiate the Republican Party by helping to elect a democratic president.

Democratic disfranchisement is enough, but the Negro will not stand to be disfranchised by the party of Lincoln and their fathers.

(4th.) The Republican Party now better understands that it cannot elect a president or Congress without Negro votes. The Negro holds the balance of power and he is going to use it to his own advantage and to the disadvantage of a white man's party, it matters not what its name may be; it matters not what it may have done for or against us. We are going to live in the future and not in the dead past.

Political-1930

Elections.

General.

THE ELECTION IS OVER AND THE CARDS ARE ALL SET FOR 1932.

The Independent

Well, the people have had an opportunity to express themselves at the ballot box in approval or disapproval of the republican administration at Washington; they have spoken in terms so loud and strong that even the man who runs may read understandingly The cards are stacked for 1932 and the odds are in favor of the Democrats. 11-6-30

The people decided that they could not make bad matters worse and indicated a change of administration at Washington would not prove a bad omen. Hence, an emphatic repudiation of republican policies and failures to carry out platform pledges.

Atlanta, Ga.

The defeat of the G. O. P. in Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maryland, New York and Indiana is proof positive that the Negro resented at the polls the Hoover anti-Negro policies. The Negroes of America do not believe that the President is responsible for the anti-Negro policy of his administration, but that those to whom he has entrusted the political fortunes of his administration are selfishly responsible for the undoing of the Republican Party at the hands of the people Tuesday. The new order of things didn't take with the people. The relegation of all old liners to the rear and the placing of new, inexperienced reformers in charge of the party proved disastrous to the President's new idea of noble experiment.

Our experience has been when a President loses Congress in the middle of his term, a change of administration at Washington naturally follows. The republican administration has been drunk over the accidental victory in the South in 1928, and it set about to eliminate the Negro from the party under carpet-bag rule in the South and to ignore old line leadership in the North.

The party must have a house cleaning and reorganization of the party along sane and constitutional lines if it expects to win in 1932. The race issue must be supplanted by republican principles and policies.

You can't make a party over in a day and maintain your status quo. You can't change national leaders every afternoon without injury to the party. The ditching of Dr. Work and Col Huston did not help. The present chairman proved a handicap rather than a stimulus. Too much of anything is too much. The people of 48 states will never permit one state to run the nation or control the party.

President Hoover ought to succeed himself, but the signs are Roosevelt would lick him. The Democrats are militant and encouraged; the Republicans are sore, divided and discouraged. The people can expect no relief from a Congress where no party accepts responsibility, but they will hold the Republicans to accountability for every ill from which the people suffer—from depression and unemployment to the front.

The Democrats never have cured a national evil, but have always made bad matters worse, but in spite of their records the people turn to them to rebuke the party of the people when adversity displaces prosperity.

It Is Up To Us

Two colored men have been duly elected judges of the Municipal Court of New York. These men are Chas. Toney and James Watson, both capable lawyers and the surprising feature of their success is that they both are Democrats and were elected on the Democratic ticket. They are elected for terms of nine years each and will receive nine thousand dollars per year. It is true that they were elected by the vote of their race and it is also true that where ever there is a consolidated colored vote that it is possible to elect our own to public office regardless of party affiliation.

Whip

Judge Albert B. George of Illinois who before the election, was the only elected judge of his race in America, was defeated. His vote was not limited to his district but was city wide. He ran twenty thousand behind the lowest of the republican judicial candidates and Judge George is a Republican. The only conclusion that we can can draw is that he was cut at least four hundred votes in each of the fifty wards in the city or that he was cut in many of the wards and supported strongly in his own balliwick consisting of three districts or wards. Had he been running on a Democratic ticket he would not have fared any worse. Thus it appears that the colored vote be it Republican or Democratic has a lot to do with electing our own to public office. 11-15-30

Now as never before an intelligent electorate is needed. In these seven northern states where the colored vote is playing such a vital part in elections there must be a keen understanding of party politics or the colored vote will lose its value. It must be understood that there is very little difference between the Democrats and Republicans of the north. It must be realized that while the south is still solid on issues effecting us that the north is not.

Chicago, Illinois

There are northern Republicans who are hostile to us just as there are Democrats. In the south both Democrats and Republicans are hostile. In the south there is racial and religious bigotry while in the north the issues of race and religion are minor and secondary. The colored vote in the north must learn this if he is to advance.

Senators Allen and McCullough, Republicans from Kansas and Ohio, were both defeated and the colored vote had a lot to do with the result. These men voted in the senate to confirm Parker, Hoover's appointee to the Supreme Court, over and above the protest of the colored vote. In Ohio and Kansas the force and power of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was turned loose upon them and they bit the dust ignobly. The colored vote was given to the Democratic candidates. If the Democratic senators, whom we supported against the defeated Republicans, do not play fair with us, and we have every hope that they will, we have at least taught these prejudiced and un-Republicans, like Allen and McCulloch, that we cannot be trifled with and that they must respect us as American citizens if they desire our suffrage. Had the circumstances permitted it the colored vote in Delaware would have been denied nator Hastings for the same reason and t[illegible]nate would have been in the hands of Democrats. Perhaps President Hoover has learned that it is not profitable to ignore the vote of the colored American.

If the same independence in politics is continued as was evidenced on November the 4 a change will be brought about in American affairs. Much more respect will be given to the colored electorate. Perhaps the day and time will return when we will again have Collectors of Internal Revenue, Collectors of Port and Registers of the Treasury and the signs of discrimination and segregation will be torn down form from the wall of the various federal departments in Washington The battle ground of the colored voter has shifted and he now stands in position to elect judges, congressmen and senators as well as take his revenge on those who betray him. It remains with him to vote for men and measures rather than party and precedent.

Nation-Wide Election Results

Seven Candidates Win in Illinois. Hart Victor in Philly. Pittsburgh, Detroit, Charleston, W. Va., Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis and Cleveland Elect Members to Legislature.

Mis-Amer

Mr. DePriest

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—Smashing right and left through districts formally Republican, the Democratic party swept the off-year Senatorial and Congressional elections last week, in a nation-wide victory.

The administration forces here in Washington sent spell-binders into doubtful territory whenever they were requested. Assistant Solicitor William C. Hueston and the Rev. J. C. Olden bore the brunt of the battle in Ohio. Perry W. Howard and Mrs. George C. Williams worked in Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

In Chicago, the only imported speaker was Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, who went at the invitation of Mr. DePriest. She made a reputation with the vivid, brusque, and decidedly breezy stories and epigrams with which she regaled her audiences.

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In Chicago, the highly organized colored Republican forces held fast but Democratic gains were large. Oscar DePriest went back to Washington as the only Negro congressman in the nation, with a vote of 23,805 against the unknown white, Baker, who polled 16,422.

Judge Albert B. George, the first Negro in America to be judge of a court of record, was slashed and cut

NEGRO VOTERS AIDED NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE AT POLLS NOVEMBER 4

Spellbinders Sent by G. O. P. Fail to Check Definite Swing to Democrats In All Parts of Country

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Smashing right and left through districts normally republican, the democratic party swept the off-year senatorial and congressional elections last week, in a nation-wide victory.

It was a triumpn of landslide proportions in which dissatisfaction with the Hoover administration, prohibition, unemployment and insofar as Negro voters were concerned, charges of party indifference, combined to turn the tremendous majorities of two years ago into a shambles of defeat with control of the senate and house hanging by a majority of one.

Swing to Democrats

In practically every section of the country where Negroes are a definite factor politically, there was a swing toward the democracy. In New York two colored Tammany candidates for municipal judgeships, Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson were swept to victory in a contest in which for the first time in years carried Harlem. James E. Stephens, democrat, went to the legislature.

In Chicago, the highly organized colored republican forces held fast, but democratic gains were large. Oscar DePriest went back to Washington as the only Negro congressman in the nation with a vote of 23,000 against the unknown white, Baker, who polled 16,422. Judge Albert B. George, the first Negro in America to be judge of a court of record, was slashed and cut unmercifully in white districts and trailed far back. Senator Adelbert H. Roberts and the five colored members of the lower Illinois house, George Blackwell, Harris B. Gaines, Wm. E. King, Charles J. Jenkins, and William Warfield were re-elected.

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Solid Against McCulloch

It was in Ohio where the revolt against the administration attitude was most clearly drawn. There the fight led by the N. A. A. C. P., was centered upon Senator Roscoe McCulloch, who had been singled out because of his vote for Judge John J. Parker. The colored republican leaders, including the Cleveland officeholders and members of the colored campaign headquarters division in Columbus, supported the regular ticket but were unable to hold the voters in line. McCullough was reported by republican state headquarters in Columbus "to have had the solid vote of the Negro districts against him."

Perry B. Jackson, young and energetic member of the Ohio legislature, won a return to his seat, but Alexander H. Martin, able lawyer, went down to feat in his quest of a seat as a common pleas court judge in the avalanche of straight democratic votes.

Colored Michigan Senator

Detroit, for the first time in its history, sent a colored man to the state senate in the person of John Roxborough.

West Virginia elected Stewart A. Calhoun to the legislature.

In Boston, there was a last minute defection of democratic leaders from senator-elect Coolidge's banner. They accused Coolidge and his managers of ignoring them.

The administration forces here in Washington sent spell-binders into doubtful territory whenever they were requested. Assistant Solicitor W. C. Hueston, and Rev. J. C. Olden bore the brunt of the battle in Ohio. Perry W. Howard and Mrs. George C. Williams worked in Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. In Chicago, the only imported speaker was Miss Nannie Burroughs, who went at the invitation of Mr. DePriest. She made a reputation with the vivid, brusque, and decidedly breezy stories and epigrams with which she regaled her audiences.

Negro Leaders Secretly Pleased

Negro republican leaders generally, speaking not for publication, are expressing either satisfaction or adopting an "I told you so" attitude. It is no secret that Negro political leaders feel they have been ignored by the Hoover administration. Those who have been in contact with the White House here are said to feel that the administrative assistants who surround the president are responsible for much of the indifference with which they acclaim Negro problems are regarded.

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unmercifully in white districts and trailed far back.

Senator Adelbert Roberts and the five colored members of the lower Illinois house, George Blackwell, Harris B. Gaines, William E. King, Charles J. Jenkins, and William Warfield, were re-elected.

In the three colored wards, the second, third and fourth, James Hamilton Lewis, wet Democratic senatorial nominee, received 19,376 votes, almost half as many as Ruth McCormick, who polled 41,019. That vote represents a significant Democratic gain. These three colored districts, however, were the only wards in Chicago carried by Mrs. McCormick.

Hart Wins in Philly

In Philadelphia, where Negro voters are reputed to follow blindly what the Vare machine dictates, numerous colored leaders and candidates broke away from their traditional standpat Republicanism and followed the Vares in supporting the Democratic liberal, Hemphill. Pinchot and the Negro legislative candidates, including Samuel Hart, carried the colored districts handily, despite the defection.

Kansas City, Mo., Loses All

In Kansas City, Missouri, the Democrats made another clean sweep, the Negro legislator, L. Amasa Knox, going down in defeat, as well as the Republican candidates for justice of peace and constable.

St. Louis Elects Three

St. Louis elected a colored member of the legislature, Frank W. Clegg, a justice of the peace in the person of Charley Turpin, well-known former theatre owner, and a constable, Langston Harris.

Kansas Legislator Wins

In Kansas, Senator Henry J. Allen, white, a pet of the Hoover administration, lost, despite the heroic efforts of D. E. Henderson, special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, dispatched there to help the cause. The Negro vote was light but rallied to the support of Dr. William M. Blount, colored member of the Kansas legislature, who was re-elected handily.

Jackson in Ohio

In Ohio, colored Republican leaders, including the Cleveland officeholders and members of the colored campaign headquarters division in Columbus, supported the regular ticket but were unable to hold the voters in line for Senator McCullough white (Rep.), who lost.

Perry B. Jackson, young and energetic member of the Ohio legislature won a return to his seat from Cleveland, but Alexander H. Martin, able lawyer, went down to defeat in his quest of a seat as a common pleas court judge in the same city in the avalanche of straight Democratic votes.

Fate Tricks Rivers

Fate played a cruel trick on Francis E. Rivers, Republican assemblyman, who was a candidate for municipal court judge in the Tenth district at the election, Tuesday. Rivers was defeated, running last.

Harlem had been trying to create a district from which a Negro might be elected judge for nine years, but it was not until this year that success crowned the effort. John Clifford Hawkins introduced bills in the legislature in 1920 and in 1921 to create a new Harlem district, but both bills were killed in committee. Pope B. Billups introduced a bill in 1925 which passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Al Smith.

Abraham Grenthal, white, followed Billups in 1926, 1927, and 1928, with bills that passed both houses and were vetoed by Smith. In 1929, he introduced another which was killed when it got to Governor Roosevelt.

But in 1930, Assemblyman Frances E. Rivers introduced a revamped bill to include election of two justices in the new Tenth District and six in other districts. This bill passed both houses and was signed by the governor.

Tuesday, Rivers, whose bill made it possible for the others to be elected, received little thanks for his trouble.

The vote stood: James S. Watson Democrat, 14,660; Charles E. Toney Democrat, 14,225; Alderman John Clifford Hawkins, Republican, 12,906 and Francis E. Rivers, Republican 12,491.

Calhoun Wins in West Va.

Stewart A. Calhoun was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates Tuesday from McDowell County, the seat of Negro political strength in this state. Calhoun defeated T. Edward Hill, editor of the McDowell Times, whom he succeeds and who had served two terms, for the nomination.

Pittsburgh Gets Legislator

Residents of this city are jubilant over the election to the state legislature of Walter E. Tucker from the First District. Mr. Tucker is the first Negro to represent the district in the general assembly. His candidacy was sponsored by the mayor.

Heflin Now "Unemployed"

Tom Heflin, Alabama senator, who for twenty-four years has been supported by the Democratic party, according to the votes cast Tuesday, is now listed along with Cole Blease of South Carolina among the unemployed.

Detroit Sends One to State Senate

To John Roxborough, well-known lawyer, goes the opportunity of being the first Negro to sit in the upper house of the Michigan legislature. Roxborough polled twice as many votes as his Detroit white rival, Karwick. Roxborough is the husband of the former Lottie Grady, well-known musical comedy and Pekin Theatre star.

Parker in West Virginia

Senator Neely, who defeated a coal operator in West Virginia, also made an issue of the vote of Senator Guy Goff, Republican, West Virginia, in favor of confirmation of Judge Parker.

Political - 1930.

Elections

General.

ELECTION AFTERMATH

THIS seems to be the week of political excitement, following, as it does, the joys and sorrows handed out at the polls on November 4th. A brief revue of what happened ought to give the colored people of this country something to think about and, above all, something to do.

We read of Republican disappointments in Massachusetts, Illinois, North Carolina, West Virginia and other strategic strongholds. We also read of certain Democratic triumphs in these same districts. To the people who ring doorbells and who mingle with the common herd these upsets were no surprise. If the Republican party leaders were disappointed, it was simply because they were too ignorant of the true situation of the country. We do not believe the Democrats were at all surprised. They reaped exactly what they expected and the Republican contributed largely to the harvest.

Press releases report that President Hoover was very much upset. Even now we are reading dispatches which indicate that the President will ask for a "shake up" among party leaders. It is said that this "shake up" may even reach his cabinet. The President should not be thus alarmed. There is absolutely no cause for the alarm. He, himself, should have known before the election exactly what was going to happen. It has been said since he took hold of the government at Washington that he has lost all the friends he made during the campaign, and that he has made a corresponding number of enemies. It has also been said that the dear President suffers of too many secretaries. We are reminded of the philosopher who on his death-bed said, "I die of too many physicians." Whatever may be the feeling of the President about the present situation, he may rest assured that the people of this country have known about it for months and months and he, himself, has made no small contribution to the present condition of things. Any man who has had the advice that our President has had, or who has lacked the advice that our President has lacked, may expect just such a turn of affairs as is now upon us.

It may just as well be known to the party leaders that Massachusetts turned down Mr. Butler because the Negroes of Massachusetts remembered Mr. Butler from years back and some of them remembered Mr. Hoover's promises in 1928. When it comes to the state of West Virginia, the President has but to remember what the Negro strength is in that state and he ought not have to look far for the reasons back of the election of Mr. Neely. When it comes to the state of Ohio, Mr. Hoover does not have to go any further than his own cabinet to find what the real trouble was in Ohio. People who are reduced to idleness by reason of certain economic conditions are likely to revolt any time; but when bitter political disappointment is added to economic depression, anything is likely to happen. It appears that the President and his party leaders paid no attention to these all-important factors.

The Democratic party has everything to gain and nothing to lose. It has simply to sit idly by and let the Republican leaders continue to march blindfoldedly to the great chasm of defeat which awaits them in 1932.

Political - 1930

Elections.

Georgia

CARSWELL JUSTLY DEFEATED

In the Democratic run off primary held last week Candidate Carswell for governor was badly defeated by Hon. Richard B. Russell. It was noted in the first election that the voters of the state had a preference for the young man from Winder, and they showed it in no uncertain way by carrying him over safely with an overwhelming vote. His campaign was clean and clear cut. This much cannot be said for the defeated candidate who resorted to methods generally used by ward politicians. Aside from attacking Mr. Russell on account of his youth and his war record he found it necessary to make capital of an editorial of the Atlanta Independent favorable to Mr. Russell. Much publicity was made of this in an attempt to appeal to the race prejudice of that class of voters who can only be aroused thereby. Instead of winning votes for him, from the returns it acted as a boomerang in favor of the young statesman. It is obvious that the time is at hand for seekers of office to meet the people with clear cut ideas rather than resorting to the racial question.

RUSSELL, THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Mr. Russell made out a strong case for the people against predatory wealth, ring rule, and factional politics in the state. The people recognized in him those qualities of leadership, courage and statesmanship necessary to deliver the state from the bondage of incompetency and factional politics, and made him their Tribune. Why? Because he had youth, vision, and breadth of soul and mind.

No man in Georgia, since Governor W. Y. Atkinson, has had the nerve to challenge predatory wealth and organized professional politicians, until Little Dick came out, single and alone as the champion of all the people.

He defied the ring headed by the Governor, and directed by former Governor Walker, and took his case directly to the common people and free our state from ring rule and factional politics. Mr. Russell is a plain, everyday young fellow in touch with the people and who is big enough to serve all the people without prejudice to white supremacy, which is not threatened and will not be this side of the Year of Our Lord 2000.

Mr. Russell's opponents charged that he was the Negroes' choice and was endorsed by Ben Davis, and that the Negroes had nothing to do with the selection of state officers. Yes, we agree with the bunch of incompetents running and the tools of predatory wealth, Mr. Russell was the hope of all the people, and the Negro being a part of the people, preferred him over the midnight dealers and crooked politicians. The Negro felt that the best way to help Russell was to pray for him and keep silent, because it was the religion of the narrow-gauged politician to ride into office on the back of the Negro. The hope of the opposition was to make the white man hate the Negro.

Mr. Russell did not know the Negro, and the Negro did not know him, but anything for a change from the Hardman-Carswell bankrupt regime.

Yes, Dick Russell, Jr., is the choice of the people of Georgia and had the Negroes been permitted to vote, they would have voted 100 per cent for him, over the gang that had bankrupted the state and increased the burdens of taxation.

It is a mistaken idea that the Negro hasn't anything to do with the government. There is no conflict between white and black supremacy. There will never come a day when twelve millions of people of any color, will dominate one hundred millions politically or economically. But, the day will come when organized minorities will have a voice in the selection of those who do control, and the Negro ill be a potent factor in determining the personnel of those who make and execute the laws, and any set of men, who reserve unto themselves rights they deny to others, who are equally entitled, are unfit to be trusted with the responsibility of government.

Mr. Russell, without money or politicians at his back, won the day and the Negro saw more hope in his platform than they did in the platform of those who had the belief that the Georgia Legislature could repeal the 15th Amendment.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR-ELECT

Savannah, Ga.

At times the march of events causes one to think that after all progress is being made alonge some lines, especially that of politics. Such was our opinion when it became known beyond a doubt that the Hon. R. B. Russell, Jr., had swept Georgia like a cyclone. His election indicates that the voters of our State have passed the state when they can be kept in line by an appeal to prejudice and race hate.

Why certain types of old time politicians continue year after year to crawl in the rut of reaction is difficult to determine. Savannah Journal

Education, modern scientific discoveries, inventions, the multiplication of other agencies for the spread of knowledge have apparently broadened the vision of everybody except the politician who revels in the untruth, that the world is standing still for him. 10/18/30

The Hon. R. B. Russell, Jr., has demonstrated the fact that "times have changed." The Savannah Journal hopes for him a prosperous administration. An administration of justice for all the people regardless of race, religion or previous condition. An administration of high ideals as well as square deals. An administration which will hear the yelp of the little dog as well as the heavy bark of the big dog.

Southern Cross Post-Searchlight
Thursday, October 2, 1930

If Ben Davis, the negro editor felt that Dick Russell would be a good governor and he wanted to tell his readers that we don't see that there is any thing wrong in that or that any man would want to make capitol out of it. Any white, sane or crazy, wants the good will of everybody, white and black, and we think that it is a right good condition for the colored people to have faith in the governor of their state and any one is hard pushed to try and make political capitol out of a kind expression from a negro as to a white man. Ben Davis, after all is said and done, is a smart negro and one of the best judges of human nature in his race. Many an unprincipaled white man has tried to use the negro to get office and been thwarted by Ben and that is where the shoe pinches. They say Ben sells offices. Maybe he does. We don't know that to be true but if it is true Ben learned from White Republicans and Mugwumps how to do it and who can blame him. Ben does not cotton much to a sudden conversion of a southern white man to the Republican party and looks on him with suspicion at once. YEP and so does every white man look on him the same way so why ride Ben for following the lead of the best white men in the country. Ben don't feel that a sudden convert should hop at once from the mourner's bench to the moderator's chair. Nor does any one else in any kind of an organization. If Ben feels that Russell will make a good governor and Russell is elected, the governor will have the confidence of the leading negro in the state. That would help and not hurt as we see it. Ben has been a life long Republican. We never heard of him trying to make any trade with democrats or buy any offices from them. Can we say as much about some of our white folks that have traded into the Republican party or tried to trade with them. Further Ben Davis knows that this state was anti-Smith and not Republican by a jug full and regardless of the assurances of the new converts. He is not a fool. He could not warm up the fellows on the mourner's bench. White folks taught him more sense than that. His position on this matter is not at all distasteful to the democrats because it is their position too. Rotten politics to try and draw Ben into this campaign.

ELECTION RESULTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Well, old "LANDSLIDE" did the business. President Hoover said what he wanted most of Massachusetts was the election of Wm. M. Butler, and that settled his fate. This state saw that the President did not get his dearest desire. Governor Allen made a gallant fight, but the Anti-Hoover feeling, and the 'wet' sentiment also, was too much for him. He lost by a relatively small margin. As a matter of fact he had made a good governor, but the people were out for a change. We commiserate with the losers and congratulate the winners.

We see no reason by our race should not fare just as well. We have to deal with new and untried officials. We do know, however, that the Democratic management is friendly and many of the party leaders are true and tried friends. We are especially interested in the circular issued by the Mass. Colored Democratic League which quotes our new Senator-elect, whose closeness to Senator Walsh, our tried friend, augurs favorably, as follows:

"I am against segregation of persons in the government employ because of race, color or creed.

"I am for any measure having for its purpose the wiping out of the

barbarous crime of lynching—see plank in Democratic platform.

"I am against the denial of the right of suffrage to any person because of race, color or creed or previous condition of servitude."

If the above is authentic as we presume it is, Mr. Coolidge's election is reassuring to our race.

We congratulate the Colored Democratic organization and their officers and members.

Georgia Election Laws

With its latest experience, Georgia surely has wavered long enough without adequate and understandable election laws covering primaries. The greatest fortune to the office-seekers in this state is in the fact that there are not two parties regularly contesting in primaries for nominations.

Those documents which are standing on the statute books of Georgia as primary election laws are much more invitations to manipulate the ballot than they are a means of protection to the proper and true ascertainment of the will of the voters. They ought to be repealed and new ones, understandable laws, written in their stead.

Although the present laws assume for us that the purpose of primary elections is to ascertain the will of the people qualified to vote in them, and assert that the county unit system shall forever remain inviolate, their ineffectiveness makes both these political essentials an impossibility. As an original proposition, it is presumed that the will of the people, under a democratic system of government, means the expressed desire of the majority. Georgia's statutes make it impossible to procure or to abide by a majority expression of the votes polled except in two instances. The basic feature of the existing statute on holding primary elections sets up the mandate that candidates shall receive a majority of the county unit votes of the state to become nominees; that the county unit shall be accredited only to the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in a county. Both these provisions are cloaked with all the thinkable safeguards; occurrence of a tie in votes is provided against; shifting of votes is made impossible; then in the next breath, after setting up all this necessary machinery the law carried a proviso that nothing contained in all the elaborate protection shall be construed as being applicable to any office save that for United States senator and for governor. It then goes further and says all other nominees shall, by mandate, be selected by a minority of the votes polled.

This situation is forcibly illustrated by the results in two races in the recent primary. In one of them there were two candidates, Eugene Talmadge and J. J. Brown. The result of the balloting literally rubbed J. J. Brown out in politics in Georgia. In the other race eight candidates contested for the office of secretary of state. John B. Wilson was, in common expression, all but overwhelmingly elected over his seven competitors. Brown polled approximately 56,000 popular votes and was retired for all time from political consideration. Wilson polled approximately 48,000 popular votes and enters into present and further political consideration as a large winner in his first offer for a state-wide office.

Two-thirds of the voters of Georgia declared themselves against Brown; two-thirds of the voters did not declare themselves for Wilson. If an existing condition of this kind can find any conception in the average mind of safe and proper selection of nominees for public office, then the theory that majority rule is practical and sound fundamentally has been a fallacy and delusion always. No better service could be in the interest of better government in Georgia by the next session of the general assembly than the creation of a sound and honest election code, devised with an eye and mind single to the protection of the rights of the electorate and the preservation of that fundamental democratic principle that the majority shall control our government through the officers selected

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Political - 1930 Elections

N. R. Smith Is Winner in Hawaii

11-22-30

Chicago Ill.

(Photo on picture page)

HONOLULU, H. I., Nov. 21 — (Special) — Nolle R. Smith was re-elected to the legislature of the Hawaiian islands from the Fifth district in the recent elections in one of the most impressive victories of his career. Out of 12 candidates and of the six to be elected, Mr. Smith polled 5,164 votes and stood fourth on the list.

Mr. Smith, who was first elected to the legislature of Hawaii in 1928, has established himself as one of the most popular persons in the entire Hawaiian islands. Although he has lived here less than 15 years he has worked himself to the head of numerous clubs and societies.

The recent campaign was one of the most bitterly fought ever staged in the island. In the Fifth district more than 50 candidates were on the ballots for nomination two months ago and all trailed Mr. Smith when the votes were counted. He had been nominated with the highest number of votes of any candidate in his district.

This fact and the fact that Nolle R. Smith is considered one of the ablest legislators in Hawaii made his re-election one of the few about which everyone was certain. It was no surprise when he was found to be well up among the winners at the finish.

Born in Sheridan, Wyo., in the United States, Mr. Smith was graduated from the Sheridan high school and the University of Nebraska engineering school. He came to the Hawaiian islands in 1920 as an engineer for the Honolulu Construction and Draying Co., and later went into the draying contracting business for himself, which he still conducts. He is married and has four children, all of whom are attending school here in Hawaii.

Among the organizations with which Mr. Smith is associated is the Fifth District Republican club, said to be the largest organization of registered voters in Hawaii. Smith is president of this body. He is also president of the Pan-Pacific den of the Lions International, and represented this club at the international conference held in Denver, Colo., last August. His other memberships include the Honolulu Ad club and the Automobile club.

While in the United States last summer, Mr. Smith was the house guest of Robert S. Abbott of The Chicago Defender. He and Editor Abbott are friends of long standing.

Political - 1930

Elections,

Illinois.

NEW YORK
NEWS

OCT 28 1930

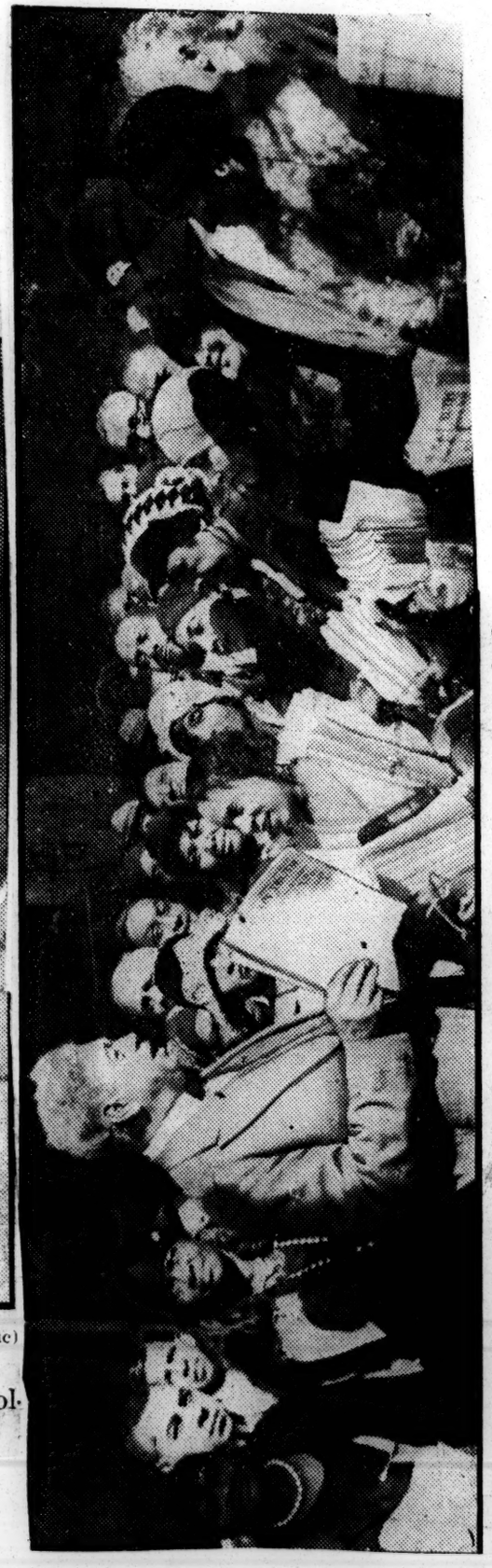
Not Summonses, Just Election Propaganda



(By Pacific & Atlantic)

Chicago policemen hand out Thompson campaign literature to group of colored voters

ALTHOUGH he's supporting rest of Republican ticket, Mayor Thompson of Chicago opposes Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick for senate and seeks colored support for her opponent.



Attempt of Mayor Thompson of Chicago to elect Democratic foe of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick to the senate is being fought by Oscar De Priest, Chicago's colored congressman, shown campaigning on street corner.

Political - 1930
Elections,

Illinois.

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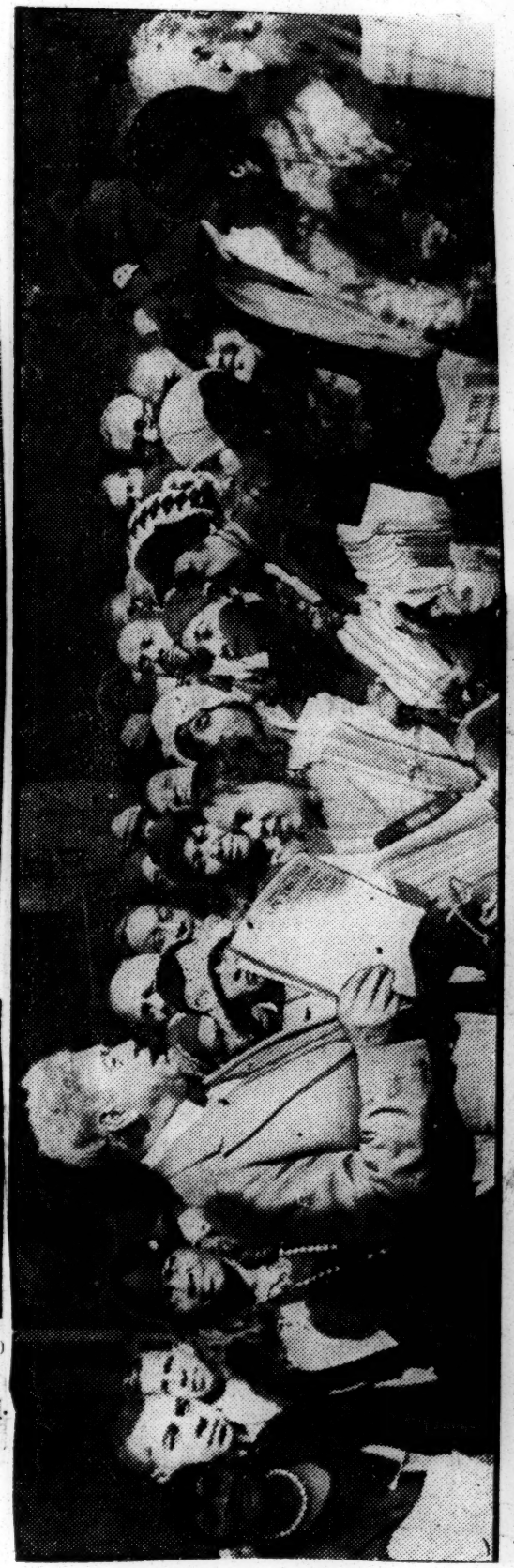
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TEACHING BAD HABITS

OUT in Chicago, "Big Bill" Thompson, the world-famed mayor of Chicago, decided the other day that he would not support Mrs. McCormick, the Republican nominee for United States Senate. It is reported that he developed his opposition to Mrs. McCormick chiefly because the Chicago Tribune, a newspaper largely owned by the McCormick family, could not see its way clear to support Mr. Thompson in many of his political meanderings.

Mr. Thompson undertook to defeat Mrs. McCormick by giving orders to Negroes. Mr. Thompson, like many other half-wit white men, had the idea that all he needed to do was to give orders to "his Niggers" and they, with hat in hand, would respond with a smile and ask not the reason why. Mr. Thompson received the shock of his life, to say nothing about political surprise. The Negroes of the South Side did not respond to Mr. Thompson's request; and if any glory belongs to men of stalwart character, certainly a large portion of glory belongs to those Chicago Negroes who refused to listen to the voice of "Big Bill." The Chicago Negroes, headed by Oscar DePriest, told Mr. Thompson to his face that they would not desert the party nominee simply because he was mad with the Chicago Tribune, nor would they support "Ham" Lewis against Mrs. McCormick simply because Bill Thompson wanted them to do it. Those Negroes told "Big Bill" that they had themselves been elected leaders of the Republican Party in their various districts, and as leaders of their party they would support the party nominees. Mr. Thompson evidently did not think the Negroes of the South Side had any honor, especially in matters political. The last reports coming out of Chicago indicate that the Negroes are going to stand behind Mrs. McCormick and all other Republican nominees, and if Mr. Thompson gets over his appendicitis, why he will have to talk about his operation in the future when he wants to entertain the Negroes of the South Side.

But over in Philadelphia we have another situation. The state of Pennsylvania has been Republican so long until most people refer to it as the "rock-ribbed Republican state" of the Union. At the Republican primary last May the Republican nominee for governor was Gifford Pinchot. Up until about four weeks ago nothing was said about repudiating the party nominee, although there were whisperings of dissatisfaction among those who knew they could not control Gifford Pinchot once he became governor. Those whisperings finally developed into audible sounds of opposition and the bosses of Philadelphia tried to pull a Bill Thompson stunt on the Negroes of Philadelphia by ordering some to do this and others to do that; and then under the color of organization loyalty, the white bosses ordered the Negro wards to turn in for John M. Hemphill, a Democrat. Strange to say, there was only one Negro in Philadelphia who served notice on the bosses that he was going to stand by the party nominee. That Negro was Edward Henry, a police magistrate in the city of Philadelphia. Other Negroes who have striven to be political and social leaders simply wilted and surrendered their independence, if they ever had any, and surely every vestige of manhood. The latest indications from Philadelphia are that many of the Negroes in South Philadelphia will surrender everything they have at the crack of the whip of the bosses and will actually vote for a Democrat. Of course not all of them are going to do this, but any number of them are going to do it.

The Negroes in Philadelphia are certainly not the same type of Negro we find in Chicago. The Negroes in Chicago told Bill Thompson to his face that they had some self respect. The Negroes in Philadelphia dropped their heads, surrendered their manhood and actually declared themselves for a Democrat, for no other purpose than to make the white bosses feel and know that the Philadelphia Negroes are spineless servants with a childlike mentality too pliable to be called brains.

But there is another side to this experiment in Philadelphia. There is such a thing as teaching children bad habits. If the Philadelphia bosses succeed in teaching Philadelphia Negroes to run away from a Republican candidate in a state election, they may wake up in 1932 to find that these same Negroes have learned to run away from a Republican nominee in a national election. As soon as Negroes learn how to cheat, double-cross, steal and lie successfully, they may be expected to do it just as white people cheat, lie, steal and double-cross successfully.

As we go to press, the people of Pennsylvania are casting their votes; and while we may be disappointed, our prediction is that not enough Negroes in Philadelphia will actually surrender their manhood and womanhood to give Mr. Hemphill this election. We do predict, however, that the bad habits now being taught Negroes in Philadelphia will arise to haunt the bosses within the next few months.



OSCAR DEPRIEST

Congressman DePriest successfully withstood the tide of democratic votes in Cook County, Illinois and was re-elected to Congress.

Political-1930

Elections

Illinois.

Mrs. Ruth McCormick Swamps Deneen; Roberts Leads

With two-thirds of the votes cast in the Illinois primaries Tuesday already counted and registered, it begins to appear that Chicago has lost its only judge of the Race, who was elected on the Republican ticket in 1924.

Judge Albert Bailey George, at the latest available reports, was trailing 13th on a ticket in which 12 didates are to be nominated. He 4,000 votes behind his nearest didate above him. Judge George, at this counting, which is taking place as the Defender goes to press, has received 96,810 votes, while Attorney Frye, who holds down 12th place on the ticket, has 100,302.

Another interesting result of Tuesday's polling in Illinois was the overwhelming victory of Congressman Ruth Hanna McCormick, widow of the late Senator Medill McCormick over Senator Charles S. Deneen. Mrs. McCormick's plurality over Deneen will run well over 200,000. Much of the praise for Mrs. McCormick's victory can go to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, a close friend of the congresswoman who has worked diligently for several months lining up support for the first woman to be nominated for United States senator in the United States.

Oscar DePriest, according to reports, has decisively defeated Col Roscoe Simmons for nomination for congress from the First congressional district of Illinois. Mr. DePriest, America's first dark congressman in 28 years, is leading Mr. Simmons by 4 to 1.

Warren B. Douglass, formerly member of the state legislature, has apparently been beaten by State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts for the Third district seat in the upper house of the state legislature.

The votes for the three leading candidates in this race were, Warren B Douglass, 2,154; A. H. Roberts, 2,758 and Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, 110.

For state representative, Charles Griffin and George Blackwell, members from the First Senatorial district has been renominated. William E King, an incumbent, and Attorney Alonzo Tansil, former assistant state's attorney of Cook county, were nominated in the Third district. In the Fifth district Capt. William A Warfield and Miss Josephine Perry were nominated. Mr. Warfield is a member of the assembly at present.

Aside from the defeat of Judge George, the local situation went according to predictions and true to form. Alderman Louis B. Anderson had no trouble retaining his hold on the Republican party affairs by being re-elected Second ward committeeman. Oscar DePriest defeated Fred Morris for committeeman of the Third ward.

C. N. Langston, an official of the can-Binga State bank, barely missed being nominated for county commissioner. can-Early Tuesday morning it appeared that Mr. Langston would be well out in front when the books were closed, but late returns pushed him farther and farther down on the list until he was completely out of the running.

Rev. William S. Braddan, pastor of Berean Baptist church and war-time chaplain of the famous Eighth regiment, was also snowed under in his run for county commisisoner.

White candidates who have been fair to all their constituents and who appear to be winners are, aside from Mrs. McCormick, Howard P. Savage for county treasurer, Charles Krutcoff for ward committeeman of the Fourth ward and county assessor, Frank L. Smith for congressman-at-large, Clarence F. Buck as Illinois state treasurer, Miss Amelia Sears, who was nominated for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket.

If, as appears on the present listing, Judge Albert B. George has lost the nomination, Chicago will have lost the only elected judge of the Race in the entire United States. Judge James A. Cobb, sitting on the municipal bench of the District of Columbia, was appointed by President Coolidge and again by President Hoover. He succeeded the late Judge William Terrell, husband of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who occupied the court bench in Washington for 19 years.

Rep. Harris B. Gaines Should Be Returned To Legislature

Harris B. Gaines is now serving his first term as one of the representatives from the First Senatorial district of Illinois, where he has served with great credit and distinction. Mr. attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment by the able manner in which he piloted legislation thru the committee and upon the floor of the House.



Rep. H. B. Gaines

Thru his keen legal mind he detected the joker in the bill to amend the law of Eminent domain and making the fight and defeating the measure which if passed would have given the South Park Commission the right to force property owners on South Parkway to sell their property and allow beautiful South Parkwaay to be reclaimed as a lily white boulevard. He also wrote the amendment to the fugitive from justice law which assures every person charged with crime in another state a hearing under the constitution and laws of Illinois, before he can be taken to another state for trial.

Among the important measures written and introduced by Mr. Gaines are: Railroad Electrification Bill, which was mentioned by the great daily papersof this state as one of the outstanding bills of the 56th General Assembly; Housing Standard Bill, which provided for better housing conditions; Civil Rights Bill, to put teeth into our law to enforce our constitutional rights; Bill against the abuse of wage assignment and the Bill prohibiting any defendent from being tried by a judge unless he waived a jury trial by writing in open court.

The Legislative Voters League reported on him as follows: "He did intelligent work on committee and his record as a whole was creditable."

Mr. Gaines is a lawyer by profession and has been engaged in the general practice of law since 1917. From 1924 to 1928 he served as Assistant State's Attorney o fCook County. During that period he was assigned to the South Clark Street Police court,, the second largest court of its kin din the country. The voters of the First district should support this brilliant young legislator by going to the polls on April 8 and voting for his re-election.

Adv

WILLIAM E. KING FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Attorney William E. King, Republican candidate for member of the legislature from the 3rd Senatorial District, stands out as one of the leaders in Third Ward politics. An able lawyer, former Assistant States Attorney and Assistant Corporation Counsel, he has served the round out a brilliant legal career. As a member of the Legislature he fought the Ku Klux Klan and put himself on record as one of the fighters for the rights of the people. Attorney King, in seeking to return to the Legislature from the Third Senatorial District only asks that he be returned to complete the work which he has in mind for the benefit of his constituency. He is able, prepared, knows the law, experienced and qualified to serve all of the people of the district. A vote for him in the primary, April 8th will mean that the district is returning a man to the Legislature who in the past has valiantly served their interest. Put a cross in front of his name on April 8th.



Rep. W. E. King

Adv

JUDGE GEORGE LOOMS A WINNER IN OFFICIAL RECOUNT IN PRIMARY

Unofficial announcements have been made from the office of the Election Commission that Judge Albert B. George has overcome the primary election lead of Judge Arnold Heap for twelfth place on the Republican Municipal Judge ballot, and will be in the race for re-election to the bench in the coming November election.

This information became public after an official count of the ballots by the Election Commission, which, according to latest reports gives Judge George a few hundred votes more than Judge Heap, who the police returns showed a winner by a few thousand margin. Judge George ran strong in the white wards, but in the second and third wards, and several others with heavy colored population he lagged behind.

The defeat of Judge Albert B. George our only duly elected municipal court judge proves that we must go to the polls en masse and vote for our own. If the colored people of Chicago had voted for George and George, and George alone, his nomination would have been assured but we voted for all of the sitting, Republican judges and in consequence all of them were selected except our own. It is quite obvious that Judge George was cut elsewhere and it is our firm conviction that he was cut by reason of his race and color. Some say that there were contributing causes, but the nomination of Jew, Gentile and Catholic alike without regard to record and temperament proves that the bar sinister was raised against the lone, colored jurist who has proven himself to be an able administrator. Not all of the Judges selected have proven friendly to us, two in particular have made utterance from the bench proving themselves biased and prejudiced, but they were endorsed by our leaders and we in turn shambled on to the polls like dumb, driven cattle and voted for them without recourse. The defeat of Judge George should rankle in the breast of every colored man who has a park of race pride or consciousness in him.

Go to the polls on election day like men, not like dumb driven cattle. Vote for those candidates whom we know by their works. This election in Illinois should evince intelligence and determination on the part of our voters. There are candidates who have denied us patronage, there are candidates who have insulted us from the bench and at the car, there are candidates who are inoculated with the poisonous bacilli of race hatred and color prejudice. Don't vote for them! The political leaders are the proper parties to post and inform the voters and it is to them that the people are looking for advice and counsel. Marked ballots will be issued by those whom we have placed in power. Let us see if they are going to shoot straight with us. Open your eyes before you vote.

Chance for Name on Ballot

By A. N. FIELDS

At the instance of ex-Senator George F. Harding, the present Cook county treasurer, ample and sufficient watchers were secured, supervised by Barney Fink, an experienced enumerator in vote tallying, and placed in charge of looking after the interest of Judge Albert B. George of the municipal court, who had been declared defeated on the returns the day after the recent primary election.

Subsequent checking revealed on Wednesday that Judge George had been renominated and now holds 11th position, making his nomination secure.

The interest manifested by Treasurer Harding and Bernard Leonard East, Republican committeeman of the Fifth ward, can be said with impunity to be wholly responsible for the final correction of the tally sheet.

The renomination of Judge George has immediately assumed a national aspect in that not only all eyes were turned upon Chicago, but because of the fact he is the first judge occupying a competent court of jurisdiction in the history of his Race in the West. His attitude on the bench may not have met the universal approval of all litigants, but none can say that fairness, equity and justice were not the controlling factors in determining his decisions.

Those who have assumed the responsibility of criticizing him predicated their criticism upon the lone proposition that he was unqualified by reason of his judicial temperament.

Regardless of what their concealed opinions may have been, the fact remains that they declared that Judge George was studious, diligent, capable, honest and efficient in the performances of his judicial duties. Thus it must be left to the reading public in this bewilderment of phraseology to determine their way out in this conflict of opinion.

Judge George, however, to us as a group has set an example in the performance of his duties that has given us an honored place in the sun. Not so much for his sake, but for our sake, every member of our group, in fact of all groups, but especially of our group, should exercise and exert every wholesome influence to the end that his renomination is consummated in his election.

The idea is not advanced that we should be clannish on this question, but that we should exercise race consciousness in seeing to it that we continue the unbroken line in the elevation of members of our group with the distinct idea in mind that in so doing we elevate ourselves.

It was not and should not have been reasonably expected that Judge George in the very nature of things could in his official position do the things even for us that judges of other groups could do without being the victim of criticism. And we as a racial group are not in line with the proper vein of thought if we hold the opinion that such is possible. Of course, it is not expected that even a judge would pull away from the right. But we must not be so narrow in our own viewpoint as to consider our own interest first in lieu of the larger and greater question of right and wrong.

It is to us a remarkable demonstration, and if you please, an exposition of courage and integrity that Judge George held his position and administered his duties over five years without one instance of criticism attacking his honor, efficiency and integrity. It should be to us as a group a proud moment in our lives, especially in view of the fact that another group of fellow citizens who boast of over 2,000 years of contact with the world's great civilization, have had their reputation blasted and their hopes demolished in the exercise of their official duties. Let us be proud of Judge Albert B. George, who, in his official capacity, has given us a standing which radiates and lights our path of progress in political and civic purity.

SOUTH SIDERS RALLY, TO AID OF JUDGE GEORGE

Public spirited citizens of the south side have volutarily formed the Southside Citizens Committee with the avowed purpose of returning Judge Albert B. George to the municipal court bench which he now occupies.

It must be remembered that in the coming elections the vote for Judge George in other districts will be divided, so that the vote in the Negro districts should be for him solidly. Judge George, the first and only regularly elected municipal court judge of his race in the United States has behind him a brilliant record of service; and he is endorsed by both the colored and white bar associations.

Among the citizens who have formed the committee are E. M. Cleaves, who is chairman, Atty. Alonzo E. Tancil, Dr. C. Jesse Davis, Major John R. Lynch, Frank Stevens, Charles Duncan, William "Bill" Tate, and Rev. Alonzo J. Bowling.



Judge George

CHICAGO'S MAYOR FLAYED BY NEGRO

De Priest Says No Sane Man Would Ask His Race To Aid Democrat

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—(AP)—Appeal of Mayor William Hale Thompson for negroes to vote for James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for Senator, in order to defeat Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican has brought about a break between the mayor and Oscar De Priest, the country's only negro congressman.

The congressman today distributed pamphlets to offset those sent out through the police department by the city's chief executive and in a speech declard that "no san man unlss ill advised or sick would ask the colored people to vote for a Democrat." Mayor Thompson had asserted he would support Lewis because of his wet platform.

The De Priest pamphlets, captioned "vote the Republican ticket straight" were distributed by women.

The congressman in his speech last night said:

"I propose to spend the rest of my time until election advising our people to pay no attention to the ravings of Mayor Thompson. I was surprised to find the mayor a sick man. He certainly is not the same man we elected mayor three times.

"If he finds it impossible to go along with his party he should resign. He talks about what he has done for the colored race, but he should remember that three times it was we who saved him from defeat. I don't propose to see him use our people as his catspaws."

De Priest was a Thompson appointee on the civil service commission and was generally regarded as a political ally of the mayor.

Our Own Nine

There are nine men of color from the county of Cook and the city of Chicago whose names appear upon the ballot and who are seeking to be elected to public office. Each of these gentlemen is the choice of his party and the favored son of his respective district. Each and every one should be supported by his own people and the importance of their success should not be minimized.

Oscar DePriest is candidate to succeed himself as congressman from the first district. DePriest has made history of an inspirational nature and has given evidence of illimitable courage and absorbing energy. The eyes of his race in the United States are focused upon his career. He should be supported by his own people because of his importance to his people. DePriest deserves to be re-elected and it is the solemn duty of every voter in his district to place a cross besides his name.

Albert George is at this time the only duly elected judge of his race sitting upon the bench of the municipal courts of this land. Judge George has for six years sat in judgment in Chicago on his fellow citizens. He has administered the law with fairness and firmness. "Trojans and Syrians have been treated by him with no discrimination." He is an able lawyer and has brought credit and distinction to his people, to the bench, and to the bar. As a matter of racial pride and civic consciousness he should receive every vote available from his own people. He will need them and his re-election depends largely on the loyalty of his own.

Adelbert Roberts is state senator from the third senatorial district. Senator Roberts has served admirably for two terms and has given ample evidences of legislative ability. As a citizen Roberts has lived above reproach. His election is conceded but his own race should insure his success.

George Blackwell, Harris B. Gaines, William King, Charles Jenkins and William Warfield are candidates for the legislature and their election is assured, but each and every one should be loyally supported at the polls. They will be lawmakers for the state of Illinois. Carroll Langston is candidate for county commissioner, he is a gentleman fitted and qualified to serve. Mr. Langston's office is of tremendous importance and his election would make his people articulate in matters of vital interest. As a business man he has given evidences of character and ability. These nine men are our own and we should give them our votes as an indication of our faith in our own and our ambition to be represented by our own. Don't forget these nine men on November the Fourth.

Illinois.

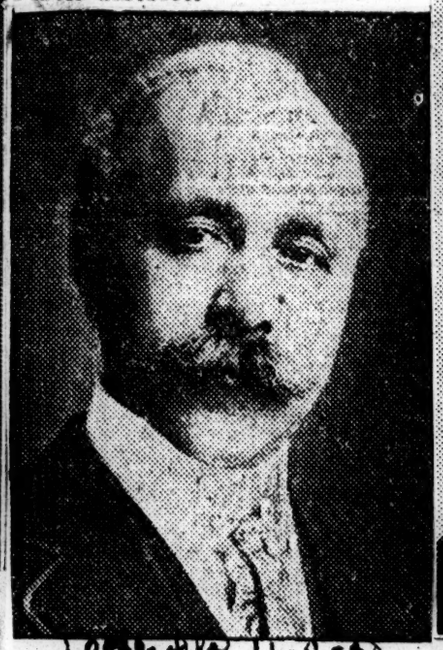
Political - 1930 Elections.



WINNER — Harrison B. Gaines, winner in the First district of Illinois as state representative despite the Democratic landslide.



ANOTHER VICTOR — William Warfield, overseas vet, who was re-elected to the state legislature from the Fifth district.



STATE SENATOR — Adelbert H. Roberts re-elected as state senator from the Third Illinois senatorial district.

EVANSTONIANS SEEK COLORED MAN IN COUNCIL

For the first time in the history of the north shore community, the colored residents of Evanston are organizing for the purpose of nominating a colored man to represent them in the city council as alderman from the Fifth ward. Although there has for a long time been a growing determination to make this move, an altercation between the present alderman, Peter N. Jans and E. B. Jourdain, Jr., over the issue of a redistricting of the ward which will deprive the colored people of the balance of power, has precipitaed action in favor of Jourdain. The remapping of the wards would cut off from the present Fifth ward, where the colored voters out number the white by 56 per cent to 44, more than 300 registered voters, including several of the large churches, lodge halls and business

Re-elected



WILLIAM E. KING

Despite the great Democratic landslide in Cook county, Illinois, State Representative King was returned to Springfield by the voters of the Third district in Chicago.

establishments. Jourdain presented a petition objecting to this which was read on the council floor Monday night, and Alderman Jans strenously objected, making caustic remarks concerning Jourdain's leadership. As a result, Jourdain announced his own candidacy for alderman of the ward, subject to the approval of the voters, which will be voiced at a mass meeting to be held Thursday night at the Masonic hall.

Jourdain is a graduate of Harvard University, and has done graduate work at Northwestern school of Journalism. He is at present managing editor of the Chicago Bee, but maintains his residence in the north shore suburb. Mr. Jourdain expressed himself as confident of the undivided support of the colored voters in the Fifth ward Republican organization, of which Richard S. Lee is president.



REPRESENTATIVE — Geo. Blackwell, re-elected representative from the first Illinois district in Tuesday's election. This district went Republican.

Illinois.

Political- 1930
Elections.

DE PRIEST VICTORIOUS DESPITE DEMOCRATIC "LANDSLIDE VICTORY"

Wire 11-8-30

Congressman Triumphs In Most Hectic Political Struggle Of City's History; Defeats Democratic Opponent By Substantial Margin

Oscar De Priest, militant Congressman from this district, was re-elected by a large majority over his Democratic opponent according to final returns on the election Tuesday. Despite the fact that the Democrats were everywhere victorious, and gave the Republican aspirants one of the most crushing defeats in the city's history, De Priest emerged from the welter of the hectic political struggle still Congressman from this district for the next four years.

Other Republicans who landed in office despite the Democratic landslide were: Adelbert H. Roberts, who was re-elected as State Senator from the Second District, and Charles Blackwell, from the First District to the House of Representatives, Harris B. Gaines, also from the First; William King and Charles Jenkins, both from the Third, and William Warfield from the Fifth.

Peaceful Election.

Despite predictions that the election would cause much trouble between opposite parties and factions, as has often happened in the past, there were few demonstrations, fights, or trouble. The numerous police who were stationed at polls all over town found their duties not at all arduous.

Although the South Side gave its vote to the Democratic party in an unprecedented demonstration of independent voting, it did not forget to support Oscar De Priest, whose popularity among his own people seemed, for once, to be greater than any consideration of party.

Returns to Congress; George Loses

Defender 11-8-30

Oscar DePriest will return to congress representing the First congressional district and the second wealthiest district in the United States, according to unofficial returns. As the count now stands with seven precincts to be heard from, Congressman DePriest is 6,000 votes ahead of Harry Baker, an obscure white man, who, running on the Democratic ticket, has piled up a large vote in the wave that swept so many Democrats into office.

Judge Albert B. George lost, along with nine other Republican judges who were sacrified to the party label.

Carrol N. Langston, seeking election as county commissioner on the Republican ticket, was also swept away by the Democratic landslide.

But candidates for the Illinois legislature, along with Congressman DePriest, managed to survive the worst slaughter the Republicans have received in Illinois in many years.

Even at the DePriest headquarters there is not much rejoicing. The fight is yet too close. Harry Baker, by trade a teamster, came too close for comfort. For several hours on Wednesday morning it looked as if the Republican standard bearer, DePriest, would also go the way of other candidates on the Republican ticket. However, it is believed now that he is safe and that the precincts yet to report, although in the white sections of his district, will enable him to maintain his safe margin. The count now is 23,805 for DePriest to 16,422 for Baker.

Winners in the race for state legislature are: First district, Harris B. Gaines and George Blackwell, re-elected; Third district, State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, re-elected, and Representatives William E. King, re-elected, and Charles J. Jenkins; Fifth district, William A. Warfield, re-elected. This makes a total of one national office and six state offices won by the Race as a result of Tuesday's balloting.

The recent election was one of the most hectic ever encountered in this state. Dissatisfied with conditions as they exist throughout the country, angered at the Hoover policies and disgusted with the "noble experiment" of prohibition, more than a million voters went to the polls on Tuesday to express their opinions by voting a Democratic ticket that brought about some of the most radical changes Illinois institutions have ever undergone.

In retiring Judge Albert B. George from office after one term of six years, voters also sent from the municipal court of Chicago Chief Justice Harry Olsen, who helped to found the municipal court nearly 20 years ago, and who has served on it continuously since then. It seemed to have been a question not so much of individuals in this election as to the party he represented.

How much the success of Senator James Hamilton Lewis over Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick is due to the last-minute campaign waged against the woman by Mayor William Hale Thompson is problematical. It is significant that although the Democratic party swept all outstanding offices in Cook county and in the state, the Republicans managed to return its members to the legislature from the districts in which our votes are concentrated.

The figures show that out of 50 wards in Chicago only four gave Mrs. McCormick the majority of votes, and those were the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards, in which the greatest number of dark voters in Chicago live. It was also these wards that elected Blackwell, Gaines, King, Jenkins, Warfield and State Senator Roberts. Congressman DePriest's district comprises the First, Second and Third wards, and part of the 11th. The precincts which are now holding back on congressional returns for this district and which make it difficult to foresee whether Mr. DePriest or Harry Baker has won are in the First and 11th wards.

ELECTION NOTES

America went to the polls Tuesday and made history and in doing so gave us a lesson that we should not soon forget. Outstanding results, from the point of view of dark citizens of this country, were the election of Oscar DePriest to congress from Chicago, the losing of Judge Albert B. George from the municipal court of Chicago and the election of two men to the municipal court of New York on the Democratic ticket.

Loss (Albert)

The Chicago congressman, running for re-election in the First district—a district comprising the second wealthiest constituency in the United States—and a district which is by no means homogeneous from a racial point of view, managed to retain his seat by a substantial margin over a white Democratic candidate. Judge George lost because his party lost. In New York, although the Republican party went down to defeat, two men were swept to the judicial bench on the crest of the Democratic wave because they were on the Democratic ticket.

11-15-30

These facts stand out clearly against the background of startling contradictions that leave the average citizen stunned. They tell a graphic and dramatic story of the power of the ballot as well as of the efficacy of the bi-party system over the one-party system. In losing Judge George from the bench the Race lost its only member on the Chicago municipal court bench. There is no question but that sentiment in Chicago favored Judge George's re-election, but the party to which he belonged was his undoing. We feel certain that had a black man been on the Democratic ticket he would have gone into office just as the two went in in New York while the two dark men on the Republican ticket were being snowed under the avalanche of protest votes.

Now, what does this all mean to us? Does it point to our future course of action, especially in northern centers where both parties are bidding for our support, or will it leave us indifferent and in an apathetic state that will not aid us in future elections? The answer should be simple. These are neither the times nor the places to trade on past performances of any party. The Republicans, whatever they might have meant to us in times past, mean no more to us today than do the Democrats.

Why should the Race continue blindly its system of following a leader because of the party he represents? If we looked about us we would observe that we are the only group that does this. The Jews, no matter which party wins, remain in power because Jews have representatives in both parties and are never without representation in every branch of the city, state and national government. The same is true of Irish. Poles and every other race that has its share in the forward march of this country.

We should never be without a judge in Chicago. Six years ago when Judge George went in the court it was thought that the new era had started. Today we are where we were six years ago and all because we lack the forethought and political wisdom to take a more active part in both parties. This is the political expedience that is necessary in times like these. We lost a judge Tuesday because we had neglected this fundamental lesson.

Another significant lesson comes to us as a result of the election of the congressman. That Mr. DePriest won by a margin of 7,000 votes was due to the fact that he received full support of our voters. With people going to the polls and casting their ballots for the Democratic party in preference to individuals representing either party it required a solid front to overcome such a handicap as this. For this we congratulate ourselves. The wonder is not that Baker, an obscure white man, came near winning the seat now occupied by Mr. DePriest, but that he failed to win under the circumstances.

And so the sum total of opinion as shown by the election of this week is that we are beginning to learn how to vote, but we are not yet versed in the great game of barter and exchange—getting the full measure of worth for the votes we have. This must come in party councils and in small meetings held behind closed doors. It must come, not on the day of election in the voting booths, but in the sessions that make up the party slates before the primaries. That we have not more public offices to our credit is due to our weakness in seeing that they are selected. It is time enough to vote for them when they have been placed on tickets that control the machinery of our government!

NAME JACKSON FOR ALDERMAN OF THIRD WARD

Clipping 11-15-30

At the regular meeting of the Third Ward Regular Republican organization at Forum Hall, 43rd and Calumet avenue, Tuesday night, a resolution endorsing Major R. R. Jackson for re-election to the city council representing the Third ward was passed unanmiously. Major Jackson has served on the city council since 1918, and has become one

of the best known and most respected men in political and fraternal circles. His political career

Re-nominated



Maj. R. R. Jackson. alderman of the Third Ward who was unanimously endorsed this week by the Third Ward organization for re-election to the city council.

began in 1912 when he was elected to the State legislature, where he served for three terms, and he is equally well known for his leadership of the national Knights of Pythias and for his championship of the political and civic rights of his people in Chicago, both in and without his own ward. During his incumbency many of the improve which the third ward enjoys, such as school additions, play grounds, street improvements, and other projects have been fostered and put through by him. He is popular and respected by all classes and groups in the city, and the announcement of his candidacy in the ward which he has served amounts practically to his election. With the endorsement of the Third Ward Republican organization, and the active suport of Congressman Oscar DePriest, committeeman of the ward. Major Jackson's election for his seventh term in the city council is generally conceded to be already accomplished.

Political-1930

Elections.

Illinois.

Jenkins Looms Sure Winner; Backed Solid By Republicans

Attorney Charles J. Jenkins, a prominent lawyer of unusual ability is one of the candidates of the Regular Thompson-Snow Organization for the Legislature from the Third Senatorial District. He is making an effective and convincing campaign and is carrying his message to every voter Mr. Jenkins comes of an old and distinguished family; he was born in Austin, Texas. His father, Samuel J. Jenkins was a lawyer prominent in the civic affairs of his state in the nineties. His mother who remarried after death of his father, and who is best known to Chicagoans as Irene B. Maxwell, is a talented woman and has devoted her life to religious and civic work. Mr. Jenkins has lived in the Third Senatorial District for twenty-three years. He attended the Douglas and Wendell Phillips High Schools here and graduated from Bishop College in Texas. He received his legal training at the Chicago Kent College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1922 and maintains a law office at 64 West Randolph street. He was for three years chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Cook County Bar Association and of the American Legion. He is married and resides with his wife and son at 4127 Prairie avenue.

He has made five to six speeches every night in different parts of the district and has delivered seven and eight addresses on Sunday. He believes that public officals are public servants, therefore he has made his campaign slogan, "SERVICE."

Since moving into the Third Ward seven years ago, he has been allied with the Regular Third Ward Republican Organization and has always been reliable and loyal supporting the regular candidates with telling effect at each election. The Organization of the Third Senatorial District which district consists of a portion of the Second and Third Wards are exerting every legitimate effort to bring about his election by a large majority The Captains are instructing the voters to vote for **Two Only** for the Legislature, and these **Two** are **William E. King** and **Charles J. Jenkins**, the regular Organization candidates. Charles J. Jenkins' name appears fourth on the Ballot. (Adv.)



JUDGE GEORGE MAKES GOOD; RE-ELECT HIM

In the coming primary election which will be held on next Tuesday, April 8, one candidate who should have the hearty support of all fair minded and intelligent people because of the splendid record he has made in his period in public office, is Judge Albert B. George, who is up for re-election on the Republican ticket.



Judge George

Judge George, who is the first colored judge ever to sit on the Municipal court bench of Chicago, has during his term of office demonstrated beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt his excellent fitness for the position which he holds. His splendid legal training, his fair and impartial administration of justice and the dignity and scholarship with which he invests his office mark him as one of the best qualified judges now sitting in the Municipal court. In the five years he has held the position of judge never once has there been a charge of unfairness or unbecoming conduct brought against him to besmirch his character either as a public official or as a man. He has the hearty endorsement of the bar associations, voters' leagues, and citizens' organizations which are seeking to provide Chicago with good government. On his record, Judge George is

Judge Albert B. George Should Be Reelected on Excellent Record

worthy of every citizens' support at the polls.

Mr. Carrol N. Langston, and Capt. William Braddan, both of whom are candidates on the Republican ticket for positions on the Cook County Commission are likewise worthy of the support of the public to insure our city and county of a fair and clean administration, and to protect the interests of our own racial group.

CONGRESSMAN IN BIG LEAD OVER ROSCOE SIMMONS

Thompson Organization too Strong for Opposition

RUTH WINS TOO

Mrs. McCormick Defeats Senator Deneen

Election Returns

CHICAGO, (By Wire)—Following are the results of the G.O.P. Primary Tuesday.

Oscar DePriest is renominated for Congress over Roscoe Simmons.

DePriest	**12,783**
Simmons	**4,107**
Hodge (white)	**560**
Borland (white)	**975**

Judge Albert George lost the fight for re-nomination. He polled 145,850 votes in the race for municipal judge He ranked 15th in the list of candidates of which the first twelve only were chosen.

Paul M. Langston is nominated for County Commissioner.

Langston polled 118,308 votes. Of 75 candidates, he stood 10th on the list and the first ten squeezed in.

State Senator Adelbert Roberts is leading Warren B. Douglass.

Charles Griffin, William E. King, Alonson Tansil and William Warfield appear to have been nominated for the state legislature.

Ruth Hanna McCormick, white, backed by Big Bill Thompson and DePriest, is 200,000 votes ahead of Senator Deneen.

DePriest and Louis B. Anderson were also re-elected committeemen in their respective wards.

CHICAGO, (ANP.) — Oscar DePriest, congressman from the First District of Illinois, and Roscoe Conkling Simmons, orator, woke up early Wednesday morning to realize that they had been in the fight of their lives.

The practical politicians, up until a week ago, had refused to concede Simmons any chance, despite his undoubted ability to make speeches.

"It won't get him anywhere," they declared. "It takes organization to win and DePriest has the organization."

Wright Backed Simmons

Up until Monday night, Simmons had no backing, but suddenly there was action. The Deneen second ward organization led by Edward H. Wright and State Senator Adolph Marks passed a resolution endorsing Simmons who responded with a two-hour dramatic oration.

Senator Deneen, in an address at Wendall Phillips High School, Sunday, endorsed Simmons. Mrs. McCormick, in an address at the 8th Regiment Armory, endorsed DePriest.

Marks also lined up the first ward behind Simmons, and Warren B. Douglass, the candidate against Adelbert H. Roberts for the State Senate, swung in line instructing his followers to fight to the last ditch for the orator.

Cole Follows Suit

The late Dan Jackson's large funeral corporation with 90,000 policyholders and 275 solicitors in Chicago who visit the homes of people daily, is now managed by James Cole who lined up behind Simmons also at the last moment.

Cole placed eleven office girls at the disposal of Simmons and started turning out literature for him. The entire staff of solicitors was put to work for Simmons and paid extra for carrying his message around.

Thompson Behind DePriest

DePriest occupied a stronger position. The Thompson organization behind him was the only unit of the old Thompson machine which remained undefeated. Hundreds of jobholders were fighting for their positions as well as for the congressman. The congressman's ability to serve his constituents while in office made friends for him.

DEPRIEST AND ROBERTS WIN, ALSO LANGSTON

Judge George Polls Large Vote; Other Thompson Men Are Winning

From the early returns from the polls it appears that among the victorious candidates who received the nomination in the primary election Tuesday are the names of Oscar DePriest, Adelbert Roberts, William E. King, William Warfield and George W. Blackwell. Although the last returns were not in at the time THE CHICAGO WHIP went to press, it was generally conceeded that the above candidates were certain of victory in the final count.



Albert George

Oscar DePriest, for the second time, defeated by a big majority his opponent for the Republican designation for Congress, Rascal Simmons, who also ran. Roberts was early given credit for victory for the state senate over Warren

B. Douglass King, Blackwell and Warfield were well ahead of their closest competition in the early stages of the count as war Harris. B. Gainer.

George in Doubt

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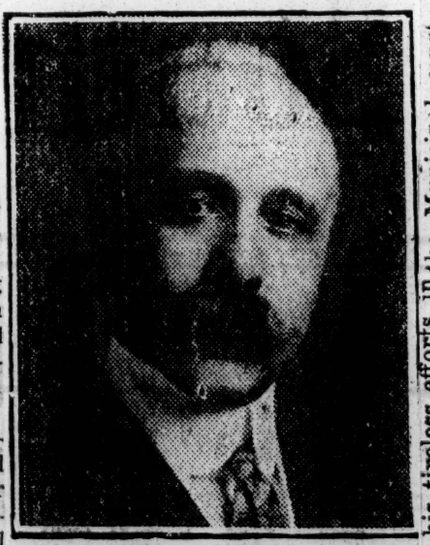
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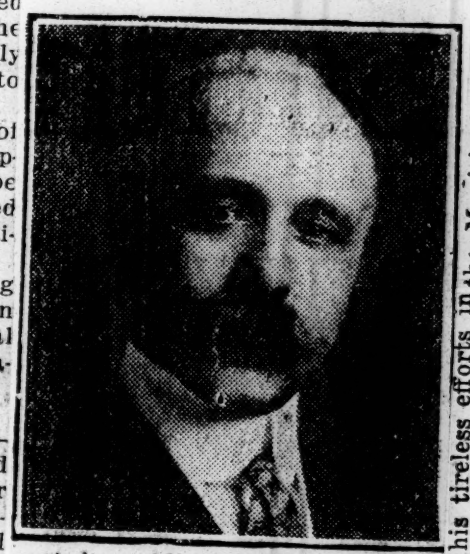
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Political—1930

Elections

Indiana

NEGRO HAS NOT HELD SEAT IN MANY YEARS

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Gabriel Jones Last Member Of Group To Hold Seat Law Body

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Four aspirants for seats in the state legislture have filed their declarations and will send their cases to the people in the coming primary, May 6. The men are all widely known throughout the city and state, in civic and religious affairs. It has been 37 years since a Negro has held a seat in the state legislature. Gabriel Jones, now dead, was elected at that time.

The candidacy of Attorney Robert L. Bailey for nomination for state representative on the Republican ticket, was promoted at a special meeting held for the purpose Tuesday night by the Citizens' committee.

The following officers were elected to head the "Bailey for State Legislature" boom at the meeting: Frank R. Beckwith, chairman; Daneva Wines, vice-chairman; Chas. J. Brown, secretary, and Dr. S. A. Furniss, treasurer.

After the purpose of the meeting was explained by Mr. Beckwith, a motion, that "we go into permanent organization," was unanimously adopted.

It was decided at the meeting that this organization be known as "The Bailey for Legislature" club.

Pledges of undivided support to the candidacy of the able attorney who is regarded as one of the most outstanding citizens of Indianapolis, were made at the meeting which was very representative in character and largely attended.

In line with proposal, a concerted plan to leave not a single stone unturned in the matter of putting the able state legislature aspirant over the top, it was decided to form necessary "Bailey for State Representative" organizations in every colored community and institute precinct organizations in all precincts.

The questions of trading some candidates in the white precincts and the organization of each precinct, were discussed in a speech stocked with good patriotism by Dr. S. A. Furniss.

Mr. Bailey, who for many years has been a prominent figure in every movement of major significance in Indianapolis, is a lawyer of exceptional ability.. As a citizen he is widely known and liked. Mr. Bailey, who is married and has three children, is a member of Constantine consistory No. 25, and Persian temple of the Shrine. He is president of the Indianapolis branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Richardson Candidate

The candidacy of Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Jr., for the Democratic nomination as state representative, was indorsed Saturday by the Young Democratic Protective club, Inc. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of Shortridge High graduate of Shortridge high school University of Illinois, and the Indiana Law school. He is a member of the Elks lodge, Monday Luncheon club, N. A.A. C. P., Sisters of Charity, U. N. I. A., and the A. U. K. and D. of A.

Mr. Richardson is widely known throughout the city of Indianapolis and is a frequent speaker before religious, social and fraternal groups and other organizations and resides at 1019 North West street.

Because of his always genial disposition, Mr. Richardson is well liked by all with whom he comes into contact.

Mr. Richardson is president of the Young Democratic Protective club which boasts of a membership of five hundred. The club, which was incorporated to carry on the Jeffersonian principles of democracy for protection of all citizens drafted the young attorney for the Democratic nomination as state representative.

Many pledges of support to the Richardson candidacy are being received at the Democratic headquarters on Indiana avenue.

In a recent speech on the subject of Mr. Richardson's candidacy Dr. Beniamin Osborn (Dem.) 525 Udell street, said among other things, "I am glad to support a candidate like you, who is fearless in effort to devise some workable solution for the social, economic, educational and political problems of our citizens."

Norrell And Broyles

Dr. James Norrell, widely known Indianapolis physician and politician, has filed for the Republic an nomination as state representative.

Norrell, who has come out flat footed as an opponent of the Wright Bone Dry law, needs no introduction to the voters of Marion county and Indianapolis.

He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for state senator

Dr. Norrell, who is seasoned in the ways of politics has a large following of friends.

Joseph H Broyles, Jr., well known in Republican circles, has filed for the Republican nomination as state representative.

His father, who died not very long ago in the Republican harness as a trueblue G. O. P. adherent was known throughout the State of Indiana as a seasoned political worker.

Mr. Broyles, Jr., who has had the advantage of associating with his parent, seeks to take up the work where it was left off by his father

EXTRA!

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BAILEY AND RICHARDSON MAY WIN

Robert L. Bailey, attorney, and candidate for State representative on Republican ticket, running strong, with 4,327 votes, has more than an even chance to win the nomination.

Bailey was supported throughout the colored district, and many of the white districts. Dr. James Norrell and Joseph Broyles, other colored Republican candidates, have conceded defeat.

Henry J. Richardson, Democratic candidate for the legislature, has moved up from 15th place to 11th place as several of his strongholds were tabulated. His chance, up to time of going to press, for winning, are even.

The other big upset was the apparent defeat of Judge James A. Collins for renomination, Criminal court bench, Walter Pritchett being apparently the victor.

DR. S. A. FURNISS IS NAMED G. O. P. BUREAU HEAD

—•—

Newly Appointed Standard Bearer To Announce Personnel In 15 Days

Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, prominent Indianapolis physician was named head of the colored bureau of the Republican State committee by Eliza O. Rogers, state chairman Monday. Morris B. Taylor, well-known dealer in real estate with offices at 401 North Senate avenue, was appointed executive secretary of the bureau.

Dr. Furniss, who for many years has been active in Republican circles served as councilman-at-large from 1918 to 1922 and as alternate delegate at large to two large Republican National conventions. His brother, Dr. Henry W. Furniss served with credit as United States minister to the Republic of Haiti in the Roosevelt and Taft administrations.

Recognized Leader

The new G. O. P. State Committee Bureau head is a recognized leader in political circles throughout the state of Indiana.

Mr. Taylor, who is a graduate of De Pauw university served over seas in the 809th pioneer infantry. For nine years he was physical director of the Y. M. C. A., before going into the real estate business.

As head of the colored bureau of the Republican state committee, Dr. Furniss plans to perfect a militant organization to co-operate with the existing county organizations, where there are large numbers of colored voters with the hope of securing greater support for the Republican party.

Figures show that in the recent elections in many of the larger centers hardly fifty per cent of the colored voters have participated.

It is hoped by calling attention to the splendid ticket the support of an increased number of G. O. P. votes will be secured.

Dr. Furniss states that the personel of the bureau will be announced within the next fifteen days.

THE ELECTION

Involved in the outcome of Tuesday's election is conclusive proofthat voters were determined to effect a complete change in the system of administering of the governmental affairs of Marion county and the State of Indiana.

The exceedingly heavy vote cast in favor of the Democratic tickets throughout the commonwealth indicates clearly that the people are dissatisfied with the existing state of things and, of course, took advantage of the opportunity to remedy the trouble at the polls.

The depressing economic conditions, together with other equally distressing circumstances, over which mankind seemingly has no control, have contributed their share causes for what appears to be a state-wide public sentiment that reflected itself in the election results.

Injected into the campaign was a protest issue that came into being naturally as a result of the existing conditions economically. Upon the latter circumstance, the Democrats not only trained their mightiest guns but seized upon itit as a logical means of satisfying their aspirations.

Riding, as it were, into power after their ardent campaign promises to effect drastic changes if placed in position to do so, it is to be hoped that the Democrats will be successful in making the improvements they so insistently declared they would bring about. To do so would be to gratify the people's righteous wish and clear the way for needed better times in Marion county and State of Indiana. To facilitate this, it will be necessary that citizens forget whatever regrets with which the results of the election may have affected them, and support the new county administration like patriotic Americans should.

A year ago the people of Indianapolis registered a protest against the then existing state of things in no uncertain term. It is interesting to note that much of the same spirit was evident in Tuesday's election when the Democrats registered a victory that had all the earmarks of a landslide. In the general discard of candidates went many known worthy aspirants that would have been a credit to any administration. The wholesale rejection of the G. O. P. ticket for that of the Democratic party at the polls Tuesday is an unmistakable evidence that the people had decided long in advance to give the latter organization an inning at the bat.

It is to be hoped the change will be productive of much good for the people of Marion county and the State of Indiana.

VESTAL LOSES FOR CONGRESS

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 13—(ANP)—Congressman Albert H. Vestal of this city was defeated for re-election last Tuesday. He will be remembered as the congressman whose wife was said to have campaigned against the admission of Mrs. Oscar DePriest to membership in the Congressional Club, composed of wives of members of Congress.

Later reports depicted Mrs. Vestal as being very cordial to Mrs. De Priest when the reception was held, despite stories to the effect that her invitation had been withheld by President and Mrs. Hoover because of Mrs. Vestal's attitude. The Negro vote in the district is considerable and is said to have split between Vestal and his Democratic opponent.

Political – 1930 Elections

Iowa

REGISTER
DES MOINES, IA.

FEB 2 1 1930

LOCAL NEGROES DEMAND SHARE IN ELECTION PIE

J. G. Brown Tells Candidates What They Want in Campaign.

BY RICHARD L. WILSON.

A powerful portion of the Negro vote, through J. G. Brown who claimed to be its spokesman issued an ultimatum Thursday night to candidates for city office demanding its "share of the spoils" of the municipal election.

Brown told the candidates what the Negroes expect from the next administration at a meeting of the executive officers of the Negro organizations making up The Forum in the community headquarters at Fifteenth and Crocker streets. Candidates for city office were invited to attend the meeting. Fifteen hundred Negro votes were represented, according to George Edmonds, chairman of the meeting.

Seek No Kicks.

"We are tired of our graduates of schools and universities having to walk the streets when file clerk positions might be held," Brown said.

"If you will honestly give us a portion of the spoils we are for you. We have been mistreated too much. We do not want Negroes who go to your departments seeking jobs kicked down the stairs.

Want Opportunity.

"We are not seeking alms, but opportunity. We don't want pity, we want justice. We want a just administration of the laws. We want men who are seeking public office not only to be fair in their speeches. We want delivery of the goods.

Brown charged discrimination in theaters. He told the candidates there are now four Negroes on the police department where once there were seven and no Negroes in the fire department where once there were four.

Blames Commissioners.

Following Brown's speech Safety Commissioner Walker took the floor to declare the three members of the civil service commission should be blamed if Negroes feel they are not properly represented in the police and fire departments.

"The blame cannot be placed upon the superintendent of public safety," he said. "The commission gives the examination. It gives the examinations and if the members do not certify those who have passed to the superintendent there'll never be a Negro policeman under civil service.

Men Are Eligible.

Later in the meeting Brown spoke again. "We do have men who are eligible for civil service appointment," he said. "That's why we are talking." He mentioned several. "We've got men who are eligible and we want some appointments," he declared.

John W. Jenney, candidate for commissioner of public safety, agreed with Walker in declaring that Negro appointments are possible only if the they are placed in line by competitive civil service examinations.

Bane Pleads Fairness.

Roscoe P. Bane, candidate for public safety, said, "I not only must be fair, I want to be fair. I do not care about race, color, creed or sect, so long as a man is a citizen of Des Moines and pays his taxes he is entitled to full recognition."

Matt Theis, candidate for public safety, appeared on the platform for the first time during the campaign, but did not make a statement regarding Negroes. He silenced a rumor that he has withdrawn from the safety race.

Command Arena.

The police and fire departments commanded the political arena Thursday night. Candidates for public safety stood upon

Page 17

an improvised platform in fire station No. 16 south of Park avenue on South West Ninth street—the fire station which has never housed a fire engine. Constructed in 1921, No. 16 has never been equipped.

Marshall Miller, candidate for the department of streets, during whose regime as safety commissioner the fire station was built, promised to "do everything in his power" to open the station if he is elected. He explained it was impossible to obtain sufficient funds to equip the building after it was put up. An emergency truck which he said "they" told him couldn't be used at the station in 1921 is still available for active service if it is needed, he declared.

Made No Promises.

Jenney reminded the members of the Lincoln Heights Improvement league who overflowed the station that he and several others "had come as close to promising the station" in an earlier campaign as was possible. He made no promises at Thursday night's meeting, but held out the hope that the building might be used if the city limits are ever extended or if a community center were established there.

A survey by the council showed he said, that the fire losses in the district were not sufficient to pay for the upkeep of the station and that the fire chief recommended the station not be equipped.

Mayor Candidates Speak.

Candidates for mayor, W. F Mitchell and Parker L. Crouch. Thursday night avoided statements of any great political import. Mitchell had left the meeting at the Negro community center before the ultimatum was delivered and Crouch already had delivered his speech.

Others who advanced their campaigns were Miss Harriett Kendall, candidate for finance; John Nordquist, candidate for mayor; Chet Tyrrell, candidate for parks; E. E. Tam, candidate for parks; Frank Mathis, candidate for re-election to the parks department; E. E. Dudley, candidate for streets; Andy Smith, candidate for parks; Andy Swanson, candidate for parks; W. W. Klein, candidate for finance.

Political—1930
Elections.

Kansas.

IS THIS ENOUGH?

DAVID E. HENDERSON of Kansas City (Kansas) has been appointed assistant United States Attorney General and William G. Hueston of Gary (Indiana) has been appointed solicitor in the Post Office Department. More than that the Hoover administration has not seen fit to do for the Negro. It considers this sufficient payment for the votes of hundreds of thousands of Negroes in 1928.

Is this enough to satisfy Negro voters? Does this wipe out the sins of the Hoover administration, such as

1. **The Gold Star Mothers insult.**
2. **The Ku Kluxing of Negro candidates for West Point and Annapolis.**
3. **The aid and comfort given to the Lily-whites in Dixie bent on ousting the Negro from all place of power and authority.**
4. **The color discrimination in the Civil Service.**
5. **The continued segregation in government departments.**
6. **The continued segregation of young Negroes seeking military training in the summer camps.**
7. **The indifference toward peonage and lynching in the South as compared to the feverish interest in Prohibition enforcement and super-optimistic statements to the nation calculated to ease the pains of business depression.**

Only time will tell whether the average Negro voter is as gullible as ever. He will have an opportunity this November and in November, 1932, to show what sort of stuff he is made of; whether he has the memory of the elephant or the goose.

A Good Fight

REPORTS of the Kansas Primary concede the Republican nomination for junior Senator to Henry J. Allen, who voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court. Senator Allen's success seems to have been due chiefly to the fact that the opposition was divided—he was lucky enough to have three men running against him. Their combined vote exceeded his. He would have been defeated if he had had only one rival.

THE ENCOURAGING feature of the Kansas Primary election is the intelligence and racial self-respect manifested by the Negro voters in their resentment of Allen's support of Judge Parker. In spite of Allen's declaration that he is a friend of the Negro, in spite of his procuring the appointment of David E. Henderson to the Attorney-General's staff at Washington, 75 per cent of the Negroes voted against him. In a closer race this would have defeated him.

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Editor Roy Wilkins of the Kansas City Call made a valiant fight against Allen's nomination, and the people of Kansas are to be congratulated upon their response. Their showing in this defeat means victory in the future, and it will have effect in the present.

SENATOR LOSES WYANDOTTE BY 9,000

Knox Runs Away from Two Opponents; Blount in By 1,945

TOPEKA, Kas.—Senator Henry J. Allen may thank the split vote in the Tuesday primary for his nomination to the United States senate on the republican ticket.

The almost complete count late yesterday showed Senator Allen had polled a total of 118,500 votes while his opponents combined had polled more than 145,000 votes. Allen was leading his nearest opponent, Ralph Snyder, by 58,000 votes.

Final analysis of the vote has not been made, but unofficially it is reported that in the Negro precincts of Kansas City Kas., Allen ran far behind Getty.

James F. Getty carried Wyandotte county over Allen by 9,000.

BLOUNT ELECTED

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Aug. 14—(ANP)—Dr. W. M. Blount was renominated for the Kansas State Legislature from the Eighth District here Tuesday. Blount secured 1400 votes and his nearest opponent, Clarence M. Gorrill, white, 2,743.

Elisha Scott, well-known attorney of Topeka, ran third in the race for the nomination for attorney general, polling 18,204 votes. There was one white candidate polling fewer votes than Scott. The winner received 43,000 votes.

Political-1930

Elections

Louisiana

Walter Cohen Faction Wins in New Orleans Election

Defender
2-8-30
Chicago

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The veteran Republican party leader, Walter Cohen, comptroller of the port of New Orleans, after having seemingly been ousted from power in the organization by his lily-white opponents Tuesday in the city elections, was successful in placing four of his candidates on the city commission council. The losing fight Cohen has waged in recent months in the courts and in politics to keep his organization intact and then his sudden return to power has thrown a bomb into the lily-white ranks.

The only consolidation the white supremacy Republicans received was the defeat of Candidate Oertling by Warren V. Miller of the lily-white organization for mayor.

Two years ago after the white Republicans, who were sponsoring the "white leadership" issue for Louisiana politics, had agreed to a primary to elect members of the state Republican central committee they suddenly changed when it was found that the white registered Republicans were in a minority in New Orleans. This year the reverse was true and the Pelican club, avowed advocates of our voters exclusion in Republican affairs, forced the issued and nominated an entire slate.

The "Black and Tan" faction, under the leadership of Cohen, Tuesday, though outnumbered through the working of the Louisiana registration law, met the issue and forced a primary vote on three members for the commission council and the mayoralty. At the last minute through the withdrawal of H. Laree (white), who found himself ineligible because of having a federal civil service status, John P. Conway, chairman of the Republican parish committee, was indorsed, and with Paul Marshall, M. J. Cousins and Dr. P. J. Fletchinger, all white, went into the primary on a ticket headed by Gus Oertling, the candidate of the faction for mayor.

Political—1930

Elections.

Maryland

Predict Election of First American White to Legislature

Baltimore

Friends of Local Dentist Say He will be Successful Candidate in Coming Election

Dr. James A. White, who has the endorsement of the Republican organization has not been taking anything for granted and is busy as a beaver building up a strong organization in his district that is working day and night to assure the doctor a seat in the Maryland legislature.

The wonderful showing made by Dr. White some years ago in his run for councilman coupled with the complete victory in the primary of this year gives the doctor the earmarks of being an astute politician and there is no doubt in the minds of the voters of this district that he will have little difficulty in obtaining his objective in this fight.

That Dr. White is well qualified to fill the position to which he aspires is well known, as he has not only a high grade medical training, and connections with the health department as a dental surgeon, and a like position with the Bethlehem Steel Company, but the doctor is well versed in law and its practices. He qualified in this branch of study some years ago.

With these qualifications a known factor of merit, and his popularity in the community conceded there is hardly any room for doubt as to his election.—Adv.

THE HERALD-COMMONWEALTH STOOD WITH THE RACE

Herald-Commonwealth

11-8-30

In the fight just ended The Herald-Commonwealth is proud that it stood for the candidates and issues not only best for the State of Maryland but especially for the Negro group of Maryland. Baltimore, Md.

The Herald-Commonwealth was not and never has been on the fence; it follows its honest convictions and never swerves from a course which it believes best for the race.

In our losing fight we desire to urge the eighty-five per cent of the race who stand for justice and right and respectability not to be discouraged in suffering a temporary defeat.

We fought from the shoulder and in the open and we have no apologies to offer and expect to continue the

Political - 1930
Elections

Maryland

W. N. JACKSON NAMED FOR STATE COMPTROLLER

Broening Ticket Completed At Salisbury Caucus Of Eastern Shore Republicans.

Salisbury, Md., June 27.—W. Newton Jackson, son of National Commiteeman W. P. Jackson was selected to run on the Republican State ticket headed by Mayor Wm. F. Broening for Governor.

This selection completes the Republican slate.

Hon. Lawrence B. Tower was first unanimously chosen by the caucus but declared that his health would not permit him to run.

In declining he said:

"I will fight with the ticket that is selected and fight with all my might to see that there is no fourth term for a Governor in the State of Maryland, but—life is sweet—and I cannot allow myself to enter the battle for myself."

In spite of his firm declination the caucus gave him a unanimous vote of insistence upon his candidacy after which he again declined

Jackson Nominated

After a recess of almost two hours the caucus again was called to order and Mr. Tower placed Mr. Jackson's name before the body for approval, which was given unanimously.

The nomination was seconded by Harry T. Phoebus, of Princess Anne, who also had been named in connection with the office, but said his business interests would not allow him to become a candidate.

Mr. Jackson, who is 36, is treasurer of the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company. He is a member of the board of Salisbury Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest of that denomination on the peninsula.

He attended the Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, after which he became identified with the lumber company, spending seven years at the Fayetteville (N. C.) office. He returned to salisbury five years ago. He has not previously sought political office.

FOURTH DISTRICT VOTERS OPPOSE MISS BROWN

White Woman was Offended by the Briscoe Appointment.

LETTER RECALLED

Told Broening it Was "Contemptuous Insult."

That Negro voters in the Fourth District would actively opopse the election of Miss Helen Elizabeth Brown, white, should she become a candidate for the State Legislature, comment in political circles showed this week.

Last week friends of Miss Brown intimated that her name would be urged as a candidate. Immediately it was recalled by several voters that it was she who wrote to Mayor Broening a letter in which she called the appointment of Arthur E. Briscoe, to the post of Deputy City Solicitor, an insult to members of the Baltimore Federation of Republican Women, of which she is a member.

"Contemptuous Insult"

In this letter Miss Brown, who had espoused the appointment of Miss Amilie A. Doetsch as an assistant in the solicitor's office, was bitter in her denunciation of the mayor when it was announced that Mr. Briscoe had been appointed.

"At the request of Miss Emilie A. Doetsch," she wrote in her letter, "I write to ask you to strike her name from the list of eligibles certified by the City Service Commission to A. Walter Kraus, City Solicitor, for appointment as assistant city solicitors.

"The *Sun* today announced your selection of a colored man for one of the places in the law department which has been vacant for some time. Others will be open. You may strike from your list the name of the woman who had the undivided support of the Republican and other women of Baltimore who worked so loyally to elect you to the position you now hold.

"I do not mean that the colored people should not be given their due, but this is the fourth colored man to be appointed to office by you, while one splendid woman has been given a thank-you job.

"You could not have offered the women of Baltimore a more gross or contemptuous insult. Women are sick and tired of words, words, and then more words. They are just a bit weary of having politicians come to their meetings, flatter them for their votes and then reward them with more flattery. They want—and are entitled to—something more substantial."

Recalls Parker Affair

Voters declare that Miss Brown's statement on the Brsicoe appointment would be as offensive to Negro voters in the Fourth District as was the statement of Judge John J. Parker regarding the Negro's participation in Republican politics in North Carolina. They say that the bulk of this vote would be registered against her if her name should go on the ballot.

It is believed that her name will go to the Republican City Committee, but it is doubtful whether that body would approve a candidate against which there would be so much active opposition.

Three Candidates

Some voters in the district in a position to know, say that the Republican line-up this year will be three white and three colored candidates for the legislature. Friends of William L. Fitzgerald are urging him to run. Other possible candidates include Linwood G. Koger and E. Everett Lane.

COLORED MAN IS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF MD.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9—If the will of the Communist, as indicated in their recent naming of candidate, is carried out a Negro will be the next governor of Maryland.

The group in convention here named Samuel Parker, an unemployed long shore man, as candidate for governor, Miss Jennie Lipman, a white needle trades worker for controller, Isadore Samuelson, a white artist for attorney general and George Kelly, laborer for clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The convention was attended by some thirty-four enthusiastic members of the organization.

Well Known Dentist Enters Race for House of Delegates

Dr. J. A. White, Urged by Political Leaders, Decides to Become Candidate for Office

Dr. James A. White, one of the city's leading dentists and well known fraternal man, responding last Saturday to the urge of a number of influential political leaders and voters of the fourth district, decide to enter the race for representative from that district to the House of Delegates in the primary which will be held September 8th.

Friends of Dr. White in this district have expressed their confidence in his ability to win both in the primary and general elections based on the fine showing he made in his run for the City Council several years ago.

Because of the fact that the outlook for a state-wide Republican victory this year is especially bright and also because of the fact that Dr. White has the endorsement of the seventeenth and city-wide Republican organizations it is the concensus of opinion among the wise voters in this district that the "doctor" will have smooth sailing this time.

When it became known that Dr. White had filed his application for the position a number of his friends came together and organized a "White for Legislature Club" which will work from now until the polls close for his election.

The numerous friends the doctor has made in the many fraternal organizations with which he is associated as well as those in the practice of his profession as a dentist will be a decided asset in his fight for this important post.—

MOORE LOSES TO DYER FOR SEAT IN CONGRESS

Turpin Wins Justice Of Peace—Kent Defeats Scott In Sixth

With the primary election over and the votes counted 13 Negro candidates were winners—11 Republicans and two Democrats. On the Democrats' slate Atty. Robt. N. Owens was nominated for Justice of the Peace and Jack Thacher for constable in the 4th district.

The fight that carried the most interest was for Congress in the 12th district where Walthal Moore was defeaed by L. C. Dyer (white) by 8656 to 4572. Moore's campaign was an aggressive one and much credit goes to his campaign manager, Rev. Herman Gore, pastor of Southern Mission aBptist church. In view of the fact that Moore did not receive he support of a single regular organization his showing is good.

WHITE, KOGER, DAVENPORT WIN IN 4TH DISTRICT

Payne, who Ran as Independent, Trails in Primaries.

4 COMMITTEEMEN Colored Bosses Now in Four City Wards.

Three of the four colored candidates who ran for the legislature in the primary in the 4th District of Baltimore, Monday, were nominated and will head the official Republican ticket in November.

At the same time election of ward executives placed colored bosses in control of four city wards.

Nominated for legislature are Dr. James A. White, a dentist of 1028 Pennsylvania Avenue., L. H. Davenport, furniture dealer of 1006 Pennsylvania Avenue; and Linwood G. Koger, an attorney, of 1214 Pennsylvania Avenue. J. Howard Payne, an attorney, of 1536 McCulloh Street, who ran as an independent, was defeated, but polled a creditable vote even in wards strongly controlled by the organization.

Friends of Payne claim a rough deal in which a number of his ballots were thrown out. Early Tuesday morning with 15 precincts out they say their candidate was 90 votes ahead.

Dr. White polled the highest vote among the colored candidates, getting a total of 2,142, only five less than the leader. Melvin Fine, white, who polled 2,147.

ORGANIZATION WINS NEARLY EVERY CONLEST

Koger, Davenport And White Nominated; Badger Defeats Williams.

The State Republican organization ticket was swept to victory here in the Primaries when practically all of the more important places were filled by regular organization candidates.

Broening Unopposed

Hon. Mayor William F. Broening and the State ticket were unopposed.

The Hardest Fight Was In The Fourth

Perhaps the greatest interest of the entire primary campaign was centered in the Fourth District, where twelve candidates were in the fight.

Attorney J. Howard Payne filed for both the Ward Executive's place and for the House of Delegates and and who waged a tremendous fight, was defeated by organization candidates.

Davenport, Koker and White Win

Louis H. Davenport, well known fraternal leader, Linwood G. Koger, an attorney and president of the NA ACP and Dr. J. A. White, well known dentist of the city were all successful in their efforts in the Fourth and will go on the November ticket with three white running mates, one a woman.

Badger Defeats Williams

The bitterest fight centered around John W. Badger and Alexander Williamscandidates for Executive of the 17th Ward. Badger was supported by the organization, and William was the anti-organization candidate.

A vicious and determined fight was made to defeat Badger but the organization won a signal victory in re-electing him.

Walter S. Emerson was unopposed for Executive of the 14th Ward.

Dr. George S. Allen was elected Executive in the 5th Ward and David J. Johnson in the 18th Ward.

John R. Goldsborough and Mrs. A. Adelaide Green were unopposed for the City Committee at Large.

On the whole Monday's primary was an exhibition of the working of party unity and racial loyalty seldom seen in this vicinity. That true sportsmanship and political fairness was manifested there can be no doubt. The various candidates were out to win, but were out to win on their merit and influence.

Now that the primary is over, there remains no hatreds and strife to be carried over into the general election and that the entire ticket will have full party support is certain.

The organization victory means a united and militant Republican party and presages the election of Broening for Governor in November.

The election of organization committeemen in nearly every ward where a fight was made insures the re-election of Edward E. Hargest, Jr. Chairman of the City Committee.

The organization candidate for Sheriff, August F. Meuller, won over John F. Kelly.

The following were nominated as delegates to the House of Delegates from the Fourth District:

Helen Elizabeth Brown, Lewis H. Davenport, Melvin L. Fine, Linwood G. Koger, Charles H. Linville and James A. White.

The nominees for State offices and Congress follow:

Governor—William F. Broening.

Attorney-General—David A. Robb

State Comptroller—W. Newton Jackson.

Clerk Court of Appeals—Charles S. Warner.

Congress—First District—A. S. Marine.

Congress—Second District—Linwood L. Clark.

Congress—Third District—J o h n Phillip Hill.

Cogress—Fourth District—W. O Atwood.

Congress—Fifth District—A. Kingsley Love.

Congress—Sixth District—Frederick N. Zihlman.

Koger polled 2.104 votes, and Davenport polled 1,894; the latter beating Payne. the independent candidate by 358, and being ahead of two white candidates who succeeded.

Payne was only five votes behind the lowest successful candidate, Helen Elizabeth Brown, white.

The official returns are:

*Fine, w	2,147	*Brown w	1,541
*White	2,142	Payne	1,536
*Koger	2,104	Levin w	908
*Davenport	1,894	Slomaker w	815
*Linville w	1,589		

*—Nominated.
w—Means white.

Four Committeemen

The election of two new ward executive brings the colored members of the Republican City Committee up to four. John W. Badger, veteran in the 17th ward, whose position was contested by Alexander Williams, was re-elected. Badger's opponents are unreconciled and threaten reprisals in the election.

David J. Johnson defeated Edwin C. Clark, white, for executive of the 18th ward, when Samuel Turner withdrew from the race at the last moment and threw his support toward Johnson. This ward is one newly populated by Negroes and will be an important factor in the general election by virtue of its change in the last few years.

Dr. George S. Allen was successful in the 5th ward and is the only colored leader in the East Baltimore section. These three with Walter S. Emerson, executive of the 14th ward, makes a total of four leaders.

All of the colored candidates received the greatest majorities in the 13th, 14th and 15th wards, but met a slump in the 16th ward. The entire ticket suffered a setback in this ward, the voting being lightest in the history of the city. The entire vote in this ward, which is thickly populated with colored people and has 33 precincts, was only 1,085, as against 3,799 in the 14th ward and 4,111 in the 13th.

Face Bitter Fight

The official Republican ticket in the November election will be composed of three colored and three white candidates for the legislature from the 4th District, but that Monday's primary does no insure success is evidenced by the fact that the Democrats also polled a large vote in many of the strong Republican wards and a bitter contest is expected.

A perusal of the returns shows that while many of the white candidates polled consistent majorities in the thickly populated colored wards, the colored candidates were cut in the white precincts.

Urge Registration

The good showing made by the candidates has raised the hope of the colored leaders, who now feel reasonably certain that they will place one or more of their number in the legislature.

Davenport has been a candidate on two previous occasions, but was defeated in the general elections.

Arthur Briscoe, John L. Berry and C. Marcellus Dorsey have also been defeated.

Political - 1930

Maryland

Elections.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

OCT 10 1930

Negro in Maryland Race for Governor

Baltimore, Oct. 10 (AP)—Marylan voters will have the opportunity t vote Nov. 4 for Samuel Parker, Negro, for Governor, though he i declared to be five years under th minimum age of 30 for that office Willis R. Jones, Assistant Attorne General, ruled that he was eligibl to go on the ballot along with thre other Communist candidates fo Statewide offices.

NAME OF NEGRO GOES ON BALLOT

Macon Telegraph

Assistant Attorney General Rules in His Favor

10-11-30

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10 (AP)—Maryland voters will have the opportunity to vote Nov. 4 for Samuel Parker, a Negro, for governor, though he is declared to be five years under the minimum age of 30 for that office.

Macon, Ga.

Willis R. Jones, assistant attorney general, ruled that he was eligible to go on the ballot along with three other Communist candidates for state wide offices. "There will be time enough to consider whether he is of legal age when he is elected," he said.

The official gave his approvel to the candidacies of five tickets for the state wide offices. Democratic, Republican, socialist, labor and communist.

SOME OF THE THINGS MAYOR BROENING HAS DONE FOR COLORED CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE

Issued Communication

GOVERNOR RITCHIE is not asking Negro voters to vote for him but there are colored men who have been given the labor of trying to secure some colored votes for him. The Governor is too proud, haughty, scornful and arrogant towards Negroes to abase himself by directly seeking their votes.

10-18-30

The managers of his campaign as an aid to other means used to "persuade" Negro voters to vote for the Governor have gotten out a little 8-page pamphlet setting forth in five of the 8 page pamphlet "What Governor Ritchie Has Done For The Colored Race.' That is the title of the little pamphlet and, mark you, it is not what return Governor Ritchie has made to the colored citizens and TAXPAYERS of Maryland, but "what he has done for the colored race!"

Baltimore, Md.

As we intend to give full and prayerful attention to this little pamphlet later we shall not now discuss it.

But we are going to mention a few of the many important things done by the Broening Administration for the colored citizens of Baltimore.

During both his first and second Administrations as Mayor he has been in full sympathetic accord with his colored citizens just as with other citizens. He has not for a single day of his two terms in office been the Mayor of the white people or the rich people, or the poor people, but of ALL the people.

In his first Administration he planned to give Baltimore a school system equal to the best in any city in the country. And in this constructive program he included fully and completely the colored schools. He built the Douglass High School, the largest and finest high school building in the United States for colored pupils. He has caused to be established four Junior High Schools in different sections of the city instead of one which he found when he became Mayor; he has discarded old, unfit and unsanitary school buildings and replaced them with new modern up-to-date fully equipped buildings.

He introduced into the colored schools, colored physicians, dentists and nurses until now the number has reached thirty-one and increasing with the needs of the schools every year; he built a $100,000 swimming pool for colored bathers in Druid Hill Park, built tennis courts for colored players, equipped playgrounds for colored children in the park and colored men and women are employed in the park to care for and attend to these activities.

Hundreds of colored men are employed in the various Departments under the Broening Administration and recognition is given to the colored citizens of Baltimore which no Administration has ever given.

Mayor Broening is the friend of the people, his heart

NEGRO CANDIDATES LOSE

Issued - Communication

11-8-30

The three colored candidates on the Republican ticket in the Fourth Disrict for the Maryland legislature went down to defeat with the rest of the Republican ticket.

Baltimore, Md.

As the Democratic party offered absolutely nothing to Negro Democrats in the way of office, future advancement, better educational facilities for Negro young men and women, or establishment, or supervision of institutions for delinquent Negro boys and girls, it was hoped that Negro Democrats moved by a sense of racial pride would have voted for men of their race to represent them in the government of the State of which they are taxpayers. They did not see fit to do so, however, and the race will bewithout representation in the law making body of Maryland to care for the interests of the 265,000 Negroes of the State. Nor is there a single member of the Legislature elected who feels in any degree obligated to Negroes.

The tax levy will fall on all, Negro and white taxpayers, alike whether direct or indirect taxes but the distribution of taxes for the establishment and support of public institutions will be, as heretofore appropriated with niggardly and measly hand to the Negro.

This situation the vast majority of Negro citizens of Baltimore can blame upon those of the race who cast their votes against their own interests.

RITCHIE WINS ELECTION FOR FOURTH TERM

Herald-Common-wealth
11-8-30

Governor Ritchie, Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland won in Tuesday's election by about 69,000 majority.

Baltimore, Md.

The Democratic landslide which seems to have struck the entire country swept the State electing Democrats to every State-wide office and in the city electing every city-wide official and the entire legislative ticket.

The three Negro candidaties for the legislature went down to defeat in the Fourth Legislative District along with the rest of the ticket, although the District has a heavy Negro vote.

Mayor Broening the defeated candidate, and popular Mayor of Baltimore accepted the verdict at the polls gracefully; thanked his friends for their support and at the same time congratulated his opponent.

The Mayor said:

"The people have spoken," the Mayor said, "and I am grateful to the many persons, who, without regard to party affiliation, gave me their support. I extend Governor Ritchie my congratulations.

"The belated returns direct attention to the hardship on election officials and the strain upon their physical endurance. Compare this with the promptness with which returns were made from those precincts in which voting machines were installed and we have a demonstration that their installation all over the city and state should not be delayed."

GOVERNOR RITCHIE SAYS:

President, THE AFRO-AMERICAN CO.,
Carl Murphy, Esquire,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Afro-American

Dear Sir:

I would like to express my appreciation of the AFRO-AMERICAN during the recent campaign. I am particularly pleased with the attitude of the paper toward me.

Baltimore Md

I have always considered myself as governor of all the people of the State without regard to creed or color, and I think this has been evidenced, so far as colored people are concerned, by provisions the State has made for their educational needs, their hospital facilities and in many other ways.

11-15-30

There is much still to be done and I assure the colored people of Maryland that in me they have a friend, alive to their real interest.

I thank the many colored citizens of Baltimore City and of the State who showed their confidence in me by their support in the past election.

(Signed) ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
Governor.

November 11, 1930.

Political - 1930 Elections.

Massachusetts.

Boston Citizen Seeks Seat In Legislature

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7. — (By ANP). Chances are brighter for placing a colored man in the State Legislature of Massachusetts now than at any time before in the last thirty years it is indicated by the support which is being given to the candidacy of Dr. Andrew B. Lattimore.

Lattimore is running on the Democratic ticket from Ward 9. The district has the largest Negro community in the state, but the voters are preponderantly white. However, the white Democratic leaders, men and women, have thrown their support to Lattimore, in order to attract Negroes into the party, to be used in other campaigns.

Lattimore's father served in the legislature forty years ago. Ten years ago, Dr. Lattimore made the same race as a Republican, but was defeated.

Boston Negro Seeks State Legislature

Boston, Mass.—(ANP)—Dr. Andrew B. Latimore is a candidate for the state legislature from Ward 9, on the Democratic ticket. The ward is in the Roxbury district, which is heavily populated by colored people. However, it is overwhelmingly Democratic and white voters are in the majority.

Some years ago Dr. Latimore ran for the same position but was defeated. At that time he was a Republican. He is among the many Negroes who in recent years have renounced their allegiance to the Republican party and joined the Democrats.

Political - 1930.

Michigan.

Elections.

DENT RUNS FOR SENATE

DETROIT.—Francis Dent, an attorney, is a candidate for the State Senate from the third district.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL WOMAN WHO WON ALDERMANIC NOMINATION

Detroit, Mich., March 26.—(By A. N. P.)—An attempt was made here Sunday night to kill Mrs. Iris Page Butler, who won the aldermanic nomination recently.

Mrs. Butler was asleep beside her husband, when suddenly she felt a hand clutching her throat. She screamed and her husband awoke and drove the would-be murderer from the house with a club which was the only weapon he could find.

Her nomination marks the first time in the history of Detroit that a Negro woman has been nominated for a place on the city council. Immediately following the counting of the votes, her opponent, Stanley Jakowski was named the winner by one vote. Mrs. Butler demanded a recount and she received the nomination with a majority of six votes.

Following the announcement of her nomination, Mrs. Butler received a telegram signed by the "Wreath of Roses Committee," warning her not to attend the banquet which was being held for the successful nominees at a white hotel. It is believed that the telegram was sent by some of her opponents workers and that the attempt made on her life Sunday night was also the work of some assassin hired by Jakowski's supporters.

The prowler was no amateur, according to the belief of the police who point to the fact that he greased his hands so that he would leave no finger prints. A thorough search is being made for him.

DETROIT MAYOR TELLS NEGROES YOU ELECTED ME

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—(ANP)—Citizens of Detroit, under the supervision of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional director of the National association, have launched a membership drive for 3,500 new members.

Despite the extreme cold weather, an audience of over 2,000 persons, jammed the Second Baptist church, Sunday, and the interest manifested was so keen several hundred were turned away for lack of room.

Mayor Frank J. Murphy, was the principal speaker.

In his speech, listened to with intense interest, the mayor said he wanted to thank the colored voters for their support; that he was one Mayor who admitted that he would not be mayor had the Negroes failed to support him along with other minority groups; that he was not one of those politicians who, after being elected, would manipulate the figures so as to show he would have been elected without certain votes.

"I say that with all candor, and I make no apology to anybody. Therefore you may give it whatever publicity you wish. I am not asking that you keep it quiet; you may tell it."



JOSEPH BILLUPS
Negro Auto Worker
Candidate for Governor, Mich.

MAD SCRAMBLE ON FOR MICHIGAN SENATE SEAT

DETROIT, Mich. (ANP)—From all indications here, there is going to be a pretty lively scramble for the position of state senator from the 2nd Michigan district, the office made vacant through the accidental death of Senator Cass Jankowski. A special election to fill the vacancy has been set by Gov. Green for January 26. Five colored men have entered the race and a score of white candidates have declared themselves. Attorney Cecil L. Rowelette, the best known and possibly the best qualified man in the lot, is the most favored.

Attorney Rowlette was nominated for Judge of Recorder's Court two years ago and received 11,000 votes in the general election.

Political - 1930

Elections.

Michigan.

SEEKS SECOND STATE SENATOR

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

12-13-30

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11—(ANP)—The death of State Senator Cass Jankowski, who was killed in an automobile accident last week, leaves a splendid opening for H. Percival Thompson, who opposed Jankowski in the primary election here last September for a seat in the State Senate from the Second district. A special election will be held early in 1931 to fill the vacancy made through Jankowski's death and Thompson, who made a splendid showing in the primaries, has again thrown his hat into the ring, and the political organizations here are falling in line behind him.

Political - 1930
Elections.

Mississippi.

Federal Judge In Mississippi Who Is Seeking Promotion Meets Storm Of Objection Because of Race Bias

Wshington, D. C.—Announcement in the daily press that Judge Edwin Holmes of the Federal Court Southern District for Mississippi, will be among the names offered to President Hoover for appointment to fill the new Judgeship on the Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth Federal Circuit at New Orleans, has provoked a storm of protests from Negroes who charge the jurist with exhibiting race prejudice against Negro lawyers in open court.

Affidavits have been received by the White House in support of these allegations. On one occasion Judge Holmes is accused of expressing dissatisfaction over B. A. Green, Mayor of Bound Bayou and a Harvard graduate, representing white clients in the Federal Court at Clarkesdale, Miss.

When the case of Alex Henry was called for trial at the October term in 1928, Attorney Green was unable to be present, having been seriously ill since September 25 of that year. Because of the unavoidable absence of his legal representative, a continuance was asked.

The following dialogue is alleged to have taken place between Judge Holmes and Henry:

Henry: "Your Honor, my attorney is a very sick man and I have been informed that he has filed a petition with the court asking a continuance of my case.

Judge Holmes: "Who is your attorney?"

Henry: "Ben Green of Mound Bayuo.

Judge Holmes: "Are you a white man?"

Henry: "I am."

Judge Holmes: "Did you not know that Ben Green was a Negro when you employed him to detend you?"

Henry: "I did."

Judge Holmes: "Then why did you employ him to defend you?"

Henry: "Because I was told that he was an attorney of good standing before the court and could properly present my case in this court.

Judge Holmes: "I will give you until tomorrow morning to employ a white lawyer to defend you.

Holmes: "Your Honor, I have paid Atorney Green to defend me, and I have no more money to employ another lawyer."

It is further charged that Lester Fant, the U. S. District Attorney, then sarcastically said to the defendant:

"Did you hire a nigger lawyer to defend you?" to which question Henry replied in the affirmative.

The other clients of Mr. Green, after hearing and seeing the hostile attitude of the officers of the court, are reported to have left, jumped their bail, and have never been located since.

Cal McAllister, white, also had engaged Green to represent him but later secured the services of a white lawyer. It is alleged that when his case was called Fant said:

"Your Honor, this is another one of those Mound Bayou nigger lawyer cases."

Senators Harrison and Stephens of Mississippi are reported to be urging the promotion of Holmes, who lives at Yazoo City, Miss.

Political-1930

Elections.

Missouri.

MOORE IS URGED TO MAKE RACE FOR U. S. CONGRESS

Representative Group of Citizens Says He is Most Available Negro in District to Make the Race. Confidence Expressed in His Ability to Win the Nomination. Voters Asked to Support Him.

At a conference held in the private dining room of the Macklin Cafeteria, third floor Peoples Finance Building, Tuesday, a group of representative business and professional men endorsed Walthall M. Moore as the most available colored man in the Twelfth Congressional District to make the race for Congress.

In a public statement, Mr. Moore was urged to make the race, and the voters of the District are asked to support him.

During the discussion, Mr. Moore's record as a member of the Missouri Legislature was cited showing that he is now serving his fourth term as a member of that body; how he has been able to get and hold the confidence and respect of his colleagues; and above all, it was cited how he has been able to get things done for his people.

Those attending the conference were very enthusiastic over what some termed as the "probability" of a Negro being elected to Congress this year, and each one present pledged their support of such a program.

The following statement was adopted as the sentiment of the conference, there being only one dissenting vote. Jas. T. Bush who had urged that such a conference be called voted in the negative.

Statement Issued

We, the undersigned, at a conference called for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of a Negro making the race for the United States Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District and the availability of candidates, do judge and advise that it is timely and proper that a Negro should make the race; and we also find, after careful consideration, that Walthall M. Moore who is now serving his fourth term as a member of the Missouri Legislature is the most available colored man in the district to make the race at his time.

We, therefore, urge him to enter the race for representative in Congress and commend him to the voters of the district for their support.

Signed: Rev. J. K. Parker, Dr. Edw. L. Grant, Rev. C. A. Williams, Dr. J. E. Gregg, Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, John W. Hays, Capt. J. H. Kent, Rev. B. F. Abbott, R. A. Turner, S. H. Chambers, Atty. John A. Davis, J. E. Mitchell.

Rev. Noah Williams, pastor of St. Paul was present but did not vote.

The Conference was called by J. E. Mitchell after consultation with Jas. T. Bush who suggested that a conference composed of representatives of the business and of the professional men, and of the ministers be called that an expression from them might be had on the subject.

What The Blue Book Says

Walthall M. Moore (Republican) Representative from third district, St. Louis city; born May 1, 1881 at Marion, Alabama; educated in the public schools of Marion, Alabama, St. Louis, Missouri and at Howard University, Washington, D. C. He has been clerk in the St. Louis postoffice and later in Railway Mail Service. He was the first colored member of the General Assembly. He was a member of the 51st, 53rd, 54th, and 55th General Assemblies, and in the last named was a member of the following committees: Workmen's Compensation, Municipal Corporations, Appropriations.

The Blue Book is the official manual of the state of Missouri compiled by the secretary of state.

MOORE FOR CONGRESS

Despite the fact that Walthall M. Moore has not formally announced that he will be a candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, sentiment in his favor, like the snowball, is fast gathering as the time rolls on.

We believe that he should make the race. We believe that he can win. He is the logical one to make the race. He is well known in the district, having been identified with the republican organization for many years. He is now serving his fourth term as a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature. During his incumbency, he has made for himself an enviable record and he has demonstrated his ability to get a hearing and to get things done in lawmaking bodies. His colleagues have the highest respect for him, as a man, and only good words concerning his courage and statesmanship.

Locally, Mr. Moore belongs to no faction, so far as the colored people are concerned, but he has always worked harmony among his people.

And while it is true that he has not formally announced his candidacy for Congress, it is also true that his friends say that he will very shortly do so. Therefore, we are asking the hearty and enthusiastic support of the voters in the district.

MISSOURI MAN DECLARES CANDIDACY FOR CONGRESS, "FIRED" OF STATE JOB

To Oppose L. C. Dyer, Present Incumbent from 12th District In Coming Republican Primary Secretary of State Dyer's Friend

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A virtual bombshell exploded in local political circles here last week when Hon. Walthall M. Moore was fired from his position as a member of the staff of the office of the Secretary of the State of Missouri.

The dismissal of Moore was made by Charles U. Becker, secretary of the state, when he learned that Moore had filed his declaration as a candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District on the Republican ticket with L. C. Dyer, the present incumbent.

So eager was Becker to teach his employe a lesson for his presumption in aspiring for higher office that he telephoned to order Mooree's discharge without waiting for the mail to convey his message. It is said by some of the political leaders who know, that Congressman L. C. Dyer and the secretary fo State conferred on the Moore candidacy when the Young Republican organization met here last February, and that the state officer agreed with his friend Dyer to fire Moore as soon as he filed his declaration in the Secretary of State office. Within a few hours after his declaration reached Jefferson City, Moore was kicked out.

In a long distance telephone call with J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, Monday morning, Mr. Becker, in reply to a question as to why he fired Moore, stated that Mr. Dyer's friends in St. Louis would not "stand for Moore running against the Congressman and working in (his) Becker's office." He further informed Mr. Mitchell that the friends of the Congressman were charging him (Becker) with backing Mr. Moore's candidacy. When urged to name some of the persons who had complained, Becker refused to do so and continued to hide behind the general term "friends of Dyer." In this connection it is pointed out by Moore's friends that Eugene Stephens, while chief clerk in Becker's office a few years ago, ran for state treasurer with the approval of Becker-ington.

Becker is a candidate for governor in 1932, and it is predicted that his treatment of Moore has about made him unavailable as a candidate. It is said that if Becker were to be nominated on the Republican ticket, Negroes in Missouri would vote for his democratic opponent in resentment of his treatment of Moore.

Walthall Moore is serving his fourth term in the State Legislature from St. Louis.

Dyer has pretended to be such a friend to the Negro, but as soon as one files as a candidate to oppose him, his friendship turns to hatred and he is not satisfied until his white friend fire his black friend. Dyer's pretended interest in the anti-lynching bill seems from this angle, to have been simply for political reasons. The principle involved in having a man kicked out of his job for no reason under the sun, is closely allied with that of lynching a poor, defenseless creature.

The Negroes of the12th Congressional District have banded themselves against Dyer and Becker.

Loses to Dyer



WALTHALL M. MOORE ...

ST. LOUIS—Incomplete returns indicate an overwhelming victory of Congressman L. C. Dyer over Walthall M. Moore for the nomination for congress from the Twelfth district. Dyer polled 8,656 votes and Moore only 4,572.

THE CITY ELECTION

(AN EDITORIAL)

The personalities which have come into the city campaign obscure the real issue — the good of Kansas City. Partisan clamor is almost criminal at a time when we choose men to direct our community affairs through one of the most critical times in our history. The national government has just begun its efforts to help the farmer, the basis of everything Kansas City is. Deep water is coming in the Missouri, insuring us a world market which we can reach in competition. In the past five years, twice our city has decided it would rather sleep than vote bonds and join the go-ahead cities which are becoming great centers of manufacturing and commerce. Yet here we are with all our wonderful chance just ahead, deriding each other as "republican" or "democrat." Partisans are notoriously generous in valuing their own virtues and stingy with their opponents' and unless common sense comes to the rescue, we will decide next Tuesday who shall hold office not who shall lead Kansas City onward and upward.

Because Negroes are the first fired and the last hired, prosperity for Kansas City is more vital to us than to any of its citizens. The failure of our city officials to create favorable conditions here for business will cost us more than money. Because this is so, in our choice for mayor, between two men, both of whom we respect, we pick the one with the vision, Bryce B. Smith. Our new charter gives the city manager the execution of official acts. It makes the mayor and counsel his board of directors. In Bryce B. Smith we have a man whose private life and whose public career indicate vision. His opponent is a good man, but only business leadership such as Mr. Smith has shown will bring to Kansas City the possibilities that lie in its situation. We say from time to time that the trouble is public office never gets good business brain. That will not be said if Bryce B. Smith is elected Tuesday.

The Call wrote its mayor ticket two and a half years ago, when in commenting on a school situation, we said in our issue of September 30, 1927:

> We want Bryce B. Smith to stay on the Board of Education. His place . . . has been to him a duty as serious as his own business and he has filled it well. The part of the city wherein our group has lived has had to stand aside and see new buildings go elsewhere. Mr. Smith, with his knowledge of the North Central section of Kansas City felt we, too, needed the inspiration good schools give, and already after a year of his membership on the School Board we have Yates School as proof he can do things.
>
> It is not an easy decision a business man makes when he divides his time between his own and the public's interests. . . . . We now thank him for the very substantial results that have come to Negro education since his membership on the Board, in order to prove to him public service pays dividends more precious than money.

We want David R. Christie elected member of the city council. He is the public man with the human side well developed. All life is not business and growth and prosperity. Some of it is heart, sympathy, understanding. In these Mr. Christie excels. Such a man as he ought to be included on the board of directors of every big effort such as our community's business is. Readers of this paper remember when we were frantic with protests at the humiliating way in which our part in the charity campaign was being portrayed. It was David R. Christie who saw the common sense and essential justice of the change which was so effective last fall. Thousands of Negroes have had a meal to eat and a bit of fire because Mr. Christie and men like him have led love's battalion year after year. By all means elect David R. Christie. You can vote for him wherever you live.

It is too bad that Kansas City has tried to live a Siamese-twin kind of existence, with cooperation between citizens held to be the forbidden thing. Because this is so, some otherwise excellent public men who are nominees on both party tickets, have made no impress on Negroes' situation. As for promises, well, we make no attempt to discuss candidates in terms of their promises.

A Short Sketch of the Contacts Of Candidates With Negro Citizens

In the past the nomination of a political party has been sufficient to bring to a candidate the support of the Negro members of that party, regardless of whether he has been personally friendly to us or otherwise. This "me too" of ours is unlike the attitude of any other American citizens. Party leaders scrutinize the records of men who want nominations to see whether they have made themselves undesirable by labors of Catholics, or any other groups, all except Negroes.

The Call is sure this habit of ours is suicidal. In a democracy, if we do not express our own wants and guard our own interests, nobody else will. We grant that as a private citizen a candidate is free to keep aloof from us, but when he takes the oath of public office, he must deal with us because we are part of the people. We want him to be ready to do his public duty.

We tell the contacts we find, and leave without criticism the absence of them. In digesting the facts, bear in mind that some candidates' business prevents their having Negro employes. It is public opinion, labor barriers, etc., not they, who are at fault. The lawyers come in this class. Yet it was a lawyer, Jacob Harzfeld, city counsellor under Mayor Edwards, who did Negroes the supreme service in Kansas City. It was at the time when the Linwood Improvement Association by threats printed and broadcast, that they would blow up Negro homes on the southside, was about to have all Negro home insurance cancelled. Cancellation of insurance meant immediate foreclosure of mortgages and homes lost. Mr. Harzfeld came to the rescue.

Both candidates for Mayor have shown a friendly attitude toward Negroes. George E. Kimball as city comptroller gave to Gaitha A. Page the highest paid city position ever held by a Negro. Bryce B. Smith has a triple record with us. He got us schools when he was a member of the board of education. He has 2 Negroes employed in his bakery business. He has Negroes in his personal service.

ABOUT NEGRO CANDIDATES

The Call has a fixed policy toward Negro candidates for public office, no matter what their party. They are ours and we are theirs. The right of Negroes to aspire to public office is undeniable. Their ambition helps the community. Massachusetts in pre-Revolutionary days said there should be no taxation without representation, and the same principle holds now. Negroes pay taxes and it is good Americanism for them to have public office.

We are for the Negro for public office also because it is the one place where we can prove our worth so that all men can see it. No white official chosen to represent a Negro majority can do that for us.

The Negro candidates average well. We who know them, their weaknesses and their strength, sometimes make the mistake of comparing them with idealized white candidates. But embezzlement, favoritism, neglect and other faults in office are too often exhibited by white officials for such comparison to be fair.

There can be unfit Negro candidates just as there are unfit whites. But so long as the arguments against our men of ambition is not based upon proven unfitness, we will take our chances.

When Dr. Blount of Kansas City, Kansas, or L. Amasa Knox of Kansas City, Missouri, go to the state legislature, they are a recommendation for every Negro. We would have our men in office multiply until the public becomes used to our having what other men count worth while. The great cause of suspicion and prejudice is ignorance, and nothing dissolves ignorance like proof of worth demonstrated.

Missouri.

Political - 1930

Elections.

WHY I AM OPPOSING JUSTICE "CAS" WELCH

I am the son of parents who left the South that I might have a chance. Many of you who read this are like me in that respect. My father never lived long enough to see what I would do with the opportunity his sacrifice gave me. But I will see him some day and I will be ashamed then, if I accept here and now limitations which he had the courage to refuse. That is why I am opposing "Cas" Welch as the spokesman of Negroes in the democratic party. I would be a traitor to my father's hopes as well as a quitter in the task of building a race, if I let "Cas" Welch or anybody else block the upward march of my people.

Since I announced my opposition to Welch four weeks ago, two lines of defense have been attempted for him. One was a threat. Since better men than I have died for the truth and the truth was worth it, I have no choice but to carry on. The other defense says that my opposition is "personal." Since I have never had any political aspiration, nor engaged in any business except publishing, my contacts with Welch have been confined to buying cement from his company. He has bought advertising from my newspaper. We have both paid our bills. The "personal" charge is a trick to attract attention from Welch's record.

I am not opposing Welch on party grounds. The two other democratic leaders in Kansas City make places in their organizations for their Negro supporters. The party nominated a Negro for Congress in St. Louis in 1928. No! Justice "Cas" Welch cannot hide his outrageous mistreatment of Negroes behind his party! What he had done represents his individual attitude and to pay him back in kind, every Negro who loves his race, should vote against him in the November election.

It is the habit of leaders in politics to prove their power by what they do for the people who make them great. Put Welch to that test! What has he done for Negroes either as individuals or as a community? I challenge him to name one single Negro whom he has made prosperous as he has dozens and dozens of whites. I challenge him to name one single service he has done for the Negro community. He may spread his hands in unctious apology for the swill depot which is the principal adornment of the Negro part of Welch's territory. He can claim he was powerless to prevent that, but he was singularly able to stop the Negro hospital when it was destined for the Michigan avenue site. The Negroes of Kansas City could cut their death rate in two if a proper housing code made it impossible for landlords to rent shacks. But "Cas" Welch, at whose nod the city authorities tremble, never concerned himself about that. Instead he gathers up a few baskets of coal and seeks to build himself a reputation for generosity by giving it to the very victims whose distress is due to his unconcern.

A decade ago when Negroes first tried to get out of the hovels and alleys that meant slow but certain death, they moved east taking possession of Euclid, then Garfield and finally Brooklyn. That was the time when a certain improvement association came into being and bombs were exploded around Negroes' homes. Let those who say Welch is the race's friend, remember that neither then nor any other time has he raised his voice asking either justice or mercy for us. On the contrary, the blows we receive come from men who are staunch in his service.

The trouble is, "Cas" Welch is selfish. I do not begrudge him a single dollar that he has made out of his political connections. But he ought to leave something for somebody else. Informants have come to me recently saying that the white competitors who are making it hard for them have the backing of Welch. This is serious. All of the money that comes into the Negro neighborhood ought not pay toll to this one man who does nothing for us except win our votes with promises.

I repeat—Welch does not deserve re-election as justice of peace nor a vote of confidence as political leader. Least of all does he deserve them this year when the race had a candidate for justice running against him. If Negroes themselves do not vote for J. E. Wesson against Welch, how can we ever expect any white man to vote for a Negro for any office? If we cannot get white votes for our candidates, how can we ever get representation for the taxes we pay and the defence we give the flag?

Judge J. J. Parker, down in North Carolina expressed the opinion ten years ago that Negroes could never become qualified for citizens. For that the race crucified Parker in the most spectacular fight in recent political history. "Cas" Welch by means fair and foul has taken from Negroes the chance to qualify as citizens. His is an act. Parker's was only a word. For that act I am against Welch and against him I will stay. Indications are that Welch will lose. But if I stood alone, I should still be true to the thought my father held when he left the shot gun rule of my native state. Cost what it will, the race's self respect is worth fighting for.

C. A. FRANKLIN Editor

ABOUT SENATOR ALLEN

Negroes in Kansas face a problem Henry J. Allen whom they opposed in the primaries is one of the candidates in the general election. Owing to his illness Senator Allen has made no campaign, and so far as what he has done or said, he stands now where he was before the primary. His record is just what it was then, including his vote for and his advocacy of Parker for supreme court justice.

It is very simple to say we should vote against Allen again. But voting against him means voting for somebody else. McGill, Allen's opponent, has not made a strong bid for Negro support. He wants the race's vote, but he seems to expect it to fall in his lap without effort. We cannot afford to pilot our future simply by resentment over the past, and certainly we cannot give valuable help to Mr. McGill for nothing.

On the other hand we cannot allow Senator Allen and the Hoover administration think we have short memories. The fight we have made since Parker was first named has won for us more respect than all ordinary appeals beginning way back when Harding was president. Allen may have repented. President Hoover may have come to see the light. It would simplify our situation if they said so. As it is, we must decide each for himself whether we have done enough to let them know that we are men who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain.

BLOUNT IN AS REPRESENTATIVE BY 937 MAJORITY OVER DEMOCRATIC FOE

Legislator Piles Up Heavy Vote in Precinct No. 4, Stronghold of Opposition Workers

With a majority of 937 votes, W. M. Blount, present incumbent of the eighth district representative seat, was again re-elected to the Kansas legislature on Tuesday. Blount's total vote was 5,358, and that of his opponent, William Drennan, white lawyer, 4,421. Practically all of the precincts were in when the vote listed above was received. With few exceptions, all of the precincts with a majority of colored voters went almost solidly for Blount.

Heavy Vote In White Areas

In precinct No. 6, a stronghold of Blount opposition, the legislator polled 152 votes to 20 votes for Drennan. In precinct No. 7, practically all Negro, Blount got 274 votes and Drennan, 31. Blount got 189 votes in No. 4 precinct, also colored, and Drennan, 8 votes.

The fifty-first precinct at Eighteenth and Quindaro, an all-white neighborhood, Blount polled 90 votes, and Drennan 166. In precinct No. 33, also white, Drennan got 229 votes and Blount 124. Blount was opposed strongly by Bennie Robinson, a politician who lives in precinct No. 6, yet Blount received 152 votes to his opponent's 6, in this quarter.

Ministers Give Support

It seems that the voters of the eighth district were inspired in their effort to return Blount to the legislature. Probably never before had such interest been manifested in solidly lining up behind a candidate in Wyandotte county. Most of the city ministers were ardent supporters of Blount, held meetings and "stumped" the city for the legislator. A parade to boost Blount was held Monday evening and about forty cars were in line.

Much credit is due to Claude Jones, Blount's campaign manager for the business-like way in which he has twice piloted Blount to the legislature. Unlike most campaign managers, Jones does much more work than talk. He makes his plans cautiously and works smoothly, and spends no time slinging mud at the opposition. Jones was instrumental in lining up even some of those who swayed toward the opposition, for Blount and in quarters where some feared heavy opposition would result, everything worked right for Blount.



DR. W. M. BLOUNT

Dr. Blount was re-elected to the Kansas state legislature, being the only republican representatice in his county to win out.

OUR CANDIDATES

The three Negro candidates on the ballot are our big interest in next Tuesday's election. Others seek more important offices but these three carry the hopes of a race. In a country like ours with a history of revolution to gain representation in return for taxation, and with a constitution which makes all citizens equal before the law, the election of Negroes to office is the most logical thing in the world. Custom has violated right and expediency long enough.

Re-elect L. Amasa Knox to the legislature. He has been praised by his fellow legislators and by the press. If he were a white man with the record he has made, there would be a general demand for his return. Both self-respect and good sense should lead every Negro to vote for Knox. If all do, he will be elected, because in his two years of office he has done nothing to lose the goodwill of white voters who gave him handsome majorities in 1928.

J. E. Wesson for justice of peace and Richard Young for constable in the 6th district have a double value for Negro voters. They represent a reasonable demand on our part for a place on the community's judiciary, and they are our answer to the vicious political system that has made us political serfs of "Cas" Welch.

We must not throw away this opportunity. Every Negro voting for Negro candidates is a powerful argument why both parties will get the habit of nominating Negroes in districts where our population is in the majority. Our united action is the only way we will win white support for our men, because if we will not vote for our own, we need never expect whites to vote for them.

No matter what the politics, every Negro has made his choice in the belief that his is the way of the greater opportunity for him and his people. If he agrees that Welch has exploited rather than served us, as the facts of the last twenty years prove, he must vote for these race candidates in order to be true to himself. The Negro democrat and the Negro independent are the master key to the present situation. They can unlock the door of opportunity. Wesson elected this year as a republican will force the democrats to put up a Negro for justice of peace in the next election.

Political — 1930
Elections

Missouri.

WE ARE LEARNING

News from St. Louis discloses the fact that Walthall M. Moore, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the twelfth district, will not be opposed by another Negro. This will narrow the fight down to a race between Mr. Moore and Congressman L. C. Dyer.

Washington Herald 6-20-30

Every effort has been made since Mr. Moore announced his intentions of running against Mr. Dyer, to induce two or more colored men to run so that the Negro vote would be split and Mr. Dyer's chances of winning assured. However, according to the St. Louis Argus, every man approached to make a fight on Mr. Moore, refused.

Washington Post 6-28

This speaks well for the growing solidarity of Negro voters in the "Show Me State." With a clear field, Mr. Moore stands a good chance of winning over Mr. Dyer. The voters of St. Louis should leave no stones unturned in their effort to send a Negro to Congress. Congressman DePriest has made a wonderful start here and he needs help, for he not only has to represent his own district, but he is the sole representative of the 15,000,000 Negroes in America. The Negro is gradually learning how to play practical politics

DON'T YOU SEE?

A short while ago, we heard a Negro minister speaking from his pulpit, stressing the fact that L. C. Dyer had donated five dollars to his church. Well, brother minister, it's all right to accept the five dollars from any candidate right through here; but REMEMBER that if you elect a Negro to Congress, you will be helping your entire race and that the good you will do for the people will, by far, transcend a five dollar bill, and many of them. Then, too, a Negro Congressman elected from your district drawing the salary which goes with the office would, I am sure, be able and willing to give a much larger donation because he understands better and appreciates the more. "A hint to the wise is sufficient"—See?

St. Louis Argus 7-25-30

Cites Record



L. A. KNOX

Mr. Knox, candidate for re-election to the Missouri general assembly, cites his record in the last assembly for the consideration of voters.

He introduced a bill to revise Section 1423 Article 14 Chapter 12 of the Missouri Statutes in respect to civil procedure which received the favorable comment of one of the Supreme Judges.

Cal

He introduced a bill combining into one section 4 sections of the statutes pertaining to municipal corporations.

He introduced the bill creating an experimental station at the Bartlett school under supervision of the curators of Lincoln university.

He took charge of the senate bill when it reached the house abolishing the jurisdiction of the "Jack Rabbit's courts" in Kansas City.

On the floor of the house he was one of the strong advocates of the bill reducing the requirement of the number of Negro children in a rural school district from 15 to 8.

He supported all measures for the general welfare of his district, his county, and his state.

He took an active part in party caucases and was a member of some of the most important committees of the house.

The daily press gave Mr. Knox favorable mention on account of his services. The citizens in general, both black and white, were unstinted in their praises of Mr. Knox's services as a legislator. The county court of Jackson County sent Mr. Knox a commendatory letter in acknowledgement of his services.

MOORE CAMPAIGN GETS GOOD START

This week, the Moore For Congress Campaign Committee opened headquarters in the Peoples Finance Building; and, accord- to the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Herman W. Gore, a real campaign for the nomination of a Negro for congress is on.

In its efforts to nominate and to elect a Negro to the United States Congress from the Twelfth district, the committee is making a general appeal to all of the voters of the district, and it is, also, making a special appeal to the Negro voters of the district to go to the polls and to vote to uplift not only themselves but their children.

Argus

No other race or people is going to help a race or a people that do not help themselves. If we make a fight for ourselves and our cause is right, there are thousands of others who are ready and willing to help us. But, if we stand idly by draped in fear and indifference, we will always be the under dog whom no one will respect.

7-4-30

Of course, there are those who still think that the Negro should not aspire for elective offices nor any other place of public trust. Such persons are moved by the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan. They profess to believe in the principles laid down by the founders of this nation that All Men Are Created Free and Equal. They do not believe in the doctrine of the late Theodore Roosevelt, ALL MEN UP. Therefore, because of this condition, the Negro, if he would rise, must do so, for the most part, at great odds. He must have the loyalty of his race and the aid of all others he can get.

St. Louis Mo

The opportunity to elect a Negro to congress is ours. Only we, ourselves will be to blame if we do not succeed. Therefore, we hope that there will be not a dissenting voice or vote at a time like this. Let not ignorance, petty jealousies, nor personal gain turn us to the right or left; but let us center our hopes on seeing a Negro elected to congress from this district and keep our eyes on Walthall M. Moore as the man who can be elected.

To this end, we are asking every possible assistance from one and all. You will greatly encourage the chairman of the campaign committee by calling at the headquarters in the Peoples Finance Building and talking it over.

ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE

Argus 7-11-30



ATTY. FRANK S. BLEDSOE

St. Louis, Mo

Atty Frank S. Bledsoe announces his candidacy for Justice of the Peace of the Sixth district. Mr. Bledsoe has practiced law in St. Louis for seven years during which time he has been actively engaged in civic affairs. He has led in the fight to license Negro plumbers in St. Louis, and was endorsed for Justice of the Peace by the Mound City Bar Association when the late Judge Schuler died.

Atty. Bledsoe states that if elected he will move his court from the loan shark and credit house atmosphere into the Peoples Finance Bldg., where the interests of the citizens of the district can best be cared for.

MOORE DEFEATED FOR CONGRESS

We were very much disappointed with the defeat of Walthall M. Moore for Congress from the Twelfth district at the primary election last Tuesday.

Of course, there were many elements which entered into the race as contributing factors; but in the final analysis, the chief cause we regret to state, is that the Negroes themselves are not ready to take such a forward step. Despite their so-called intelligence, it is really surprising to note that so few were able to grasp and digest the real significance of electing a Negro to the United States Congress. Of the common people, we have no complaint. They are the loyal legions of honor. They are those who suffer most because of conditions as they are in this country. The difference between them and some of the so-called intelligent class is they are in a bad condition and know it, while the others are in a bad fix and don't know it.

Had Mr. Moore been nominated and elected not only wou. every Negro in St. Louis have been benefited directly, but th cause of every Negro in the United States would have been hel- ed as nothing else has done in more than one-half of a centu . In this, as in so many other cases, it is hard to understand j st why so many people are careless or indifferent to their own in- terest.

We realize that in all forward movements a backward people must be brought out of "Egypt," despite themselves. Unfortunately, there are many amongst us who are still slaves at heart. There are others whose belly is their god and who would sell their very soul for a mess of "pottage." Such persons never do anything to advance the cause of the race. They see only themselves.

The defeat of Mr. Moore will bring forth a chorus of "I told you sos." If they can find any pleasure in the defeat of a program which meant a forward step for the colored people in this country, the pleasure is all theirs, for the "loyal legions" do not share with them.

There are some things we must remember. There are some things we cannot forget. We must remember those who betrayed us in a crisis like this when every true and loyal Negro was needed to espouse a great cause, and we must not forget that such persons do not deserve our respect and confidence.

Candidates for Legislature



L. AMASA KNOX



DR. W. M. BLOUNT

BUT 27 PER CENT OF K. C. K. VOTE GOES TO ALLEN

Out of a total vote of 4,911 cast in the solid Negro precincts of Kansas City, Kas., Senator Henry J. Allen got only 1,332 or barely 27 per cent of the vote.

James F. Getty received 3,579 votes in the Negro precincts. The other candidates got negligible votes.

Negroes were opposing Senator Allen because of his vote for Judge Parker. Veteran political observers estimate that without the Parker matter, Allen would have received at least 75 per cent of the vote. In one precinct, the 134th, Allen got not a single vote while Getty received 85. The vote by precincts:

Precinct	Getty	Allen
2	67	4
3	136	40
4	114	38
5	164	65
6	83	62
7	164	103
8	82	67
9	99	52
10	57	67
11	132	35
12	58	55
13	87	18
14	98	6
15	118	32
16	121	23
17	81	37
18	76	33
19	168	20
20	96	64
25	39	38
26	124	29
27	155	44
40	145	31
41	173	61
42	95	24
43a	63	17
66	72	20
31	79	36
81	83	14
82	63	89
93	64	37
118	84	12
139	66	15
142	37	17
155	77	4
134	85	0
135	74	13
Totals	3,579*	1,322*

Smith Gland Preparations, Stephenson's Pharmacy, VIctor 8117, 12th and Tracy. —Adv.

Political - 1930 Elections

Missouri

WALTHALL MOORE LOSES IN RACE FOR CONGRESS

argus

Crittenden E. Clark, Rob't. T. Scott and R. A. Turner Also Lose In St. Louis Primary Election

8-8-30

CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE

C. H. Turpin, Bob Walker Are Winners In Justice Contest; Harrison, Morant In Constable Race. R. W. Kent Wins Committeeship Of Sixth Ward

St Louis, Mo

The primary election which has just closed will go down in history as an event which affected the life of the colored people more than anything else since Missouri has been a state. Representative Walthall M. Moore was defeated for the nomination for Congress from the Twelfth district by his opponent, L. C. Dyer, present incumbent; the vote being Dyer 8,658, Moore 4,572.

There were more Negro candidates seeking public offices than ever before, and less gains in nominations than have been made in almost a decade. The five committeewomen were re-elected, but a change in the one committeeman was affected by the defeat of Bob Scott by R. W. Kent in the Sixth ward. Only one nominee for the State Legislature instead of two, as at present, Attorney Frank Clegg being the successful contestant.

The Race For Congress

And while it is true that every candidate was intently interested in his or her own candidacy, yet the congressional race was the chief attraction among the colored people. Under the leadership of the Rev. Herman W. Gore, a young baptist minister, the Moore For Congress Campaign Committee waged a hot campaign to nominate a Negro for Congress in the Twelfth district. In the closing days, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons of Chicago came down and "stumped" for Moore. Large crowds attended the meetings where he was scheduled to speak and the Colonel was at his best. So heated was the Moore For Congress Campaign that at times boos, hisses, and cries for Moore prevented speakers from speaking for Moore's opponent, L. C. Dyer. The Rev. Herman W. Gore in his speeches emphasized the statement, "We are for those who are for Moore." This statement served to embarrass some of the Negro candidates as the people, the masses, made it their slogan and voted accordingly. For an instance, Judge Crittenden E. Clark, who by the rule of the game would have been nominated had he declared for Moore, went down trying to carry Dyer which was against the popular wish of his people. Bob Scott, committeeman of the Sixth ward, failed for re-election because of his attitude toward Moore. Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Carrie Tillman had close runs for re-election in the Sixth and Sixteenth wards respectively, largely because of their attitude. While Chas. H. Turpin and Bob Walker the two nominees for Justices declared early for Moore and therefore touched the popular chord in the minds of the people. Langston Harrison and William A. (Billy) Morant were among those early in declaring for Moore and both were successful as constables. Political observers say that R. A. Turner would be the committeeman of the Twenty-third ward had he not double-crossed Moore after promising to slate him. Many voters resented this and refused to support Ralph. Billy Batavia, erstwhile committeeman of Fifth ward, goes down in defeat as a double-crosser. He, also, promised to slate Moore. Robert (Bob) Walker, one of the Justices nominated, though a white man, was one of Moore's strongest supporters, declaring that he was for Moore because it meant the advancement of the colored race.

On last Sunday, many of the ministers in different parts of the city spoke of Moore's candidacy and urged his support at the polls. And while it is true that Moore had no regular organization support, yet popular sentiment made him almost a winner had not so many votes been stolen from him.

Many Votes Stolen From Moore

Upon the face of the returns, there appears to be a deal of cheating and fraud in the Twelfth Congressional district. Evidences show that plans were laid for wholesale fraud and ballot box stuffing and that such plans were carried out. In the Sixth ward, for an instance, more votes were counted for Congressmen than for committeemen, while the rule is that from 500 to 1000 more votes are cast for committeeman than any other office. All of the Sixth is in the Twelfth Congressional district. There are evidences that this same sort of manipulation was carried on in the other wards. If the same rule was followed in other wards, it is possible that from 1500 to 2000 votes were taken from Moore.

The people, that is the masses, are very much disappointed over the defeat of Mr. Moore. The Rev. Gore is being urged to make a public statement of his future plans, but he has not done so as yet. As one puts it, "We are ready to go when you give the word."

Rev. Herman W. Gore Thanks Voters

We wish to thank the patriotic voters of the Twelfth Congressional district who so loyally supported Walthall M. Moore for Congress. In our support of Mr. Moore, we were rendering service to a race who stands so much in need of advancement in the affairs of this government at this time.

And while we did not reach our objective yet we feel that much good was accomplished by the awakening of the racial consciousness among our people which means that they will never think the same, nor will they act the same.

Moore For Congress Campaign Committee.

Rev. Herman W. Gore, Chairman.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
Thursday, August 7, 1930

Dyer Defeats Negro Foe In Primary Vote

By the United Press

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Congressman L. C. Dyer, who refused to make a campaign speech because his opponent for the Republican nomination in the eleventh Missouri district, Walthall M. Moore, negro state representative, "discussed only the race issue", defeated Moore in yesterday's primary by a vote of 8,656 to 4,572, complete returns showed today. The district is in St. Louis.

The entire state primary election yesterday was estimated to have drawn less than 400,000 voters to the polls, due to the lack of significant issues or contests. Hot weather throughout the state also kept the vote down.

"CAS" WELCH HAS RECORD OF BLOCKING NEGRO CANDIDATES FROM OFFICES

Call 10-17-30

Kansas City, Mo.

Three Seek Office This Year Bringing Back Memories of Pug Uglies and Vile Cartoon of Hueston's 1918 Race

Three Negro candidates will be voted for in the election Tuesday, November 4. L. Amasa Knox is one, seeking re-election to the state legislature. His district lies between Park jogging to Indiana on the east, Armour boulevard on the south, Campbell jogging to Harrison and Tracy on the west and Ninth on the north. The other two candidates are in the sixth justice of peace district, J. E. Wesson running for justice and Richard Young for constable. This district is between Thirteenth and Twentieth streets, and Grand and Chestnut. Only voters in these districts will find these nominees on the ballot. Kansas City has never had a Negro candidate voted for all over the city or county.

Welch Blocks Negroes Ten Years

It was not until 1918 that a Negro got on the ballot. W. C. Hueston made the race at that time for alderman of the Eighth ward. But it took ten years more before a race man was elected. Kansas City Negroes long had yearned for a share in government, and they looked with envy upon Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Omaha, Louisville and St. Louis. They were elated when Hueston was nominated thanks to Tom Marks. But they did not consider "Cas" Welch in their calculations. What the Welch machine did to Hueston and Negroes in that campaign was cruel. It was so terrible that it took Negroes four years after that defeat to get up courage to try again. Everybody, both politicians and citizens, remembers how the pug uglies drove voters from the polls and even invaded election booths in violation of the law. But despite these rough-house methods. Hueston got a majority. Thereupon the gang calmly counted him out. Welch brags of his friendship for Negroes now but it was his organization that held back returns in the western part of the Eighth ward in 1918. If this was all, Welch's record would be black indeed. It is worse than that.

Hideous Libel on the Race

During that campaign Hueston was opposed by Welch in all the ways usual to politics. In addition the Welch forces devised a scheme that was downright diabolical. They sent out a printed card which carried what was labeled as a picture of Hueston. This card was for white voters. The picture was that of an ex-convict, one of Welch's followers, on whose ebony countenance was depicted all that was bestial and low. It was a plain attempt to impress white people with the idea that Negroes of their own free will had chosen such a leader. It was a deadly blow from the effect of which the race has not yet recovered. That picture and the horrors of that campaign were the worst thing that ever happened to Negroes in Kansas City.

Welch Defeated Watkins

T. B. Watkins made the race in 1922 as an independent. But that never lessened the vindictiveness of "Cas" Welch. White men who know him say he is the Negro's worst enemy in Kansas City, the worse because he is two-faced. No matter how he goes around begging Negroes support at election time, they say he is a different man in all-white gatherings. There his sentiment is:

> **"You all do not know how to treat niggers. Keep them down. The way to keep them down is to keep them fighting among them-**

selves. That's my system and you see it works."

Welch Crushes Hurse

Rev J. W. Hurse was the race candidate in 1924 and such a thimblerigging he got! Rev. Hurse is morally certain he won and so are Negroes, but until 1928 when Knox won, no Negro beat the west end of the ward with its delayed returns and Welch giving it the master touch.

Only Welch Refused Children

When a politician has a stony heart toward children, but makes a display of his help to the down-and-outer, he simply proves it is votes, not humanity he cares about. In last year when the Negro post of the American Legion gave its monster picnic, entertaining 17,000 children, it had the help of every prominent man in the city except Welch. He refused and said in characteristic style "See me later." The dozens of office seekers whom "Cas" has disappointed know what it amounts to to see him later.

Breaks Promises to Dr. Henley

Justice "Cas" Welch has delayed Negro progress in Kansas City ten long years. The race has the chance to pay this long range promiser back in his own coin on November 4th. They can pay him not only for the public indignities he has heaped upon us, but also for the injuries he has done individuals who trusted him foolishly and too well. Today Dr. J. Ottaway Henley has gone west. Mrs. Henley has gone east. A year ago the Doctor went east to get his bride, expecting that at last after four years, Welch would make him superintendent of Old City hospital. For four years Dr. Henley had done political work faithfully for Welch, on that promise, and he swallowed it hook, line and sinker, when Welch told him the hour for the change had come. Instead the place went to a former republican. Welch is a past master at making promises look rosy.

Welch Losing White Support

Double crossing a trusting people is easy, but double crosses on ballots multiply them. Welch won last time by only 1553 votes. His opponent this time, J. E. Wesson, is a brilliant young attorney, and is a far stronger candidate than the one Welch defeated at that time. Besides that, white voters have begun to find out that Welch is for Welch and Welch only, first, last and all the time. The loss of white support will make up for whatever lack of acquaintance Wesson has among whites. If only 800 Negroes who voted for Welch before will look down on the ballot and put a cross before the name of J. E. Wesson, no matter how they mark their ballot after that, Welch will be defeated, and Wesson elected. The cross before Wesson's name is a bull's eye shot at the champion long range promiser of all time, and the voter's opportunity to take the words out of Welch's mouth. "See me later."

Political - 1930
Elections.

Missouri

Voters Can Throw Out the Welch System Next Tuesday

Negroes will make a decision of tremendous importance when they vote next Tuesday. They will chose between the conditions "Cas" Welch has created and a new deal. Welch has struggled desperately under our exposure and by every subterfuge has tried to tie his cause in with some interest which Negroes would not reject. But not once has he disputed the charges we make. Call

"Cas" Welch has never helped a single Negro individual out of gratitude for what that person has done for him.

"Cas" Welch has never brought to the Negro community in public service a fair return for the support the race has given him. 10-31-30

"Cas" Welch has grown powerful and wealthy through politics in which his policy is to use Negroes but not to reward them. Kansas City Mo.

In proof of these general charges we have brought his record down from the days when Christian ministers and other reputable Negroes even when election officials in the voting booth, were driven in terror by his henchmen. We have told

—how he cheats his owr Negro followers, giving the party rewards which they earn to white men he imports to act as precinct captains in all-Negro precincts;

—how he takes parks, which are Negroes' playgrounds and gives them rent-free to carnivals from Texas;

—how he has kept the Negro Girls Home from opening;

—how he has blocked the Negro fire station which the people voted five years ago;

—how he held the city's new Negro hospital back three years, costing the race dozens of lives;

—how he permitted the finest section of "his" district to be the city's swill depot;

—how he makes our city hospital, which to us is life, a plaything of his politics;

—how he defeated the three Negroes we offered as our representatives in the City Council.

—how he even refused to aid the little children guests at the American Legion picnic.

Welch realizes he has earned Negroes just resentment. He knows he must fool them to win. That is the reason behind his frantic cries to Negro democrats to stand by their party. Wesson, Welch's opponent, only asks to be justice of peace. But Welch goes about saying that his defeat means no more democratic jobs for Negroes as though Wesson was trying to take over the whole democratic party.

If Welch was as able as he is vain, he would be a great man. It is his vanity, his cocksureness that has led him to destroy the faith which Francis T. Wilson and a host of good democrats have built up in Negroes. We might go on endlessly telling the shortcomings of Casimer J. Welch.

On next Tuesday, Negroes may turn their backs on Welch and his flesh pots. We hope so. The promised land is worth the struggle to reach it. The standard bearers offered in this election are a present official, L. A. Knox, who seeks re-election on his record. His opponent, Gil P. Bourk, a business associate of Welch's, makes no argument against Knox except that he is a Negro, and gives no reason why he, Bourk, should be prefered except that it would "change the complexion of your representative in the legislature."

J. E. Wesson, the republican candidate, running against "Cas" Welch if elected, would do more than "change the complexion of your" justice of peace. He would bring some brains and a lawyer's training to the justiceship. He has a clean public record. He will give the time to the business of the court which the 6th district has not gotten out of the present justice since his political and business ventures grew so great.

It is reasonable that Kansas City elect Wesson and Richard Young, his constable to this court. The community accepts the nomination and election of Italians who number only one fourth as many as Negroes. Negroes have made good as judges in Chicago, New York, Washington and in our own St. Louis. We pay taxes, we defend the flag, and never falter in loyalty to see whom it covers. Non-representation in public office cuts Negroes off from community consciousness, a loss to every citizen. Only last week in the charity drive, the goodly total, exceeding the quota, which Negroes rolled up, where they used to fall down, proves what encouraging us will do.

Call 10-31-30

The Call will not stoop to give abuse for abuse. We have no words to match the Welch instructions to his precinct workers in their meeting a week ago, when he said of the Negro democrats "They must vote the democratic ticket straight, damn the Negro candidates." We have faith in our people. Bare-handed and illiterate 65 years ago, we walked out of slavery into an unknown future. Surely we have faith enough now to turn our backs on the poor pitiful present Welch provides and start for a brighter future with men as our leaders whom we know and trust.

Political—1930
Elections.

Missouri.

The Way to Freedom



Political - 1930

Elections

Missouri.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET AND THE KANSAS NEGRO

case 10-31-30

Kansas City, Mo.

The republican ticket, federal and state, offered the voters in Kansas, is typified by its leader, Frank Haucke, Kansas' next governor. To Negroes, men like Haucke mean much. He has been tested and found true. In his home town, Council Grove, he is noted for his fair dealings with all men, Negroes included. His democratic opponent comes from Neodesha, a place so unfriendly to Negroes that he does not know, much less have friendly feelings for them. Haucke's position on public issues reflects his concern for the common people. For instance he is against chain farming. He would stop this land octopus fromdriving the farm workers to the cities, where they suffer and at the same time make city workers suffer from an oversupply of labor. The other nominees are like Haucke.—four square men running on the kind of platform which made Frederick Douglass say "The republican party is the ship, all else is the sea."

The Republican Party Merits Continued Confidence and Support

In this campaign year of 1930, the Republican Party merits anew the continued support of Kansas citizenry. It is a time of temporary unrest, during a brief period of economic readjustment. And in that period, the Republican Party has come to the fore with customary energy and decision. It has grappled fairly and honestly with the questions confronting the people of Kansas. It has adopted a platform whose fulfillment will assure to this state honest, economical, business-like government. The Republican Party has made no promises it does not intend to keep, has made no pledges which it will not carry out. The Republican Party is the friend and champion of the Kansas Farmer, the Kansas Laborer, the Kansas Business and Professional Man, the Kansas Woman, the Kansas Boy and Girl. The scope of its activities and forethought is broad enough to comprehend the problems of all of these, and to seek intelligently and honestly to work them out

Political - 1930 Elections.

Nebraska.

COL. SIMMONS FLAYS K. K. K.

Delivers Closing Address in Heated Political Campaign Which Meant Defeat For Kluxer Candidates

OMAHA, Nebr., May 12— This heart of the great Midwest beat in time with that of the nation during the week. The nation turned Parker back at Washington and Omaha colored people licked the Ku Klux Klan and its half dozen Negro errand boys at the polls. Monday night, 3000 citizens, white and colored, Jew, Gentile and Catholic, packed Dreamland Theatre, 24th & Grant, while hundreds were turned away, to listen to Roscoe Simmons, the great spokesman, in the closing rally of a political campaign. No such meeting was ever held before in Omaha.

"The Klan was born in Tennessee", said the master orator of his age, "and we come now to prepare to send the body home for burial among its loved and lost." For two hours he was the old master. Supporting Simmons was the aroused heart and intelligence of Omaha and all fell behind his dazzling appeal to reason. He was never as powerful as in Omaha Monday night, fighting to keep hood and sheet out of the City Hall.

Regulars Win

When the ballots had been counted Tuesday the Square Seven, supported by the wage earner, the business man, the doctor, the deadly determination of the women and every pastor in Omaha, were declared in. The cross burnt on the lawn of Dr. Andrew Singleton, colored member of the legislature, had been put out.

The Klan leveled its aim at Lt. Harry Buford of the Police Department of Omaha, the noted colored official. He will still wear his star and diamond.. Mr. W. E. King, member of the Illinois legislature, who had been imposed upon by the Klan Negroes and got to come to Omaha, was outraged when he arrived. He spoke to about fifty people and said no more Omaha for him.

For the first time the whole race in Omaha stood together with their white friends and for the first time it won.

HOWARD U. GRAD NOMINATED FOR LEGISLATURE

Dr. Singleton Secures Nomination for Second Term In Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb.—Doctor John Andrew Singleton, of Omaha, Nebraska, was nominated as Representative to the State Legislature of Nebraska from the Ninth District at the primaries held on Tuesday, August 12. He scored a victory over fellow aspirants—one white and one colored lawyer, and one colored newspaper man—with the result that he polled more votes than the colored candidates combined. As the Ninth District is normally Republican, his election is assured.

Dr. Singleton has been a prominent figure since he returned to his home city after graduation from the Dental College of Howard University. His popularity sent him as Representative to the Nebraska Legislature in 1928, when he demonstrated his worth in the interests of his state and his constituents in an able manner.

Dr. Sigleton is active in public, political and fraternal circles. He is a first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps, U.S.A.; is president of Omaha Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; member of executive committee, Roosevelt Post, American Legion; he was member of the advisory committee, Colored Division, National Republican Committee, 1928; was elected delegate to the Republican Central Committee of Nebraska; when elected member of the 1927 session of the Nebraska Legislature, he was the first Negro to serve in that body for thirty years; and he is past exalted ruler of the Elks and present district deputy chairman, trustee board, 32d degree Mason, Shriner, and Past Potentate of Zaha Temple of Omaha.

SINGLETON WINS IN NEBRASKA ELECTION

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21—Dr. John Andrew Singleton of Omaha, Neb., was nominated as representative to the state legislature of Nebraska from the Ninth district at the primaries held on Tuesday, Aug. 12. He scored a victory over fellow aspirants—one white and one colored lawyer and one colored newspaper man—with the result that he polled more votes than the colored candidates combined. As the Ninth district is normally Republican, his election is assured.

Dr. Singleton has been a prominent figure since he returned to his home city after graduation from the dental college of Howard University. His popularity sent him as representative to the Nebraska legislature in 1928, when he demonstrated his worth in the interests of his state and his constituents in an able manner.

Dr. Singleton is active in public, political and fraternal circles. He is a first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps, U. S. A.; is president of the Omaha branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, member of executive committee, Roosevelt Post, American Legion; he was a member of the advisory committee, colored division, National Republican committee of 1928; was elected delegate to the Republican central committee of Nebraska; when elected as a member of the 1927 session of the Nebraska legislature he was the first Negro to serve in that body for 30 years; and he is past exalted ruler of the Elks and present district deputy chairman trustee board, 32d degree Mason, Shriner and past potentate of Zaha Temple of Omaha.

Political - 1930

Elections

New Jersey

COURIER

Orange, N.J.

APR 9 1930

Colored League Plans Sessions

In observance of the tenth anniversary of the entry of women in politics, an all-day conference will be held tomorrow in the Independent Methodist Church, Oakwood avenue and Hill street, Orange, under the auspices of the New Jersey League of Colored Republican Women There are to be three sessions, one at 11 a. m., a second at 2:30 p. m. following lunch and a third at 8 p. m., following a banquet.

Among the speakers listed for the sessions are: Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders; Mrs. J. T. Rucker, of East Orange and Mrs. Emily Montague of Orange. Prominent leaders among colored men and women in political life will be presented during the sessions.

MORROW'S CANDIDACY INTRIGUES N.J. VOTERS

Afro-American

Break with Hoover Over the Prohibition Question is Intimated

5-24-30

BEAT FORT, IS CRY

Baltimore Md.

Negro Voters Urged to Defeat Frelinghuysen Also.

By MELVIN J. CHISUM

JERSEY CITY—Dwight Morrow's announcement of his candidacy for the U. S. Senate and his stand on prohibition last week made colored voters sit up and take notice.

Mr. Morrow did not attack prohibition as a policy, he did not wish to recall the saloon, he did not even believe that prohibition is necessarily a blow at the freedom of the individual; but he did insist that the "noble experiment" has been attempted in the wrong way, and that it can be better carried on in "48 laboratories" than in a single, congested institution.

In urging this view, Mr. Morrow is obviously aware of the fact that he has broken with the Hoover administration. And here is where Mr. Morrow became a person of great interest to the Negro of the nation.

Hoover Disappoints

Mr. Hoover has been as great a disappointment to the Negro as was Mr. Taft, and in a much more provoking way. The entering of Representative Fort into the New Jersey primary contest, is unmistakably in effect, a White House entry into the Senatorial campaign.

Representative Fort is amongst the staunchest and closest of the president's political advisers. The part he played at Kansas City in 1928 in pressing down the crown of thorns upon the brow of the Negro delegates at that convention, points very clearly the duty of the Negroes in New Jersey in this primary next month.

There will, no doubt, be denials of this latter fact, but denials, or no denials, the fact remains, it is impossible for Mr. Hoover to be hands off or even to take a neutral position. His silence is bound to be construed both as a thrust at Morrow and a good word for Fort. He cannt very well wish the ambassador the best of luck, and it is unnecessary for him to anoint the congressman.

To Lick Frelinghuysen

Then there is Mr. Frelinghuysen. The Negroes of New Jersey helped lick him once, and it is to be hoped that they stand ready to make an even better job of it this time, for certainly no worse friend of the colored people has ever served in the United States Senate from New Jersey than Mr. Frelinghuysen, hence another cause for the blacks in New Jersey forming four square for the Honorable Dwight W. Morrow.

Unless some miraculous change takes place between now and the Republican National Convention in 1932, Mr. Hoover is through. He has lost the West; he has lost the Negro and he has lost a lot more than we shall set down here at this time.

Even though Ambassador Morrow, should never become Senator, the way he has brought this paramount issue to the fore and the way he has handled it, he has made himself the logical contender for the Presidency. And it does not take a particularly brilliant mind to see that the man whom the East is going to put forward from his time on, is former Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey.

Not surprising, therefore, is it to learn that White House satellites, hearing the cry of "one-term Hoover," look upon the ambassador as a dangerous person.

NEWARK, N. J.

NEWS

SEP 30 1930

Negroes Will Support Simpson, Says Baxter

Dr. J. Leroy Baxter declared at a mass-meeting last night at the Union Baptist Church, 98 Somerset street, that Negroes in New Jersey were in revolt against the Republican party. He stated they would deliver 50,000 votes to Alexander Simpson in the coming election of a United States Senator.

Dr. Baxter said all Negroes should register so that they will be ready to cast their vote against Dwight W. Morrow. The votes of Senators Kean and Baird for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker for the United States Supreme Court are cited as reasons for the opposition to Morrow. J. Bernard Johnson stated the Republican party had reached that stage where they felt that the Negro vote was no longer necessary.

* * *

Willie Robinson Post 339, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will meet tonight at the club rooms, Parrow street and Oakwood avenue, Orange. Plans for the Armistice Day celebrations will be discussed.

Political - 1930 Elections.

New York.

BROOKLYN TIMES

NOV 1 - 1930

COLORED VOTERS HAIL ROOSEVELT

Democratic Party Based on Humanity, Says Governor; County Nominees at Rallies.

A gathering of 2,500 colored citizens acclaimed Gov. Roosevelt and other Democratic candidates at a rally held in Alexander Hamilton H. S., Albany ave., near Bergen st., last night. The meeting, hailed as the biggest political affair ever held here by colored voters, was sponsored by the National Afro Protective League, of which the Rev. Thomas S. Harten is president.

The keynote was sounded by the Rev. Mr. Harten when he declared that the Democratic party in New York now holds the place with the black man which the Republican party held in Lincoln's day. He predicted that the colored vote will go to Democratic candidates next Tuesday.

Gov. Roosevelt was given a stirring ovation lasting several minutes when he entered at 11:30, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and County Leader John H. McCooey, after having made his earlier address at the rally in the Academy of Music. He was escorted to the platform by a guard of honor composed of members of George W. Davis Post, 116, American Legion.

The Governor was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Harten, who asserted that, if he were running against President Hoover today, Roosevelt would be elected to the highest office in the country.

Gov. Roosevelt won a three-minute ovation when he said, "The Democratic party is based on humanity, the kind of humanity that recognizes no differences of race, creed or color."

The Governor spoke briefly on his efforts to obtain funds to relieve congestion and eliminate unhealthful conditions in the State's penitentiaries and his fight in behalf of old-age relief.

An ovation second only to that given to her husband was received by Mrs. Roosevelt when, at the conclusion of the Governor's address, she was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Harten as "the source of the happy frame of mind evidenced by the Governor's cheery smile."

The Governor's party included, in addition to his wife and Mr. McCooey, Edward F. Cadley, leader of the 17th A. D., and Irwin Steingut, minority leader of the Assembly.

The Republican party was arraigned by two colored speakers, Mrs. Alice Corbett and Mrs. Lucy Kimbough, both of whom charged the G. O. P. with having kept the colored vote in line for 65 years with "nothing but promises."

Lieut.-Gov. Lehman said Gov. Roosevelt had been instrumental in securing the pasage of much enlightened legislation in the past two years.

Other speakers included Borough President Hesterberg, Controller Tremaine, County Judge Conway, John J. Bennett, jr., candidate for Attorney General; Senator William Lathrop Love, Congressman Andrew L. Somers and John N. Harman, who, yesterday was appointed County Clerk and is the candidate for that office.

After addressing the colored rally most of the speakers hurried to speak before other meetings.

One of the biggest of these was that sponsored by the 23d A. D. Club, of which Francis J. Sinnott is leader. It was held in P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore aves.

Other rallies were sponsored by the 22d A. D. Club, Atlantic ave. and Vermont st.; the Nonpareil Social Club, 1926 Prospect pl.; the Joseph V. McKee Club, 416 Sutter ave.; and the Verrazzano Club, 2133 West Sixth st.

N. Y. JOURNAL

Broad Section

NOV 6 1930

Elevated To Bench



Charles Ellis Toney, veteran Negro lawyer, was elevated to the bench in the election. Toney is one of the two Negro Municipal Court Justices in the newly-created Tenth District. His running mate was James S. Watson. Both are still receiving congratulations today.

New York Elects Two Municipal Judges

Defender 11-8-30

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

(Photos on Page 3)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Charles Ellis Toney and James S. Watson, two Harlem lawyers, were swept into office Tuesday as justices of the municipal court of New York in a Democratic landslide, making them the first members of the Race ever to be elected to the bench in the state.

The new judges will assume their duties in the 10th judicial district the first of the year. Both are qualified for their posts and are expected to make excellent records.

Although a Democratic victory had been predicted, Harlemites were of the opinion that Assemblyman Francis Ellis Rivers, Republican candidate for judgeship, would win one of the coveted posts.

Assemblyman Rivers is called the father of the law which created the 10th municipal court district, which made possible the election of two members of the Race as justices. He was also responsible for the "repair" bill affecting housing, which requires landlords to make repairs where houses are uninhabitable under penalty of not receiving rent until such conditioning is done.

John Clifford Hawkins, also a Republican, went down to defeat with Rivers in the race for justice.

Another to ride in on the Democratic band wagon was James S Stephens, who experienced little difficulty in defeating Myles A. Paige, Republican, for assemblyman of the 19th assembly district. Paige is a deputy attorney general of the labor bureau.

Joseph A. Gavagan (white), Democratic member of congress from the 21st congressional district, was re-elected. Congressman Gavagan defeated his dry opponent, Mortimer Kraus (white), and Frank A. Crosswaith, a member of the Race, candidate on the Socialist ticket.

Congressman Gavagan was a favorite among Harlem voters. It is to be remembered that he appointed two Harlem boys to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis and plans to send two more to the academy and equal number to West Point next spring.

Defender 11-8-30

The defeat of Edmund O. Austin, Republican candidate as a member of the 21st assembly district, came as a complete surprise. Attorney Austin received word of his defeat at a private hospital where he had been during the campaign. He was troubled with a bad ear. David Paris (white) was the winner of this post.

Justices-elect Toney and Watson favor women serving as jurors in New York courts. They believe, however, that women should be more readily excused from jury duty than men when an excuse is offered and the particular woman desires to be excused.

Born in Alabama, Justice-elect Toney has lived in New York county 24 years. He received his prep education at Syracuse university. He was admitted to the bar in 1904. He enjoys a large practice in Harlem.

Justice-elect Watson was born in the British West Indies and has lived in New York county for 25 years. He was educated in the high schools of Jamaica, British West Indies, the City college of New York and the New York Law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1914. At present he is serving as special assistant corporation counsel, a post he has held since 1922.

NEGRO JUDGES ELECTED IN HARLEM

Call

All Colored Democrats in Victories Over Negro Republicans

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK, (Special to The Call)—Harlem marched to the polls here Tuesday in the state election and elected two colored democrats, James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney to the municipal court bench.

Watson and Toney defeated two colored republicans, Francis E. Rivers and John Clifford Hawkins. The unofficial figures were Watson, 14,660; Toney, 14,225; Hawkins, 12, 960; Rivers, 12,491.

James E. Stephens, colored democrat, defeated Myles Paige, colored republican, for assemblyman in the nineteenth district. David Paris white democrat, defeated Edmund O. Austin, colored republican, by 900 votes for assemblyman in the twenty-first assembly district.

This is the first time in years that the democrats have carried Harlem, They made an extensive campaign, laying emphasis on the fact that the democratic party made no difference as to color and had employed many more Negroes throughout the city than had the republicans. The democrats claimed a payroll to Negroes from all sources of more than 3 million dollars annually.

N. Y. JOURNAL
Bronx Section

OCT 16 1930

Lavelle's Campaign Fiery One

Independent Candidate for Bench Assails Bosses.

This is the last of a series presenting the personalities of candidates seeking election as Municipal Court Justices in Harlem. The two elected will be the first Negroes on New York City bench.

By MAURICE POSTLEY.

Eyes blazing, the spirit of the crusader dominating his fiery oratory, Louis A. Lavelle presents a picturesque figure in the judiciary fight in Harlem. He is the only independent candidate. There are two Republicans and two Democrats in the field against him. All five are Negroes.

"Exploitation; abuse; fakers; policy bankers robbing the poor; speakeasy owners boss us!"

These and other expletives punctuate Lavelle's attacks. Nobody in Harlem knows whether Lavelle has a chance to be elected. Some say that dissatisfaction by Negroes with both parties, may elect him. Certainly, he has a lot of friends. He has been a Good Samaritan to those in trouble in Harlem for 25 years. He firmly believes he will be elected.

The staccato attack rushes on, endlessly, as Lavelle carries forward his campaign.

"White speakeasy proprietors are political bosses in Harlem,"

he says. "Negroes cannot open speakeasies."

"The detectives could round up all the heads of the policy banks in one day," he adds. "They could stamp out the pernicious evil of gambling by grabbing the men who run the banks. But the 'big guns' can get immunity."

Lavelle is given to fist-pounding to emphasize his points. Issue after issue proves that he should be on the bench, he insists.

"On December 29, 1926, I made suggestions that would have eliminated the Magistrates Courts scandals," he continues.

He shows a document addressed to Justice Victor J. Dowling, of the Supreme Court, as chairman of a Special Calendar Committee. Joseph Force Crater was secretary of the committee.

SUGGESTED CHANGES.

In the recommendations which he made to the Calendar Comittee, urging cleansing of Magistrate's Courts, Lavelle insisted on rules to prevent numerous adjournments and end the "wearing out process," by which everybody gets tired of waiting, and the criminal goes free. He demanded a 9 a. m. opening hour for the courts, the judges to open court on time. "Prospecting" by lawyers who sometimes file notices of appearance for persons whom they have never even seen, in the hope of getting a fee, was attacked by Lavelle, who urged changes in present methods.

Lavelle is a pamphleteer in the old sense of the word. Every time he gets really excited, he publishes his own booklet, stating his views, and circulates the booklet. One such pamphlet, published in December, 1926, urged appointment by Mayor Walker of a Negro magistrate. It was the first public move for a Negro judge, in Harlem.

FIERY ATTACKS.

In January, 1926, Lavelle came out with an attack on "the political butcher knife," in which he opposed cutting the Negro section into white districts. He fought so bitterly that even members of his own race were afraid of his raising of the "race issue."

But he won, and today the Municipal Court bill, under which the election is being held, contains the same essential features he advocated.

Born in July, 1877, at Lancaster, Kentucky, Lavelle was educated at the State Normal School and College, Frankfort. He was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1901. After a practice of a few years in Kentucky, he came here and joined the New York bar on March 22, 1905. He resides at 455 Lenox Ave., with his wife.

Supported by the Equity Congress of Greater New York, the Citizens' Committee of Harlem, and others, he is making a strong fight.

"I have made money as a lawyer, but I've spent it for my people," he says. "I intend to fight for them, always."

Interesting Analysis of Results Of Balloting For Republican and Democratic Candidates In Harlem

11-15-30
New York Amsterdam News

Final figures show that the Republican defeat in the November 4th election was not only worse than at first thought, but was general throughout the country. It was complete and utter, and brough the Democrats near to control of Congress. In fact, with the aid of insurgent Republicans and Farmer-Labor members, it is not impossible even yet for the Republicans to lose their power to organize both Houses of Congress.

The result in New York City, particularly in the Harlem section, carries much interest by reason of the fact that the two districts, 19th and 21st, which have been normally Republican for a number of years, replaced the two Republican Assemblymen, both Negroes, with Democratic members, one of whom is white.

Further interest is seen in the election of Justices of the newly created 10th Municipal Court District. Both parties nominated Negro candidates, and it was believed that the Republican nominees, Francis E. Rivers, Assemblyman from the 19th A. D., and John Clifford Hawkins, Alderman from the 21st A. D., would be certainly elected.

But the election returns dissipated this belief, and the first Negro Municipal Court Justices in New York City will be two Democrats, James S. Watson, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Charles E. Tony, a practicing attorney.

And an analysis of the votes cast in the five Assembly Districts comprising, in part, the 10th Municipal Court District, reveals some further facts of interest. Prior to election day there were persistent rumors afloat to the effect that Democrats in the white sections were so unwilling to vote for the Negro candidates that many of them had no intention of casting a vote for the Municipal Justices. In fact, one report had it that many of them had not even registered.

But the final results showed these reports to be unfounded, for it was the majority given the Democratic candidates in the 17th Assembly District, in which the whites are largely in the majority, that elected Watson and Toney.

In this district, Watson received 3,578 as against 1,197 for Hawkins, while Toney was given 3,527 to 1,246 for Rivers. Watson's majority over Hawkins was 2,381 while Toney led Rivers by 2,281.

In the 19th, Watson had a majority over Hawkins of 313, but Rivers led Toney by 228.

In the other three districts, the Republican candidates had majorities, but not sufficient to overcome the long lead given Watson and Toney by the white Democrats in the 17th A. D.

The revised totals credit Watson with 14,812 as against 12,330 for Hawkins, giving Watson a majority of 2,482. Toney's total was 13,893, with 13,274 for Rivers, a majority of 619.

Another interesting angle was seen in the 19th A. D., in the race for the Assembly, where Assistant State Attorney Myles Paige was defeated by James E. Stephens, a red cap at the Grand Central station, by a majority of 247. Stephens vote was 5,092, while Paige's was 4,845.

In the 21st, David Paris, a white Democrat defeated Edmund O. Austin, Negro Republican, by a vote of 6,577 to 5,400, a majority of 1,177.

A minor significance attaches to the fact that Frank R. Crosswaithe, candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket, received 3,895 votes in the 21st Congressional District, the opinion being expressed that many votes were cast for him because of his race.

Over in Essex County, New Jersey, Dr. Frank S. Hargraves the only Negro in the State Assembly, was reelected.

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Political - 1930
Elections.

New York.

Pope B. Billups, First to Get Court Bill Passed, Fights for Place on Bench

Amsterdam News

Former Assemblyman Enters Battle With Republican Candidates for Judgeship Nomination in Tenth District

7-16-30
New York Daily



Atty. Pope B. Billups.

With the announcement Monday of his candidacy for nomination as justice of the new Tenth Municipal Court district, Pope B. Billups, former assemblyman and lawyer of 206 Broadway, added another name to the list of candidates who will wage battle for the two $12,000 a year judgeships which the creation of the new court district makes available.

This newest candidate for the bench was born in Athens, Ga., October 11, 1889. When he was six years old his family moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he attended the Florida Baptist Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1910. He later attended the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee and completed his sophomore year in a course leading to the B. S. degree. He received his L.L.B. degree from New York University in 1916 and was admitted to the Bar the following year.

During the World War Attorney Billups served as legal counsel for his local board. He was elected to the Assembly in 1924 as the Republican candidate for the Twenty-first Assembly district. One of the planks in his platform at that time was the promise to aid in "the establishing of a new Municipal Court district and the election of a Negro magistrate to the bench."

In September, 1927, Mr. Billups was designated as candidate for a justice of the then Seventh Municipal Court district, from which the new district was created this year. Due to a reversal of a decision made by Justice Riegelmann of Brooklyn, who declared that when a justice dies his successor is elected only for the rest of the unexpired term, by the Court of Appeals, Mr. Billups and the other candidates were dropped.

Opens Campaign Office.

Mr. Billups has opened his campaign headquarters at the Association of Trade and Commerce, 2370 Seventh avenue, of which he is a former president. He is also a past exalted ruler of Monarch Lodge and a former trustee of Bethel A. M. E. Church.

In announcing his candidacy for the judgeship, Mr. Billups issued the following statement to The Amsterdam News:

"In July, 1924, when I was designated for the Assembly. At my request, County Chairman Koenig called a conference of the executive leaders in the present Seventh Judicial district. As the sole Negro in that conference, I urged the right of Negroes to a place on the bench of the so-called "Poor Man's Court." The conference agreed to commit the county Republican organization to the passage of the bill, and instructed me to submit my proposed lines.

"Following the conference with the district leaders, I called a conference of the local attorneys and submitted my proposed lines of the new district to them and received their approval. After my election as assemblyman I immediately introduced the original bill, which was termed by the press as the 'Billups' Court Bill.' The measure was passed by both the Assembly and the Senate.

"I sought and obtained a hearing before the governor, which I attended, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Harlem men and women. The governor vetoed the bill. It was again passed in 1926-7-8-9, and each time I went to Albany and urged the governor to sign the bill.

"I arranged conferences with Mayor Walker and Chief Justice Leary to obtain their support of the measure. These conferences were attended by a non-partisan committee of lawyers and citizens.

Doubts Foes' Sincerity.

"Not one of the gentlemen who has announced his candidacy for the office attended a single hearing or conference pertaining to the approval of this bill prior to January 1, 1930."

Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, author of the bill which provided for the creation of the new court district, and Alderman John Clifford Hawkins were designated two weeks ago by the Republican organizations as their candidates for the bench. Assemblyman Lamar Perkins of the Twenty-first is also Republican candidate for the bench. Aiken B. Pope, veteran Republican lawyer and former candidate for alderman in the Nineteenth, is also expected to cast his hat in the ring and enter the race.

The Democratic candidates designated by Tammany leaders are James S. Watson, special assistant corporation counsel, and Charles E. Toney.



CHARLES ELLIS TONEY

Tammany Hall Designates Watson and Toney for Municipal Judges

Afro-American 8-9-30
Baltimore Md.

Famous Political Organization Endorses Two of New York's Ablest Lawyers for Position of Municipal Court Judges.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN DILEMMA

Finding It Hard to Find Two Men to Rank With Democratic Nominees.

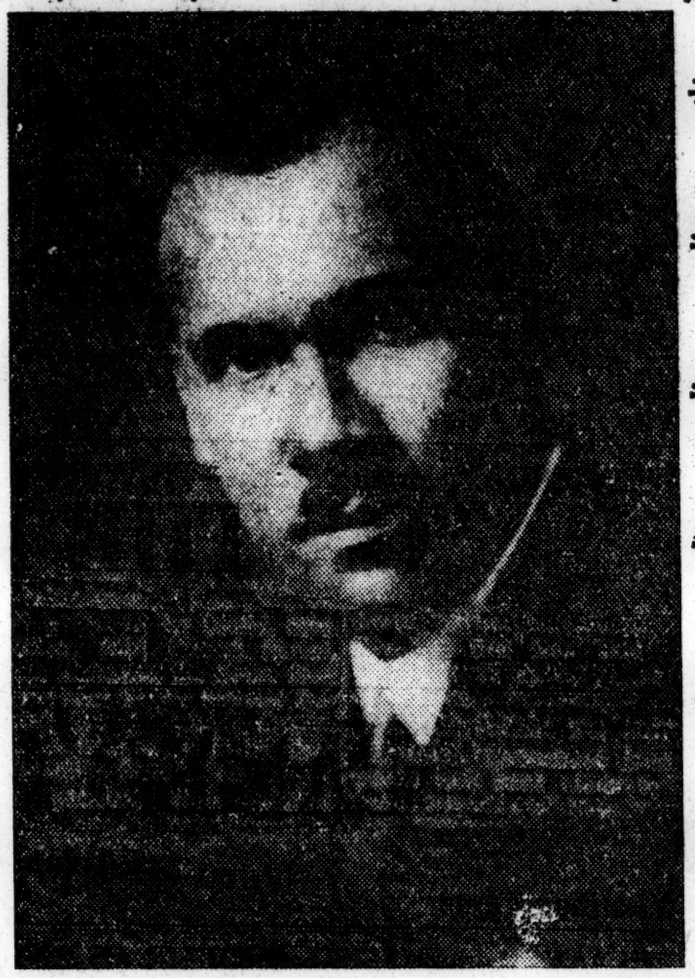
TAMMANY HALL, the far famed Democratic Political Organization of New York City, has designated CHARLES ELLIS TONEY and JAMES S. WATSON, two of New York City's ablest and most experienced lawyers as candidates for the offices of Municipal Judges in the Tenth Municipal Court District, recently created in Harlem, as a result of a bill which was passed by the New York State Legislature and made into law by the signature of our Democratic Governor Franklin Roosevelt. It is safe to say that the Republican Organization will find it very difficult to find two men to rank with the Democratic choice in ability, experience, success and with reputations as high in the community. Many leading Republicans readily admit that they are in a dilemma in this respect.

Mr Toney is married and resides with his wife at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, and has his law offices at 2313 Seventh Avenue. He is one of our ablest lawyers and has practiced for twenty-six years at the New York Bar. He was born on a farm in Franklin County, Alabama, in 1878. When a boy, about fifteen years of age, he left Alabama and went to Hornellsville, New York, for the purpose of getting an education and entering the public schools of that city, he was graduated from the Hornellsville High School, (now Hornell) in 1898. The same year, Mr. Toney entered Syracuse University, at Syracuse, New York, and was graduated fro that institution in 1902 with the degree of Ph.B., and again in 1904, he obtained the degree of LLB, and immediately set out upon the practice of his profession. Since that time, many are the lawyers and laymen who bear testimony as to how assiduously young Toney applied himself to his profession and today as a result of his efforts, he is one of the ablest, shrewdest and most successful lawyers of our group. One thing above all else, which appeals to people who know him, is that he is honest, straight forward and sincere, ripe in judgment and poised with kindliness and knowledge of the law. He has what many are pleased to call "judicial temperament" and bearing.

Mr. Toney handles cases from the lowest to the highest court in the State and several of them are in the New York Law Reports and referred to as precedents in other similar matters.

The writer has talked with several of the judges of the various courts and many of them have expressed their admiration for Mr. Toney and one Judge of the Supreme Court told the writer that Mr. Toney was one of the ablest and most dignified lawyers that it has been his privilege to see try cases in his Court. He said that Mr. Toney always uses beautiful English and the very best legal terms and in no instance could he remember hearing Mr. Toney use a slang phrase.

The writer in talking with Mr. Toney, asked him what, among his qualifications as a man and lawyer, especially fitted him for a judge of of this particular court and received the following reply: "The Municipal Court is the people's court, more so than any other court in our city, because it deals with cases between landlords and tenants and with small civil claims and in most cases, it proves to be the court of last resort for those involved in such litigation. In a great many of the cases, the parties appear without counsel and attempt to present their causes to the Court themselv Few of our people have cases in any other court. When they come before the Judge, he must find out the merits as between the parties, frequently without the aid of a lawyer. Many puzzling questions arise and must be disposed of on short notice. The claims are small it is true. Nevertheless, the Judge must determine the rights between the parties and do justice in the premises. To do this he must not only be learned in the law, he must have wide experience, clear judgment and be free from prejudice. The matters and these kind cases have been my daily concern for the last twenty-six years. I am credited with being successful and my knowledge and experience, I believe, ought to qualify me for this office."



JAMES S. WATSON

The writer has talked with nearly all of the colored lawyers, all of whom have been admitted since Mr. Toney, (he is the oldest colored lawyer at the Bar now here), and he has yet to hear one speak unkindly of Mr. Toney; he seems to be the favorite of all of the lawyers without regard to their politics. They say he is an excellent lawyer and is able and dignified before the courts. An eminent white lawyer said, "To elect such a man as Mr. Toney as a Judge would be a credit to any race."

Hon. James S. Watson, one of the nominees of the Democratic Party for the office of Municipal Court Justice in the newly formed Tenth Judicial District, is a lawyer of sixteen years standing.

He was born in Jamaica, B.W.I., on May 29th, 1882, and received his primary education in the public schools of that island. He graduated from Beckford and Smith's High School. He came to the United States in 1905, attended the night sessions of City College for three years, and New York Law School from 1910 to 1913, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New York Bar on April 6th, 1914, and began the practice of his profession. Until 1920 he served with the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus of No. 115 Broadway. While associated with this firm he was the head of their Corporation, Tax and Contract Division from 1918 to 1920 when he resigned, and opened private offices at No. 240 Broadway. He was appointed a Special Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on October 1st, 1922, which office he still holds, and maintains offices for his private practice at the above address.

Mr. Watson married Miss Violet May Lopez in 1917. Four children have been born to their union. The family resides at No. 117 West 120th Street.

Mr. Watson's fraternal associations include Imperial Lodge No. 127, I.B.P.O. E. of W., of which he is the legal adviser; St. John's Lodge No. 129, F. and A. Masons (Prince Hall); St. Luke's Lodge, New Antioch Council, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers Association and the Harlem Lawyers Association. Mr. Watson is a Trustee of the Martin-Smith Music School and a member of the St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Chapel. His political affiliations are the Cayuga Democratic Club and the United Colored Democracy.

If outstanding ability long legal experience, and an unblemished character are qualifications which fit the the office of Municipal Court Justice, Mr. Watson, in the opinion of those who have met him is eminently fitted for this high post. Unassuming, courteous, studious, conscientious, with a real love of his profession, he would grace the Bench Few lawyers of our group have so many friends and well-wishers. None has a reputation more widespread for honesty and squaredealing.

Mr. Watson is appealing to the voters on his record. Long years of service in their interest, a family and professional life which can bear the closest scrutiny, recognized ability, and a genuine human sympathy should bring their reward on Election day.—Adv.

Billups Wins First Place On Judicial Candidate Ballot

age 8-30-30 New York, N.Y.

The four-cornered primary fight among Harlem Republicans for the nomination for judge of the new 10th Municipal District, entered a new phase on Monday when the Board of Elections held drawings for places on the ballot.

Former Assemblyman Pope B. Billups won first place and Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers was second. Alderman Hawkins and Assemblyman Lamar Perkins were third and fourth, respectively.

In the primary fight for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from the 21st District, George W. Harris drew No. 1 position, Linzy Alston drew No. 2 and Edmund O. Austin was No. 3.

White Candidate Takes E. A. Johnson's Place In Congressional Race

age 8-30-30 New York, N.Y.

Mortimer Krause, a white lawyer who lives in the 23rd Assembly District, has been selected to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal last week of former Assemblyman E. A. Johnson from the Congressional race from the 21st District. Mr. Johnson has been confined to his bed for several weeks and the uncertain condition of his health was given as a reason for his withdrawal. He is more than three score and ten years of age and blind. His relatives and friends feared that he could not withstand the rigors of a hard campaign.

Mr. Kruse will oppose the present Congressman from this district, Joseph A. Gavagan, who was elected last year to fill the unexpired term of the late Congressman Royal Weller.

Democrats Nominate James E. Stephens For Assembly, 19th A. D.

age 8-30-30 New York, N.Y.

James E. Stephens, insurance broker, doing business with his brother, A. W. Stephens at 2297 Seventh avenue has been designated as a regular candidate for Assembly from the 19th District, New York City, by the Democratic Party.

Mr. Stephens was born in Steelton, Pa., 1891, was educated in the public schools there and is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C. He entered the World War and received injuries therein. He then took up the study of law and graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1925.

Mr. Stephens is married and lives with his wife at 103 West 137th street. He is a member of Syrian Lodge, I. B. P. O. E. of W.; Paxtang Lodge, F. & A. M.; Nimrod Consistory, 32° of Steelton, Pa.; and Medina Temple 19, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York City.

Political - 1930
Elections.

New York.

NEW YORK TELE[illegible]M

JUN 2 - 1

21ST A. D. TO TEST BAN ON LAWYERS

Committee Meets to Fill Vacancy in Democratic Leadership Tomorrow Night.

By GEORGE D. MORRIS,
New York Telegram Staff Writer.

Whether the edict of John F. Curry, Tammany chief, that no lawyer shall be elected a district leader is to be obeyed will be determined tomorrow night when the county committee members of the Twenty-first Assembly District, embracing parts of Washington Heights and Harlem, elect a successor to Edward P. Holihan. Curry's favorite is Thomas J. Murray, deputy Municipal Court clerk.

May Unravel Court Tangle.

Until today it had been thought that Charles Horowitz, Chief Assistant Corporation Counsel, would be made leader of the Twenty-first, but the committee has had a sharp reminder of Curry's order against lawyers. It was believed today that Murray would be elected. He once was a sewer contractor and lives at 502 W. 139th St.

At the same meeting the county committee will try to unravel the tangle in which that district, as well as the Nineteenth, finds itself by reason of the creation of the new Municipal Court district. Its lines were drawn to take in much of Harlem, and in consequence there is much rivalry among the Negro lawyers for the two justiceship appointments.

Tammany tried to enter into a fusion agreement with the Republicans, so as to get an unopposed nomination for Ferdinand Morton, Negro leader. It was proposed in return to give a fusion nomination to Assemblyman Francis Rivers, author of the law establishing the district.

Negro Republicans Decline.

The Negro Republicans have been deaf to Tammany's proposals, and it now is proposed that Rivers, of the Nineteenth, and Alderman John Hawkins, of the Twenty-first, get the nominations.

Morton, failing to obtain a Republican indorsement, has proposed that James Watson, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, of the Nineteenth, and Charles Tooney, of the Twenty-first, be the Tammany nominees. This is opposed by Washington Cooper and Dr. Hudson Oliver, anti-Morton Negro leaders of the Twenty-first, who are to appeal to the white organization to reject Morton's slate.

Designated



Edmund O. Austin

Austin Named for Assembly in 21st

amsterdam News

Republicans Get Lawyer to Be Organization Man for Post

7-30-30
new york N.Y.

Edmund O. Austin, prominent Harlem attorney, has been designated as the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Twenty-first Assembly district. Austin enters the contest with the solid support of the Appomattox Republican Club and the Manhattan Republican Club, the district organizations of the Twenty-first Assembly district, and the support of numerous organizations.

Mr. Austin was born in the West Indies and received his early education there, coming to America while in his teens. In 1907 he entered Fordham Law School, graduating in 1910 with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to practice the same year. He is a member of the Bronx County Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association, maintaining offices at 342 Madison avenue as a member of the firm of Austin and Austin; his practice being devoted largely to Surrogate Court, Federal estate and State tax matters.

Mr. Austin recently appeared by brief as special counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, representing the estate of Meyer Hecht, deceased, in which a constitutional quesiton of magnitude was at issue. The attorney will seek to fill the gap left by Assemblyman Lamar Perkins. Recognized as an authority on tax matters, he has been a contributor on special subjects to several outstanding legal magazines. He is married and has three sons, maintaining a country home on the Bronx parkway and a city residence with his brother, William H. Austin, also a lawyer and Democratic candidate for Alderman from the Twenty-first Assembly district last year, at 237 West 139th street.

A resident of Harlem for more than twenty years, Mr. Austin has witnessed its growth and development, co-operating with various civic organizations in promoting the interests of the community. He is a member of the executive committee of the Appomattox Republican Club, and an active participant in the affairs of that organization.

Following his designation, Charles W. B. Mitchell, leader of the G. O. P. organization, stated: "The designation of Mr. Austin offers to the people of this community a candidate splendidly equipped by training and experience to represent the community in the law-making body of the State. His election will give to us a legislator of ability, poise and loyalty, and a man unafraid where the interests of the poeple are at issue."

Austin's campaign will be conducted by the Republican organization from headquarters shortly to be opened on Seventh avenue.

Edward A. Johnson Again Designated To Make Fight for Congress in 21st

Amsterdam News
7-23-30
New York N.Y.

Retired Lawyer Waged Battle in 1928 and Was Sidetracked in 1929—Was First Negro to Sit in N. Y. State Legislature

Edward A. Johnson, reputed wealthy retired lawyer and first Negro to sit in the New York Legislature, was designated for the Republican nomination for Congressman of the Twenty-first New York district at a conference of Assembly district leaders Monday afternoon.

Mr. Johnson was the G. O. P. standard bearer in 1928 and was defeated by the late Congressman Royal Weller, Democrat.

Mr. Johnson's name was offered before the leaders at the Republican county committee, 105 West Fortieth street, by Charles W. B. Mitchell, leader of the eastern unit of the Twenty-first Assembly district. The designation was urged upon Mr. Mitchell by Samuel F. Holman, president of the Harlem Registration League and former campaign manager of the designee.

Leaders who sat in council at the meeting were Samuel Koenig, county G. O. P. chairman; Col. Charles W. Fillmore, leader of the Nineteenth; John A. Bolles, leader of the Twenty-second, and Valentine J. Hahn, leader of the Thirteenth.

Following Weller's death last year, Hubert T. Delany, assistant United States district attorney, was nominated but failed of election.

Mr. Johnson was born seventy years ago in Raleigh, N. C., the son of Columbus and Eliza Johnson. His remarkable aptitude for his studies was responsible for his being permitted to enter the Washington High School at the age of ten. Atlanta University in Georgia and Shaw University in Raleigh are the institutions where he received his higher training; the degree of bachelor of laws was conferred upon him by Shaw in 1891.

As an educator, Mr. Johnson has been active. He served as principal in the public school system of both Raleigh and Atlanta. Then at one time he was an instructor and dean of the Law School of Shaw University.

Back in the early 'nineties, Johnson became interested in politics. He served as an assistant in the United States district attorney's office of the Eastern district of North Carolina for two years, and also as a Republican chairman of the Fourth congressional district of that state. Later he was an Alderman in Raleigh and was sent as a delegate to the Republican National conventions at Minneapolis, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Johnson came to New York to practice law and he soon became actively engaged in the city's political affairs. He holds the distinction of being the first Negro to occupy a seat in the Assembly at Albany 1917. being the year he was elected from the Nineteenth Assembly district.

To his credit are four bills that were passed during the time he was a member of the Legislature, one of which was the Civil Rights Act, stipulating equal privileges for all in practically every public place, and of another which provided a free employment bureau with an appropriation of $30,000.

Mr. Johnson has written four valuable books on the Negro.

In 1894 he married and from that union was born a daughter, Adelaide.

Some of the organizations with which he has been affiliated are the Harlem Board of Trade and Commerce, the Upper Harlem Tax Payers' Association, the Southern Beneficial League, the Y. M. C. A., and the Masons.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 31 1930

Negroes Get Nominations For New City Bench Jobs

Probability of at least one negro and perhaps two gaining seats on the municipal court bench loomed yesterday following action of both major parties in designating nominees for the newly created Tenth District in Harlem.

Two new judicial posts will go to the district in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature. The Democrats, following a conference at Tammany Hall yesterday designated James S. Watson, an assistant corporation counsel and Charles E. Toney, both negroes.

The Republicans have designated four negroes and one white man which means that the Republican aspirants will have to fight it out in the primaries. The colored designees are Assemblymen Francis E. Rivers and Lamar Perkins; Pope Billups, former Assemblyman and Alderman John C. Hawkins. The white designee is Abraham Brekstone.

The Democratic candidates, it became known yesterday, are James E. Watson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who is a director in the Urban League, Negro social welfare organization, and Charles Toney, a Syracuse University graduate, who has been practicing law in Harlem for about fifteen years.

The two organization Republican candidates are Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers and Alderman John C. Hawkins of the 21st Aldermanic District. Assemblyman Rivers was the author of the bill which created the new judicial district, and it was contemplated when the district was formed that Negro judges would be chosen. Assemblyman Rivers is a graduate of Yale and served overseas in the Army during the World War. Alderman Hawkins served two terms in the Assembly before his election as Alderman.

Assemblyman Lamar Perkins, Pope Billups, a young lawyer, and Abraham Brekstone, the lone white man in the race, are the independent Republican candidates.

The 16th District takes in an area which swings its vote Democratic or Republican by a narrow margin. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Negro Civil Service Commissioner and Tammany leader, recalled yesterday that only one Negro ever has held judicial office in New York tate. He was a man named Matthews, who was Recorder in Albany about thirty-five years ago.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 31 1930

Negroes Named For Judgeships In New District

Six in Race With One White Candidate for Two Places in Area Including Harlem

Four Backed by Parties

Republicans Pick Alderman Hawkins and F. E. Rivers

Six Negroes and one white man are entered in the race this fall for two places as Municipal Court Judge in the newly created 10th Judicial District, which takes in Harlem. Two Negroes have been designated by Tammany, two by the regular Republican organization and the other three men are running independently in the Republican primaries.

JOHNSON AGAIN IN N.Y. CONGRESSIONAL RACE

American

Republicans Pick Veteran to Run in 21st District

8-9-30

NEW YORK. — Evidence that the Republicans are again making a bid for Harlemites is shown in the naming of Edward A. Johnson, 70-year-old veteran who was once defeated in the Congressional race, as the party's candidate for representative from the 21st district.

Once again, the leaders have designated Mr. Johnson for Congress, with Myles A. Paige running for Asembly in the 19th District since Mr. Rivers, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the bench. Paige has a better chance this time under the present leader than he previously had. Johnson's victory is problematical. His greatest fight will not be in Harlem, but in that section of the Bronx which adjoining Harlem forms a part of the Congressional District. The candidate never knows just how he loses, but it happens to him in the Bronx.

In the last election Hubert Delaney was defeated in his bid for election.

NEW YORKERS NOMINATE FOUR NEGROES TO JUDICIAL POSTS

Recorder 8-9-30

Rivers, Perkins, Billups And John C. Hawkins Are Republican Designees To High Place In America's Largest City Government

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—(ECS)—It is expected that there is a probability at least of one Negro gaining a seat on the municipal court bench here, to fill one of the two vacant places caused by the creation of the new Tenth district in Harlem.

These two judicial posts will go to the district in accordance with a recent act of the legislature. After a conference at Tammany hall last week, the Democrats designatee James S. Watson, an assistant corporation counsel, and C. E. Teney, both Negroes.

Four Negroes and one white man have been designated by the Republicans, signifying that the Republican aspirants will have to battle it out in the primaries. Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers and Lamar Perkins, Pope Billups, former assemblyman, and alderman, and Alderman John C. Hawkins, are the colored Republican designees. Abraham Brokstone is the white designee.

N. Y. JOURNAL

Bronx Section

OCT 11 1930

Judgeship Candidate 'Self Made'

Negro Aspirant for Municipal Bench Decries Rent Situation.

This is the second of a series presenting the personalities of the negroes who are seeking election as Municipal Court Justices in Harlem. The two men elected will be the first negro judges on the New York City bench.

By MAURICE G. POSTLEY.

"What difference does it make, fundamentally, whether rents are high or low, if a man can't earn enough money to pay them, either way?"

Smiling, smooth-voiced, urbane, Charles Ellis Toney shrugs his shoulders good naturedly, his hand extended, palm upward, as if he were holding the whole problem in that hand.

"Why talk about social problems? Give a man an honest living and he'll take care of his social problems, all right. Negroes are the first to be fired and the last to be hired. That's the problem."

SELF-MADE MAN.

Toney is married, 52 years old, and lives at 408 Edgecombe Ave. The story of his life, like that of his opponents, is the story of what is generally called a "self-made" man.

Born in the farm country of Franklin County, Ala., Toney knew poverty. At fifteen he migrated to Sornellsville, N. Y., where he made his way through high school, graduating in 1898.

By 1902, he had won his degree of Ph.B. at Syracuse University and two years later, he was awarded his LL.B. degree at the same college.

But Harlem is his hobby.

"The election of a negro judge is a larger matter than a few court decisions," he says. "A judge can only interpret the law, after all. A negro judge, however, by his demeanor and his intelligence, can aid in winning recognition and respect for his people."

CHAMPIONS HARLEM.

Toney's interests, however, are not in himself. Always he goes back to Harlem, to its problems.

"More and better jobs, that's the answer," he goes on. "In this vast community only a few persons who live here actually own the business. Most owners are non-residents. How can we expect them to be sympathetic?

"The colored community lacks experience in business. It lacks capital. Hence its economic troubles."

The wor kof John D. Rockefeller is exactly what Harlem needs, in Toney's judgment. The Dunbar National Bank, with an entire colored staff; the Dunbar apartments, with colored residents and management — experiments like these are fundamental aids, Toney maintains.

FRIENDLY WITH RIVAL.

"These things give the negro self respect, just as electing a judge gives him something to aspire to, and thus improves him," Toney adds.

"But what must be remembered is that unless the negro can earn enough on which to live, unless he can get jobs that will pay him a living wage, he cannot begin to solve his housing problem."

As for the Municipal Courts Toney says that they are, by virtue of the fact that litigants appear without counsel so frequently, "courts of last resort."

"I dare say that 99 per cent of all the cases that go into a Municipal Court never go any higher," Toney adds. "The Justice must make decisions speedily, all day long, on endless subjects. He is the direct and sometimes only contact the man in the street ever has with the courts. The Municipal Court Justice can help greatly to instill respect for the courts by his administration of justice."

Asked if he and Alderman Hawkins, Republican, who shares offices with him, have remained friends while seeking election as Judges, Toney laughed.

"Why should Hawkins be angry?" he inquires. "Should he get mad at me if I happen to be elected judge? I don't think we'll have any trouble on that score. He's too broad-minded!"

Political - 1930
Elections

New York.

King County G. O. P. Leade Advisory Committee With Negro Men and Women A

Mrs. Hunton, Dr. Proctor, Franl Undertaker Martin Selected; Se Negro Districts Are Not Re

Quite a number of prominent N women have been announced as bein ory committee that has been formed brink, leader of the Kings County ganization. The personnel of the given out on Monday, January 27.

It consists of 125 members, and is representative of every race and denomination in Brooklyn.

The committee is composed of men and women who are regarded as being of the non-professional political type. The duties of the committee will be to assemble and discuss ways and means of strengthening the party in the county and carry out the plans of the leader, particularly in campaigns.

Leader Steinbrink is expected to call the first meeting of the committee in during the first week in March.

Four Negroes Named.

Here is the personnel of the committee who are Negroes.

Fifth District—Mrs. Addie W. Hunton. She is a former president of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs and is one of the best known women of our group in the country.

Eighth District—Frank H. Gilbert. He is former county leader and is one of Brooklyn's wealthiest Negroes. He is also nationally known, having been identified with the National Negro Business League, holding the office of Registrar for a number of years.

Tenth District—Arthur Q. Martin. He is an undertaker and is the colored leader of this district.

Eleventh District—The Rev. Henry H. Proctor. He is pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church.

Districts of Represented.

The list failed to show the name of any Negro from the Seventeenth Assembly District. This district has more Negro voters than any two other districts in the county. For the first time in its history a Democrat was elected to the Assembly from this district, and this is reported to have been due to Negroes voting the Democratic ticket.

Other districts where there are quite a few Negro voters are not listed as having a place on this committee . They are the First, Sixth, Twenty-second and twenty-third districts.

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 12 1930

NEGRO ALDERMEN NEAR FISTICUFFS

Other Republicans Keep the Row to Verbal Limit

LEADERSHIP WAS INVOLVED

Hawkins Says Moore Blocked His Aspirations

A controversy between Alderman Fred R. Moore of the 19th District, and Alderman John C. Hawkins of the 21st District continues with considerable bitterness despite efforts of their friends to effect a reconciliation, it was brought out yesterday. They are Negroes, and together constitute half the Republican membership on the Board of Aldermen.

The dispute has its foundation in the endeavor made by Alderman Hawkins to obtain the Aldermanic minority leadership, which carries $2,500 more than the $5,000 annual pay of an Alderman. Hawkins has charged that Moore blocked his efforts. In return Moore accused Hawkins of "deliberately misrepresenting the facts." As a result of the fight between Moore and Hawkins, the minority leadership went to Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, who, with Dr. Frank A. Manzella of the 20th District, are the White Republican Aldermen.

Friends of both Negro Aldermen represented yesterday that the feud is so bitter that they are not on speaking terms. Alderman Moore said he was not "speaking" to Hawkins, but the latter gave a qualified explanation.

"I am speaking to Alderman Moore," Alderman Hawkins asserted, "but I understand Alderman Moore is not speaking to me."

Beginning in a private caucus on the minority leadership attended by some of the Republican leaders and the four G. O. P. Aldermen, the dispute gained increased strength between that time and last Monday, when the appointment of Baldwin was formally recognized in a meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

After the formal board session, it was learned, the Republican members held a private meeting in the minority leader's office. To a statement made by Alderman Hawkins came a reply from Alderman Moore that the former was not "telling the truth."

Alderman Hawkins, it was said, resented the challenge of his veracity, and said that he would do so forcibly were it not for Alderman Moore's "years." Alderman Moore is seventy-three.

"Don't let my years stand in the way," Alderman Moor retorted.

The other members of the Republican delegation then prevented any further exchange.

As explained by the backers of Alderman Hawkins he was an open candidate for the minority leadership. Later Hawkins charged that Moore would not support him unless Hawkins requested his vote on a strictly racial question. Both Moore and Hawkins are serving second terms, opposed to first terms for the others. Had Moore voted with Hawkins a tie would have resulted, then seniority would have decided for Hawkins. Moore was not a candidate for the place.

"I have never started a fight against anybody, and I am not going to start a fight against Alderman Moore," Alderman Hawkins said. "I have the greatest respect for the old gentleman, but his policy is rule or ruin. But any time he wants any help or advice from me, I am willing and ready to meet him more than half way."

"Mr. Hawkins misrepresented the facts in the situation more than once," said Alderman Moore. "It is true I am not friendly with him since I bawled him out after the meeting Monday, when he misrepresented the facts again."

According to Alderman Moore the Alderman from the 21st District did not ask his vote and support for the minority leadership directly. He said he offered to vote for Alderman Baldwin on condition that he "would be a minority leader on the merits and not in the interests of any party group or faction."

Alderman Moore said he was not an applicant for the post for two reasons, one that too much of his time would be required, and secondly because he is an "insurgent Republican."

Assemblyman Rivers And Perkins Get Committee Assignments

1-18-30.
New York, N.Y.

The 1930 State Assembly, which convened January 1, has organized for business during the past week and all committee assignments made. Harlem's two colored assemblymen each received three assignments.

Asemblyman Francis E. Rivers of the 19th District has been appointed to the Committee on Codes, which has to do with new Municipal Courts; the Committee on Public Service, before which the bill to investigate the Public Service Commission will come, and the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Assemblyman Lamar Perkins of the 21st District has been named to the Committee on Cities, the Committee on Pensions and the Committee on Reapportionments, which has to do with the establishment of new Senatorial Districts.

Both expect to introduce several bills during the session.

NEW YORK JOURNAI

Brond Section

APR 15 1930

NEW JUSTICES BILL BEFORE GOVERNOR

Possibility of the election of two Negro Justices from Harlem looms today as the bill creating a new Municipal Court District in Upper Manhattan goes before Governor Franklin Roosevelt for approval.

The new district which would be created under the provisions of the bill, encompasses the colored section in its entirety. The predominant Negro vote and the demands of colored citizens for recognition may bring about the choice of Negro jurists, it is reported. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Francis Rivers, Negro, of Harlem.

The present Seventh Municipal Court District, one of the largest in the city from the standpoint of population as well as area, extends from 110th st. to the northerly end of Manhattan.

The new district will have as its western boundary line. St. Nicholas ave. to 125th st., along that thoroughfare easterly to 8th Ave., and thence south to 114th St. The district would then run along 114th St. to 7th Ave. and south to 110th St. The northerly boundary is 155th St. and the easterly boundary is 5th Ave.

Democratic and Republican legislators from Upper Manhattan today stated that an agreement had been reached on the bill and Assemblyman Rivers expressed confidence that it will be approved by Governor Roosevelt.

State Senators A. Spencer Feld, of Washington Heights, and Duncan T. O'Brien, of Harlem, said that they understood that a satisfactory agreement had been reached between representatives of the two parties, but the nature of it they could not amplify.

County Chairman Samuel Koenig put the full weight of his influence behind the bill when it was pending before both Houses of the Legislature at Albany. Assemblyman Rivers reported. It passed both Houses.

The passage of the bill and the possibility of its approval by the Governor brings to an end a ten-year campaign by leading uptown civic organizations to end congestion in the Seventh District. The present court house, at 151st st. near Amsterdam ave., is overcrowded with immense litigation from the whole section. Only three judges are elected from the present district. The incumbents are Justices Lewis, Sullivan and Abrams.

With two more judges to be elected from the new district, there will be five to handle the litigation which arises.

The dispute for several years has centered around the boundary lines of the new district. The Democratic bill would have assured election of Democratic judges and the Republican bill would have assured Republican judges, it was charged on both sides.

NEW YORK SUN

APR 11 1930

NEGRO FOR SENATE

Republicans May Run Rivers for Albany Seat.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

The Sun Bureau,
Albany, April 11.

The Republicans may attempt t send a Negro to the State Senat next year in an effort to retain a least one Representative in the uppe house from New York city.

It is reported here a Negro will b nominated from the Harlem distric to run against Senator Duncan T O'Brien, Tammany Democrat. As semblyman Francis Rivers is bein urged as the man. He is one of th two Negro Assemblymen in Alban this year and Republican leader have gone out of their way to giv him legislation of benefit to Harlem

The Republicans made a stron effort last year to elect Hubert De laney, a Negro, to Congress, runnin him against Joseph Gavagan, th Democratic nominee.

Many Candidates In The Field---
Rivers Bill Creating 10th Municipal District Signed By Gov. Roosevelt

The probability of two Negroes being elected in the fall as Judges of the new Tenth Municipal District in Harlem is the chief political topic of the hour among local Negroes—both Republicans and Democrats.

Candidates are springing up on all sides, and the campaign for these political plums promises to be lively and interesting. Among the Republicans prominently spoken of as their party's choice are Assemblyman Rivers, author of the bill which bears his name; Pope Billups, Assemblyman Lamar Perkins and Alderman John C. Hawkins. The Democratic aspirants are said to include Charles E. Toney, Thomas B. Dyett, an Assistant District Attorney, and James S. Watson, for a number of years on the staff of the Corporation Counsel.

The new court district includes the 19th, 21st, 22nd and parts of the 13th and 17th Assembly Districts.

For five years Republicans have been waging a fight for a new Harlem Court District, which became a reality April 21, when Governor Roosevelt signed the Rivers Bill providing for eight additional Municipal Court Judges for Manhattan, two to be in the new district created in Harlem.

In 1925 a bill for a new Municipal Court District in Harlem was introduced by Pope Billups, then member of the Assembly. It passed both houses but was vetoed by Gov. Smith. In 1926, 1928 and 1929 similar efforts were made, but the measures failed of Gubernatorial consideration having been successively disapproved by Gov. Smith and last year by Gov. Rosevelt.

Statement by Assemblyman Rivers.

Assemblyman Rivers of the 19th District makes the following explanation:

"The bill introduced in the Assembly by me for Municipal Court changes and the establishment of the Tenth Muncipal Court District in Manhattan has been signed by Gov. Roosevelt and goes on the statute books as Chapter 651 of the Laws of 1930. Thus ends a five-year fight by the Republican Party to do justice to the growing population of Harlem.

Congestion To End.

"Two colored Judges will sit in the new Municipal Court District. They will end the congestion of cases in the poor man's court and hasten the cause of justice to Harlem litigants. The new district will take in part of the old Seventh Municipal Court District. The pressing need for the new court and additional Judges is shown by the fact that under the 1925 census there were only three Judges in the Seventh District to try the cases of a community with a population of 458,814.

"On purely political grounds, bills for the establishment of the Tenth Municipal District Court passed by the Republican Legislature were vetoed by former Gov. Smith in 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928; and by Gov. Roosevelt last year. The clogged court calendars and the increasing number of cases due to the steady growth of population finally have forced the Democratc Governor to sign the Republican bill for justice to our Harlem people.

"Republican Assemblymen from Harlem have kept up a consistent fight for the new Municipal Court District. In this five-year period Democratic Assemblymen and Senators have gone to Albany from Harlem, but the record shows that none of them introduced any measures for the creation of the new court district. The new court and the new Judges come to Harlem entirely as the result of Republican efforts.

Favored by Koenig.

"The bill which has just been put on the statute books was introduced in the Assembly by me on April 7. After the measure had passed the Assembly and gone over into the Senate, it was sponsored there by Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter of the 17th Senatorial District, Manhatan. The bill was passed in the closing hours of the legislative session.

"The five-year fight for the new court for the colored population in Harlem was made under the leadership of Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York County. The bill, now a law, was drafted at his direction. Chairman Koenig went to Albany especially to further the passage of the bill. Harlemites are indebted to Mr. Koenig for his unremitting efforts to establish the new Court District.

"The establishment of this new court, with its two new Judges means justice to our Harlem population after years of political obstructions and delays by Democratic Governors."

Rivers and Hawkins Are Party Nominees

Assemblyman E. Rivers and Alderman John C. Hawkins have been recommended to the enrolled Republicans as the party choice for Justices of the Municipal Court in the 10th Judicial District.

This recommendation represents the action of the Republican organization in the territory embraced in the judicial district, and has the endorsement and support of the district leaders therein. Any other candidates now engaged in circulating petitions are not the candidates of the Regular Republican Organization, and any statements by them to the contrary are misrepresentations.

Robert P. Lewis, Leader 11th Assembly District.

Valentine J. Hahn, Leader 13th Assembly District

Joseph N. Schultz, Leader 17th Assembly District.

Workers' Candidates





William Z. Foster, above, nominated by the Communist Party Convention for governor of New York. Richard B. Moore, below, Communist Party nominee for state attorney general.

Charles W. Fillmore, Leader 19th Assembly District.

Charles W. B. Mitchell, Leader 21st Assembly District East.

Robert S. Conklin, Leader 21st Assembly District, West.

John A. Boles, Leader 22nd Assembly District.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 8 - 1930

REDS FILE TICKET AT LAST MINUTE

Other Nominations Made by Independents.

The time for filing with the Board of Elections the names of independent candidates in the approaching elections expired at midnight. Three minutes before that hour the Communist party filed its ticket, the petition bearing the emblem of a sickle and a hammer crossed.

Among the Communist candidates for Congress are Robert Minor and Israel Amter, who are now serving prison terms on Welfare Island for their part in the Communist riots in Union Square last spring.

Shortly before midnight the Louis A. Lavelle Independent Nominators filed a petition with 2,425 names and placing Louis A. Lavelle, Negro lawyer in Harlem, in nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Tenth district.

The Liberal party filed a petition indorsing Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Republican candidate for reelection to Congress from the Twentieth Congressional district. The petition had 2,158 signers. The emblem of the party, a Liberty bell, will appear on the voting machine alongside Representative LaGuardia's name.

The Home Owners party of Queens county designated John F. Finn of 196-16 Forty-second avenue, Flushing, as its candidate for State Senator from the Second Senatorial district.

The Independent party designated John Smithwick for State Senator from the Third Senatorial district, and also the following for the Assembly: Lawrence F. Clarke, First district; Thomas Frank, Second district; William F. Mulroney, Fourth district; Alexander Merk, Fifth district; Edwin T. Sisk, Sixth district. Michael Fornarai was nominated for Clerk of Queens county.

The Independents named John Holley Clark, Jr., for Surrogate; Harry A. Meyer for Congress from the Second district, and Thomas C. Kadien for Justice of the Municipal Court.

Political - 1930

New York.

Elections.

Socialist Candidate for Congress Slated To Speak at Local Church Very Soon

Amsterdam News 10-8-30

Crosswaith, Recently Appointed to Faculty of Rand School, Will Address Brooklynites on Negro's Economic Future

A feature for the early fall season in Brooklyn at one of the local churches will be the appearance of Frank R. Crosswaith, who is underlined to make one of his stirring addresses in Brooklyn touching on economics or social welfare as it concerns the Negro.

New York, N.Y.

The Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street, New York City which is celebrating the 25th year of its existence by launching a richer and fuller program this year than at any time in its history, announces that it has secured the services of Mr. Crosswaith as a teacher during the year 1931.

Mr. Crosswaith will be one of the forty-odd men and women on the faculty of the school, and will give a course in sociology entitled "Objections to Socialism," in which he will bring about a frank consideration of doubts that commonly arise in the minds of non-Socialists.

In a statement issued by the school announcing the engagement of Mr. Crosswaith a brief history of the institution is given and a remarkable tribute paid to Mr. Crosswaith.

"The Rand School is maintained by an ideal based on a new social order and trains students for active participation in the labor and Socialis movements. Among the founders and friends of the school are many distinguished men in the fields of economics, trade unions, writers, professors in universities, and active workers in the Socialist movement, such men as Prof. Charles A. Beard, Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, Prof Franklin Giddings, Prof. Harvey Robinson, James Oneal and Prof. Goldenweiser. But not only is the school distinguished for its founders and friends, but also for its students who can be found in most responsible positions all over the world, in fact as far away as Vladivostok, Siberia."

"We have students of every nationality but we are particularly proud of one of our graduates, who this year has been added to the faculty of the school, namely, Frank R. Crosswaith noted writer and former organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Crosswaith is by general consent one of the most eloquent and convincing speakers in the American Socialist movement today. He has been referred to in the N. Y. World as the Negro Debs," said one of the executives of the school.

Mrs. Anna Bercovitz, executive director, said: "The school regrets that there have not been many more students like Mr. Crosswaith, who so intelligently and ably has prepared himself to serve mankind, especially the members of his race. Mr. Crosswaith has devoted his life to the emancipation of his fellow men not only on the political field, but also on the economic field."

When interviewed, Mr. Crosswaith modestly acknowledged his appointment and said "he hoped his race would not much longer have to suffer social ostracism, lynching, disfranchisement, and the other evils of which the Negro is the victim, but would soon receive the economic and political recognition which they deserve. When the Negro has gained economic equality his other social ills will as a consequence be eradicated."

"Mr. Crosswaith is an ardent speaker and a convincing and inspiring teacher," said Director Bercovitz. "He brings to the school a rich fund of learning and experience gathered from all parts of United States. A rare opportunity is offered to all those who will register for his course. The school offers a varied list of courses by distinguished teachers in economics, labor problems, English, literature, Socialism, philosophy, psychology, history, art, music and other subjects The Negroes of Harlem have very pressing problems about which they should be well informed so that they may be able to utilize all of the knowledge possible to further the recognition of all the rights to which they are justly entitled. The Rand School and Mr. Crosswaith's course in particular will help many find themselves and how they can best serve.

Mr. Crosswaith's class will be held on Tuesdays at 7 p. m., beginning Jan. 6. A nominal fee will be charged but the school is prepared to offer a few free scholarships to readers of The Amsterdam News who desire to study at the school.

Mr. Crosswaith is at present the Socialist candidate for Congress in the 21st District in Manhattan. He is the only Negro candidate for that office. Joseph Gavagan, the Democratic incumbent, and Mortimer Krauss, Republican, are Mr. Crosswaith's opponents. Among the things Mr. Crosswaith promises to fight for if elected to Congress are the following:

1. An anti-lynching bill, with teeth in it and patterned somewhat after the one introduced in the 64th Congress by the late Socialist representative there, Hon. Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

2. A bill to reduce Southern representation in Congress until and unless every citizen in the South is permitted to exercise his or her constitutional right to vote.

3. A bill for a radical reduction in the Army and Navy and the application of funds formerly used to maintain large naval and military forces to the education of the youth of the land, with equal educational facilities for all children regardless of race, creed or color.

4. A bill for a five-day work week, an eight-hour day and adequate old age pension for Federal employees.

5. A bill for a sweeping Congressional investigation of the Federal Government with regard to discrimination allegedly practiced against citizens of color in the various departments of Government at Washington.

6. A bill for a Congressional investigation of American financial and imperial penetration in Latin America and the West Indies.

7. A bill for a thorough investigation of the naval Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States with a view toward substituting a civilian and democratic form of government for the naval bureaucracy under which the natives of these islands now groan, and from which they seem unable to find peaceful escape.

8. An effective anti-labor injunction bill.

9. To work for the adoption of an anti-child labor amendment to the Constitution.

"I will also oppose," he said, "any and all appropriations for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment unless satisfactory provisions are made for the equal enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments and other civil rights provisions of the Constitution.

"Unlike the Hon. Oscar DePriest if I am elected to Congress I will waste no time in trying to get negroes into Annapolis or West Point, but will devote all my time to the problems affecting the masses of my race in particular and the workers of every race in general, such as unemployment, old age insecurity, industrial discrimination, etc.," said Mr. Crosswaith. "This does not mean that I will ignore the civil rights phase of the Negro problem," continued Mr. Crosswaith, "but I am convinced that the economic side of Negro life, which has so long been ignored by our leaders, is the key to a solution of the complexed problem commonly called the Negro problem."

N. Y. JOURNAL

Bronx Section

OCT 28 1930

CANDIDATES CONTINUE CAMPAIGN

Hilly in Albany to Fight for City's Right to Hold Election.

By MAURICE POSTLEY.

Bewildered by the swift turn of events which threatens to wipe their judicial candidates off the voting machines on Election Day, the negroes of Harlem today pin their hopes on Corporation Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly, who is in Albany arguing the constitutionality of the new Municipal Court Act before the Court of Appeals.

Despite the array of arguments which the Corporation Counsel has prepared, it is considered likely in authoritative legal circles that the high court will uphold the decision of Supreme Court Justice Curtis A. Peters who, on Saturday, decided the impending election would be unconstitutional.

The five negro candidates for the two judicial posts are continuing their campaigns.

RIVERS CONFIDENT.

Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, who introduced the bill which the Legislature passed and which created the new Tenth Court District and the two new posts, said today that he has every confidence that the Court of Appeals will reverse Justice Peters' decision. He is proceeding with his campaign on this theory, Assemblyman Rivers said.

The significance of the pending court action has struck the negroes of Harlem a staggering blow, for they have counted upon electing the first members of their race to the bench this Fall.

Assemblyman Rivers declared that the Supreme Court decision was not, in his judgment, well reasoned. He pointed to one phase of Justice Peters' ruling in this connection. The Court held that the Legislature created a new district, the Tenth, and specified that the changes in the boundaries of districts and the creation of the new Tenth District should not become operative until January 1, 1931. On this basis, the Court reasoned, "there is now no Tenth District and no vacancies in the offices of justices."

ACT MAKES EXCEPTION.

Assemblyman Rivers, himself a candidate, asserts that the Act adds, "except to carry out the provisions of this Act." He therefore contends that although the Act "should not become operative until January 1, 1931," there was an exception requiring an election this November.

Justice Peters held, in effect, that the fixing of an even-numbered year for the election was in violation of the State Constitution.

Corporation Counsel Hilly contends that when an office is created by law a vacancy exists, "unless the language of the law imports a futurity of selection." He adds that "the Legislature, in enacting the 1930 amendment to the Municipal Court Code, doubtless intended to provide for filling the vacancies which it prescribed should exist for the purpose of being filled by election at the general election of 1930."

WOULD NOT AFFECT ACT.

"The Legislature thus provided for futurity of selection, a power which properly resided in it," the Corporation Counsel concluded.

Hilly also contends that, although the fixing of an election this year may be declared unconstitutional, the rest of the enactment would still hold. Thus the newly created 10th District the two judgeships in it, and the posts in other districts will exist after Jan. 1, 1931.

Hilly summarized his viewpoint thus:

"It is a well settled principle of statutory construction that where void provisions are separable from those that are lawful, and that which remains is capable of being executed, and stands complete in itself, the act may be treated as constitutional."

Alderman John Clifford Hawkins is the running mate of Assemblyman Rivers on the Republican ticket. James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney are the Democratic nominees, and Louis A. Lavelle is running independently.

MAY NAME JUDGES.

Justice Benjamin Cardozo presides at the Court of Appeals in Albany today. The six other Justices, who will hear Hilly's argument, are Justices Cuthbert W. Pound, Frederick E. Crane, Irving Lehman, Henry T. Kellogg, Irving G. Hubbs and John F. O'Brien.

The general opinion today is that the court will support Justice Peters' decision, and that Mayor Walker will be obliged to appoint two men to the posts after Jan. 1. It is the general opinion that the two appointees will be negroes, and the present Democratic nominees, Toney and Watson, are considered most likely choices.

TWELVE CANDIDATES IN N.Y. CITY RACES

Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Communists on Ticket.

FOUR WILL WIN

Two Judges, Two Assemblymen Should Go Over.

NEW YORK.—With twelve candidates on various party tickets here, Harlem is expecting to emerge from the November election with four newly elected officials.

There are five Negro candidates for the two justiceships in the tenth municipal court district and it is conceded on all sides that two of these candidates will win. A Republican and a Democratic candidate for tht assembly are also expected to win.

Candidates running for office in the coming elections are (all colored except where otherwise stated):

For Justice of the Tenth District Municipal Court:—Charles E. Toney, Democrat; James S. Watson, Democrat; Louis A. Lavelle, Independent; Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, Republican; Alderman John Clifford Hawkins, Republican.

For Assemblyman of 21st District:—Edmund O. Austin, Republican; David Paris (white), Democrat; the Rev. Ethelred Brown, Socialist.

For Assemblyman of 19th District:—Myles A. Paige, Republican; J. E. Stephens, Democrat.

For Congressman in 20th District:—Frank Poree, Socialist; F. H. La Guardia (white), Republican incumbent; Vincent K. Auletta (white), Democrat.

For Congressman in 21st District:—Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist; Joseph A. Gavagan (white), Democratic incumbent; Mortimer Kraus (white), Republican.

For Attorney General of New York State:—Richard B. Moore, Communist.

White Urges Re-election Of Lehman and Sen. Hofstadter

American News
10-22-30

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News.
Sir: New York, N.Y.

Will you grant me space to lay before the readers of The Amsterdam News facts regarding two friends of the Negro who are candidates for election November 4?

The first of these is Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who is a member of the national board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., succeeding the late Louis Marshall. Prior to and since becoming a director of the N. A. A. C. P. Lieutenant-Governor Lehman has been a loyal, uncompromising and generous friend of the Negro. Never has he been asked by the N. A. A. C. P. to perform any service but that he has promptly and loyally complied with those requests. It is my impression, gained after long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lehman, that we have no better friend in public life than he.

The other person of whom I wish to speak is Senator Samuel Hofstadter, candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the Seventeenth Senatorial district, which embraces the Tenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly districts. Senator Hofstadter introduced in the Senate, and Assemblyman Rivers in the Assembly, the Municipal Court bill creating the Tenth Municipal Court district in Harlem. As the result of the passage of this measure there will be two Negro Municipal Judges in New York after November 4. Messrs. Hofstadter and Rivers co-operated cordially and thoroughly in promoting the passage of the bill.

As is well known, a similar measure had, upon various occasions, been vetoed. Senator Hofstadter was desirous that Assemblyman Rivers should have the honor of having the bill carry his name. For that reason he waited for the bill to pass the Assembly and go over to the Senate.

When this occurred Senator Hofstadter succeeded in having the Assembly bill—namely, the Rivers Bill—passed. I know, as a matter of personal knowledge, which Mr. Rivers, among others, has confirmed, that a considerable part of the credit for passage of the bill belongs to Senator Hofstadter.

May I express the hope that Negro voters may show their gratitude to Lieutenant-Governor Lehman, Democrat, and Senator Hofstadter, Republican, at the November election. It is sound politics not only to punish our enemies but also to reward with our support those who have proved themselves to be our friends.

(Signed) WALTER WHITE,
Acting Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Oct. 14, 1930.

N. Y. JOURNAL
Front Section

OCT 13 1930

Ex-Soldier, 37, Up for Judgeship

Rivers Saw Service Overseas; Worked Way Up to Assembly.

This is the third of a series presenting the personalities of the candidates seeking election as Municipal Justices in Harlem. The two candidates elected will be the first negroes on the New York City bench.

By MAURICE POSTLEY.

"Young Mr. Rivers!"

Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers repeated those words in a contemptuous tone. "That, I suppose is intended to mock the fact that I am only 37 years of age, instead of 137."

From a vest pocket he extracts a clipping and hands it to the reporter. The clipping is from a conservative paper. It says that it will regret the loss of Rivers to the Assembly if he is elected a judge.

"I believe it isn't a man's age that counts, but his ability," the Assemblyman commented.

And Rivers has crowded much accomplishment into his 37 years.

WON A. B. AT YALE.

He was born in Kansas City and attended school at Washington, D. C. He was graduated from the M St. High School in 1910. When he won his A. B. degree at Yale he was awarded membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He began his study of law at Harvard, but lack of funds forced him out of college.

During 1916 and 1917, Rivers worked in New Haven as an ammunition inspector. By the end of 1917, he had won an appointment as first lieutenant in the infantry and in June, 1918, went overseas, where he saw service in the Vosges Mountains. As a member of the 351st Machine Gun Battalion, Rivers went through fire in the Argonne Forest.

From 1919 to 1921, Rivers was employed in the Post Office Department. In 1922, he won the LL.B. degree from Columbia Law School.

ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY.

It was not until 1929 that Rivers was elected to the Assembly. The law which created the Tenth Municipal Court District, and which made possible the election of two negro justices, was sponsored by Rivers. He was also responsible for the "repair bill" affecting housing, which requires landlords to make repairs where houses are uninhabitable, under penalty of not receiving rent until such conditioning is done. The court now collects the rent during the period when repairs are not made.

The uphill climb was not without heartaches, though Rivers is hesitant to speak of them. He has known weeks when he worked as a waiter or a dishwasher to eke out a living and to get through his formal education.

URGES HOUSING BOARD.

The prime need of Harlem is the appointment of a Housing Commission specifically to study conditions among Negro residents, the Assemblyman says.

"Such a commission would make an impartial study. It would make concrete recommendations for housing improvement.

"The Dunbar co-operative apartments point the way. Perhaps only in municipal or State housing is the solution to be found. Perhaps governmental supervision with private capital would be adequate. I can't say because neither I nor anyone else has a complete set of facts upon which to work. Experts should be employed for that job."

Rivers is alert and polished. He speaks forcefully and he has his mind made up, if elected, as to what he will do.

WOULD KEEP CONTACTS.

"A Municipal Court Justice should not lose contact with civic groups and legislators," he says. "He should help to fit the law to the actual conditions. He should give civic groups and legislators the benefit of his observations of how the law works in the courtroom. Too many laws are enacted affecting housing without any consultation of the judges who face the problem of interpreting the law every day."

Rivers is married and lives at 39 W. 128th St. He thinks that much can be done for his racial group and he believes that the election of Negro judges will help broaden the vista for Negroes generally.

The next article will describe the personality of James S. Watson, Democratic candidate for Municipal Court Justice and one of the Negroes contesting for the first judicial post ever to go to the race in this city.

Political-1930

Elections.

Red Cap Is Elected to N. Y. Legislature

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A Pennsylvania station red cap, James E. Stephens, realized his life's ambition last week when he was elected to the assembly from the 19th district in the Democratic landslide which swept New York state.

Stephens unexpectedly defeated his Republican opponent by 429 votes. It is the first time that the district has sent a Democrat to the assembly. Stephens is an overseas veteran, married and is a graduate of Howard university and the Brooklyn Law school.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

NOV 4 1930

DREW FOR ROOSEVELT

The Negro vote in Queens will be strong for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, predicts Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, head of the National Ministers' Evangelistic Alliance.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

NOV 4 1930

Hesterberg Pays Last-Minute Trip To Negro Voters

Got 'Great Kick Out of Race for Office' He Says as Voice Nears Whisper

Borough President Hesterberg, active until the last moment in spite of confident predictions from County Leader McCooey and other local Democratic leaders that he will be returned to his office by one of the largest votes ever received by a borough candidate when the returns are counted tonight, paid a last-minute visit to a meeting of Negro voters at the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin Aves.

Speaking briefly, his voice almost gone from the strenuous efforts of his first campaign, he thanked those present for their support, declaring that he had received a "great kick" out of running for office.

To Vote in Flatbush

The Borough President will cast his vote today at 11:30 a.m. at 790 Flatbush Ave., in his home district, the 21st. He will be accompanied by members of his family.

About 20 policemen were present at the church last night. A meeting there last week ended in a near riot when a heckler interrupted the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, its pastor, who was speaking on behalf of Assemblyman George W. Stewart, candidate for re-election. Stewart last night openly charged that his Republican opponent, Robert K. Story Jr., had commissioned the heckler to cause a disturbance. The meeting last night passed off smoothly, however.

NEW YORK HERALD

New York

OCT 22 1930

Miller Among 4 Rejected by Bar For Judgeships

Cohen, Leavitt and Zoetzl, Republicans, Also Found Unworthy of Indorsement

Drastic Changes Urged

Tammany Ignored Lawyers' Candidates, Says Report

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York declared last night that three Republican nominees and one Tammany candidate for the higher courts were unworthy of the association's indorsement or approval.

The Tammany nominee rejected by the Bar Association is Julius Miller, Borough President of Manhattan, named in place of the missing Joseph Force Crater, Supreme Court Justice.

The Republican candidates for the higher judiciary offices who failed of approval or indorsement were:

DAVID L. COHEN, candidate for Supreme Court.

SAMUEL LEAVITT, candidate for the City Court.

JOSEPH L. ZOETZL, candidate for Surrogate in the Bronx.

The association also turned down fourteen of the eighteen candidates for Municipal Court justice, finding only four worthy of indorsement, although there are eight places to be filled.

Of those who were indorsed two were Democrats and two Republicans. Of those who failed—some were given words of praise, however—six were Republicans, six Democrats, one Socialist and one Independent.

Call for Drastic Change

The action of the association was taken on the reports of its special committee. The report on the higher judiciary candidates said that before the Supreme Court of this city can be restored to its former dignity and efficiency "some drastic change must be made in the principles and methods of selecting candidates for judicial office."

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and lasted for more than two hours. Most of the time was devoted by the friends of Julius Miller to have his candidacy indorsed. George Gordon Battle, counsel for John F. Curry, moved the indorsement of Mr. Miller. Former Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Representative John J. O'Connor and other Tammany men seconded Mr. Battle. But the motion to indorse Mr. Miller was lost by a vote of 73 to 42.

Many objected to the indorsing of Justice Carew. Here, it is understood, former Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen opposed Justice Carew's indorsement. But once more that committee's report was upheld, this time by a viva voce vote. And then the report as a whole was adopted.

Report on Carew Qualified

The report on Justice Carew was qualified, although indorsing him. "His record on the bench," it read, "would seem to indicate that because of his long abstinence from active practice as a lawyer the opinions which he has written fail to show the usual judicial form and phraseology to which we are accustomed from the best of our judges. However, Judge Carew is a man of real ability and force, and as he becomes reaccustomed to professional work will, in our opinion, make a satisfactory judge."

The report told how the association had failed to enlist the aid of Tammany Hall in selecting a candidate of "high qualifications for judicial office" to fill the office of the missing Supreme Court Justice Crater. In this effort it had the co-operation of the New York County Lawyers' Association. The two bodies submitted three names of Democrats meeting the high standards of the bar. All three names were turned down by the Wigwam chiefs.

The reasons given for not indorsing and approving Julius Miller are that "his practice and standing as a lawyer does not furnish unmistakable evidence of his capacity and fitness to discharge the responsible duties of the judicial office." He is praised, however, as "an able and efficient Borough President and a good administrator."

In addition to the foregoing reasons, the Bar Association turned down David L. Cohen, Republican candidate for Supreme Court because of his failure to convince the members of the judiciary committee "that he had been actively engaged in professional matters of large importance" and for failing to show letters from other members of the bar "commending his capacity and fitness for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court."

The failure of the association to indorse and approve the candidacies of two other Republican aspirants for high judicial office, Samuel Leavitt, nominee for City Court, and Joseph L. Zoetzl, for Surrogate of the Bronx, was predicated on almost the same grounds on which Mr. Cohen was rejected as not worthy of a place in the higher courts.

Report on Leavitt

Of Mr. Leavitt the report says, in part: "Samuel Leavitt, nominated by the Republican party for the City Court, was born in Russia in 1877 and has resided in this city for more than forty years. He was educated in the Public Schools and the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He is a member of the firm of Kremer & Leavitt."

After reciting that Mr. Zoetzl was nominated by the Republicans for Surrogate of the Bronx, and was born in Germany in 1878, the report continues in part:

"He came to the United States when four years old, and became a citizen by virtue of the naturalization of his father. He was educated in the high schools of Norwich, N. Y., and New York City, and in the Cornell University Law School, from which he graduated in 1901, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was employed in the offices of Robert W. Todd and Holmes and Frank L. Crawford until 1907, since which time he has practiced alone in the Borough of the Bronx."

Judiciary Committee Report

The report of the judiciary committee of the Bar Association, to which is appended the records of the various candidates for the higher judicial offices to be voted upon in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx follows:

"The committee on the judiciary respectfully reports to the association in regard to the candidates for the higher judicial offices to be filled at the coming election, as follows:

"In pursuance of its enlarged authority under the amended by-law dealing with its powers, your committee took affirmative steps to recommend candidates for the Supreme Court to fill the judgeship held by Justice Crater. After canvassing the field, the committee suggested alternatively to the Democratic County Committee the names of three members of the bar whose high qualifications for judicial office have been universally recognized. Your committee had first secured the assent of these distinguished lawyers to such presentation of their names. Their names were submitted jointly by Frank L. Polk, chairman of the judiciary committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and by the chairman of this committee.

"We regret to report that neither recommendation was accepted, notwithstanding the obviously distinguished qualifications of all of them. This instance strikingly indicates the difficulties encountered by this committee in its efforts to improve the standard of the personnel of the Supreme Court. The failure of this effort on the part of the committee, especially in the now existing state of public opinion concerning the judiciary, is extremely discouraging, and convinces us that if there is to be any assurance of an improved standard in the Supreme Court in New York City some drastic change must be made in the principles and methods of selecting candidates for judicial office, to the end that the Supreme Court may be restored to its former dignity and efficiency.

Some Meet Bar Test

"The candidates nominated by the major political parties are, so far as we have been able to ascertain, men of good personal character and repute. Some but not all of them meet the test prescribed by this association in its resolution adopted in 1898, since frequently referred to with approval, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the best interests of the community likewise require the candidates for the bench be selected only from members of the bar whose careers furnish unmistakable evidence of capacity and fitness to discharge the responsibile duties of the judicial office.'

"Having in mind this test, your committee, after a most careful investigation, and meeting the candidates of the two major parties personally, has endeavored to follow it in this report.

"One vacancy in the Court of Appeals, five vacancies in the Supreme Court, one vacancy in the City Court for the Borough of Manhattan, and one vacancy in the Surrogates' Court of the County of the Bronx, are to be filled at the coming election.

List of Vacancies Detailed

"The vacancy in the Court of Appeals is due to the expiration of the term of Judge Cuthbert W. Pound; two of the vacancies in the Supreme Court are due to the expiration of the terms of Justices George V. Mullan and Richard H. Mitchell; the vacancy in the City Court is due to the promotion to the Supreme Court of Justice Bernard L. Shientag, and the vacancy in the Surrogate's Court for the County of the Bronx is due to the death of former Surrogate Schultz.

"In the opinion of your committee the renomination by both parties of Judge Cuthbert W. Pound for the Court of Appeals is entitled to the hearty approval and indorsement of the association.

"In the opinion of your committee the only nominations for the Supreme Court which are entitled to approval and indorsement are those of Justices Mullan, Mitchell and Shientag, Messrs. Alger and Hewitt and Justice Carew.

"Of the candidates for the City Court, your committee believes and reports that Louis L. Kahn is entitled to approval and indorsement.

"Of the candidates for the office of Surrogate in the County of the Bronx, your committee believes and reports that the present Surrogate, Albert H. Henderson, who is serving by appointment, is entitled to approval and indorsement."

Alger and Hewitt Indorsed

The two indorsed and approved as candidates for the Supreme Court, other than the sitting members, are George W. Alger and John Edmond Hewitt. Both are Republicans.

Mr. Alger was born in Vermont in 1872 and was educated at the University of Vermont and New York University Law School. He has been in active practice since 1895, when he was admitted. The report says of him: "He has been very active in labor, employers' liability and prison and parole matters, and has served on the various commissions which have investigated those matters and proposed amendments to the laws . . . He is qualified by character, experience and abil-

ity to serve satisfactorily as a Justice of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Hewitt was born in Ireland in 1886, and has resided in this city for forty years. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York and New York University Law School. He has engaged in active practice since his admission in 1912. He has taught law at New York University for some years and for two years was secretary to Supreme Court Justice Philbin.

The report on the judicial candidates of the higher courts was signed by the judiciary committee of which Samuel H. Ordway is chairman.

The committee on courts of limited jurisdiction, of which Stanleigh P. Friedman is chairman, reported on the Municipal Court candidates. The two Democrats indorsed were Joseph F. Caponigri, who is running in the 6th District, and LeRoy Campbell, candidate in the 9th District. In this district, where there are two vacancies to be filled, Jehial M. Roeder, one of the two Republican candidates, was indorsed.

Negro Candidate Indorsed

The second Republican candidate to win the entire approval of the association was Francis E. Rivers, a Negro, who is running in the newly created 10th District, where all candidates are Negroes.

Six candidates were found to be "qualified" because of "a legal training sufficiently varied and extended" and their "record of integrity and industry." These are Frank A. Carlin, Democrat, 3d District; Samuel Weinreb, Republican, 3d District; Alfred E. Herz, Republican, 6th District; George P. Heimberger, Democrat, 9th District; Pelham St. George Bissell, Republican, 9th District; James S. Watson, Democrat, 10th District.

The committee was especially severe on two Republican candidates, Anthony P. Ludden, 3d District, and J. Wilfred Eidt, 4th District. "These gentlemen," the report said, "both of whom have become candidates on account of party exigency, are not qualified to become justices of the Municipal Court. Mr. Ludden, who has a voting residence in the 3d District, but actually resides elsewhere, submitted no testimonials from any one. He lacks the necessary legal education and experience to fit him for judicial office. Mr. Eidt is recommended by several members of the bar for his high character and probity.

"He was a candidate for Municipal Court Judge in 1927 although he failed at that time to receive the approval of the association upon his candidacy. Because of his lack of a sufficiently long and varied practice to give him the necessary legal experience to serve in judicial office, he has been regarded by your committee as not qualified."

TWO DEMOCRATS ELECTED IN NEW YORK CITY

First Negro Democratic Judges Will Receive A Salary Of $12,000

NEW YORK.—Election of Democratic candidates for justices of the Municipal Court in Harlem indicates that the Negro is dissatisfied with his political fortune in the Republican party, according to a statement, Wednesday, by James C. Thomas, former assistant United States Attorney under President Coolidge, who resigned his office to support Governor Alfred E. Smith in the Presidential election of 1928.

"By the election of two Negroes, Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson, to the Municipal Court bench of the City of New York on a Democratic ticket, at a salary of $12,000 a year for a period of ten years," Mr. Thomas stated, " a new page has been written in the history of the Negro in America.

"The Democratic candidates for judge in an entirely colored district defeated their Republican opponents, Francis E. Rivers and John C. Hawkins, by nearly 200 votes. This is indeed an unusual situation and confirms my belief that the Negro in the United States is dissatisfied with his political fortune under the Republican administration.

Thrown About

"He has been thrown from pillar to post, publicly lynched and burned without even a protest by the Republican administration. He has been denied recognition when consequential appoitmets are made. His political rights have not been conserved. His Gold Star mothers and widows were disgraced by the administration when they were sent to Europe on a cattle ship. The attempt of the Republican administration to thrust Judge Parker on the Negro and make him a Supreme Court judge; the Haitian commission situation, and the efforts of the Republican administration to make the South 'lily white,' are only some of the instances that have caused the Negro to break away from his religious allegiance to the Republican party and caused him to divide his political allegiance for self-preservation.

"Negro leadership which fails to recognize these important facts is on the downward trend, and I predict that in the very near future, new and independent leadership will spring up all over this country which will result in a fuller realization for the Negro in every political and civil right to which he is entitled."

Mr. Thomas has been invited to Washington by Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic national committee, to outline a plan to convert colored voters to the Democratic faith.

NEGRO VOTERS ARE DISSATISFIED UNDER G. O. P.'S

Scores Policy Of Republican Administration

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WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

NOV 1 0 1930

NEGRO DEMOCRAT ELECTED TO OFFICE.

Last Tuesday a Negro Democrat was elected to office, and, what is more significant, in a district that has heretofore been Republican. The victor in this instance was James E. Stephens. He defeated a Negro Republican for the office of Assemblyman from the Nineteenth New York City district. He will be the only colored member of the New York Legislature.

It is altogether likely that Stephens won on his apparent ability to perform the duties of a legislator, coupled with the fact that he is known to be a consistent Democrat. Although his occupation is that of a red cap at the Pennsylvania railroad station, he is a graduate of Howard University and also of the Brooklyn Law School. He has been chairman of a Democratic club in his district.

This man's success is proof of the fact that race or color is not always a dominating influence in the field of political preferment, and, furthermore, that it is not necessary for the Negro to take the crumbs that fall from the Republican table unless he elects to do so.

North Carolina

Political - 1930 Elections.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 7 - 1930

North Carolina Votes Today on Simmons's Fate

Raleigh Lawyer His Rival; Bolt From Smith Support in '28 Held Against Senator

Race Holds Main Interest

Other Contests Get Little Attention Throughout State

By Don Wharton

A Staff Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C., June 6.—The polls of North Carolina will open at sunrise tomorrow for the South's most significant primary of the year, the contest forced upon Senator Furnifold McLendel Simmons because he bolted from support of Governor Alfred E. Smith's Presidential candidacy in 1928. Opposing Senator Simmons is Josiah William Bailey, a lawyer of this city. Senator Simmons state manager was predicting a majority of 70,000 for his candidate. The manager of Bailey forecast a majority of 60,000 for him. The total vote is not expected to exceed 300,000.

The contest between Simmons and Bailey eclipsed all other phases of the primary and promises to be influential in the future development of the National Democratic party. The principal subject of conversation throughout the state is "can Bailey beat Simmons?" One hears little of the four Republicans who are fighting for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate and there is only joking comment upon the Democratic candidacy of Thomas W. Estep. He is an obscure mountaineer He is running as a wet, but from Cherokee to Currituck, 500 milles apart and the extremities of the state, he is not expected to roll up more than a few score votes. depending upon the value to him of his family connections and the number of "Tar heels" who are willing to waste a ballot.

Little Interest Elsewhere

Nor is there any considerable interest in the county and Congressional contests. There is scarcely a mention that this is the first primary for North Carolina Republicans and the first voting throughout the state under the Australian balloting system. There is no thought but of the probable fate of Senator Simmons, the oldest member of the Senate in point of service and the master of North Carolina politics since he drove the Negroes from the polls with his "red shirt" clubs of the '90s. After that Mr. Simmons saw to it that the state constitution was amended to prevent Negroes from voting, but at each election he has rallied the Democrats with the cry that a Republican victory would mean the return of the franchise to the Negroes.

This primary has not differed in that respect from other elections Simmons has won for the Democratic party. The danger of Negro domination has been announced by the Simmons forces. They have charged Bailey's organization with registering Negroes. The charges have been answered with documents purporting to show that Simmons's own manager in this county registered Negroes as Democrats. Both the Bailey and the Simmons organizations tonight claimed that they had been aided by the raising of the Negro issue.

The Bailey forces predicate claims of victory on the fact, admitted by Frank L. Hampton, secretary for Mr Simmons, that more than 75 per cent of the Democratic organization, represented by state, county and Congressional district committees reorganized at the height of the Smith campaign, is in their control.

Since this organization is in such hands and since there were 288,000 voters who stood for Governor Smith, as against the fewer than 100,000 who bolted to Mr. Hoover in North Carolina, there is little chance for Senator Simmons tomorrow, the Bailey managers declare. On the other hand, the Simmons managers assert that their nucleus of 100,000 is impenetrable by Bailey and that of the 288,000 electors who voted for Governor Smith, Senator Simmons will get more than his share.

The campaign has been marked by an absence of speech making. Simmons has remained in Washington, while, until last night, Bailey had not made a single political address. Instead of speaking in public, Bailey has been visiting local workers. Since April 25 he has traveled 8,000 miles. His organization should be in excellent condition, for although Bailey never has won an election in North Carolina he has not passed the last three decades of his fifty-three years in active political maneuvering for nothing.

Long Power in State

For twenty-two years Bailey was one of the "big four" of Senator Simmons's "old guard." He was the flaming orator and the astute counselor who led the Senator through the wilderness of political conflict. He was so valuable that Senator Simmons called upon him repeatedly in the greatest emergencies. Bailey responded, but through it all he differed strikingly from his chief. "The Senator," for that is how they speak of Simmons in North Carolina, made enemies and brushed them aside without the slightest feeling. But Bailey sought to anger no man.

One of the state's leading politicians, a neutral in this primary, explained this evening his view of the situation. There will be thousands, he said, who will "knife" Senator Simmons because he defeated Governor W. W. Kitchen for the Senate in 1916. There will be other thousands opposing him because he turned the party organization against O. Max Gardner, the present Governor, in 1920. There will be other voters, with their sons, trying to defeat him because he read from the party men who opposed Grover Cleveland. Bailey, however, will encounter relatively few enemies. He has sought but one office, that of the Governorship in 1924.

Four Republicans in Race

The four Republican candidates for the Senatorial nomination are George E. Butler, of Clinton, brother of Marion Butler, the latest Republican Senator from North Carolina; Representative George M. Pritchard, son of the late Senator Peter Pritchard, who often was called the state's most honored Republican; Irving B. Tucker, of Whiteville, and H. Grady Dorsett. Dorsett, an innkeeper in the little college town of Wake Forest, spoiled what seemed to be a slight chance of the Republicans to win in the fall by insisting that there be a primary. The Republican organization had intended to run David H. Blair, a former United States collector of internal revenue, who has a large following among North Carolina industrialists. Dorsett jumped into the fight as unknown as Estep. Blair, unwilling to scramble for the nomination withdrew, and the other three nominees presented their names. The Republican organization in the eastern part of the state is backing Tucker; in the West it is supporting Representative Pritchard.

Neither of these latter two candidates, nor the other two, could capitalize the split in the Democratic party. Indeed the aBiley supporters declare they will stand by the part even if Senator Simmons is nominated for re-election. Frank L. Hampton tonight said that Senator Simmons has asserted he will run independently if he should be

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Senator Heflin (Dem., Ala.) read into the Congressional Record on April 24 some one hundred seventy reasons why he ought to be re-elected by the voters of that state.

Among them were:

(57) "Beat up a drunken Negro on a street car who sat next to a white woman."

(59) "Fought for separate cars for Negroes and whites in Washington."

(60) "Advocated and helped bring about under President Wilson, separation of races in government departments at Washington."

None of these things is as serious as denial of the Constitutional right to vote.

Will Dr. Shepard also write a letter of endorsement for Senator Heflin?

Playing Politics

"I am not in politics nor do I play the game of politics," declared Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina State College in a telegram to Senator Simeon D. Fess (Rep., Ohio) last week defending himself from an attack launched by the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. Shepard admitted to a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN that he does not personally know Judge John J. Parker for whom he wrote a letter of endorsement, and he stated that he would not "recognize him if he came into this room."

Asked why he endorsed Judge Parker, Dr. Shepard said, "because he is a Republican and because I do not think President Hoover would nominate an unfit person."

If the endorsing of someone whom you do not know merely because he is a Republican, isn't "politics," perhaps Dr. Shepard has some other interesting name for the procedure.

And while the doctor is on the subject he ought to explain how he could say in the Fess telegram:

"In every fight for the manhood of my race, I have ever stood with them (the race)."

What a noble thought for an endorsement of Judge Parker who doesn't believe in Negroes voting.

Political- 1930
Elections.

Ohio.

NEGROES AFTER JUDICIAL JOBS AT CLEVELAND

Houston Defender
11-22-30
Houston Texas

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP) An aftermath of the recent election is the effort being made here to secure an appointment for a colored man in one of the half dozen judgeships in which vacancies either through death or elevation of the incumbents to other posts. Alderman Lawrence H. Payne, Attorney Alexander H. Martin, and Harry E. Davis are among those in whose behalf efforts are being made.

Under the Ohio law appointments to these posts is in the hands of the governor. It is certain that Governor Cooper, who was defeated for re-election, will fill the places immediately, although both his term and those of the judges to be appointed will expire in about twelve weeks.

It is reported that Atty. W. R. Green, who died a few weeks ago, had been promised one of the vacancies. Martin was defeated for election as judge, November 4th. Davis is civil service commissioner. Payne, now an alderman, served for some years as city prosecutor. Payne and Davis are strong cogs in the Maurice Maschke Republican organization here. Governor Cooper is said to be strongly considering the appointment of a colored man in order to bolster up his waning strength with colored people in anticipation of a comeback to the gubernatorial chair two years from now.

made vacant.

Friends of John P. Green feel Ex-Senator is entitled to the office because a post on the municipal bench was promised his son, William R. Green, and because the long service of Mr. Green at the bar has qualified him for the position.

Others contend that Alexander Martin who was a candidate in the last election for the Common Pleas bench reecived a large number of votes and is perhaps better fitted for judgeship than any other candidate, white or black.

Harry E. Davis is thought to have the best chance because of his long services in the Republican organization.

Political observers think that Clayborne George will be more sure of public office hereafter if he is picked for the post of judge, as they anticipate opposition in the Fourth district if h runs again for the council.

Shrewd Republicans favor Lawrence O. Payne, because they believe out of all the candidates he stands the best chance to be reelected

Picking a Negro Judge

Call & Post
11-22-30

By CARMEN B. WATERBURY

Colored Cleveland is awaiting the selection of judges for the four offices to be made vacant by the resignation of four Judges who have been elected to the Common Pleas bench, with the hope that a Negro will be selected for one of the vacancies.

Cleveland

Attorneys John P. Green, Clayborne George, Alexander. H. Martin, Harry E. Davis, and Lawrence Payne are candidates to be

D.C. Politicians Strive to Save Pro-Parker Senator

Olden Loses Howard U. Post; "Leaders" Imported into Ohio

Hueston, Olden, Bankette Reported as Opposing N.A.A.C.P.'s Battle Against McCulloch, pro-Parker Republican Senator

NEW YORK. — Republicans in a desperate effort to prevent the defeat of Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio, who is being opposed by the N.A.A.C.P., on the ground of his vote to seat Judge Parker on the Supreme Court, are said to be importing "leaders" to bolster up the McCulloch campaign.

Hueston

Among the "leaders" is reported to be W. C. Hueston, who since the defeat of Parker, has been given a job by the Hoover administration as assistant solocitor of the Postoffice department.

Olden

Another of these "leaders" is reported to be the Rev. John G. Olden, exposed in the August Crisis as having written to Senator Allen of Kansas that "a vote for Judge Parker was a vote for the ultimate good of our people." Rev. Olden is looking for a job, as he was recently relieved of his position as "field agent for the Howard University School of Religion."

Bankette

The third of the "leaders" who are being imported into Ohio by the Republicans for campaign purposes, is John Bankette, concerning whom a leading citizen of Indianapolis telegraphs the N.A.A.C.P. as follows: "No one takes John Bankette seriously here. Three years ago he ran for representative on a Democratic ticket; was defeated and turned Republican. Not identified with any religious, civic, or social interest of the race. He is just a would-be politician."

The N.A.A.C.P. feels that its fight against McCulloch is dignified by those who oppose it.

McCulloch Challenged

A formal challenge has been issued to Senator Roscoe G. McCulloch (white), of Ohio, to debate Walter White, acting secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. in Columbus, on Octboer 29, on the subject:

"Resolved, that Roscoe McCulloch's vote to confirm Judge Parker as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court over the protest of colored people is ample ground for their opposition to his election to the United States Senate from Ohio."

The challenge was issued by C. E. Dickinson, chairman of the Ohio Conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches and telegraphed to Senator McCulloch, with a request for prompt reply by telegram.

In his telegram making the challenge, Mr. Dickinson said:

"The N.A.A.C.P. of Ohio claims you should not profit politically by the suffrage of colored voters in that over their protest you voted to seat on the Supreme Court bench a man who is opposed to their right to vote." And the debate was offered Senator McCullon that he might "have an opportunity to make your position clear to the colored people."

Ohio Speaking Dates

The campaign plans of the N.A.A.C.P. on the Parker vote issue were today announced as follows:

Ohio: Walter White will speak in Cincinnati, October 27; Toledo, October 28; Cleveland, October 29 (date to be shifted if McCulloh acepts challenge for Columbus debate); Akron, October 30; Columbus, November 2 (if challenge for October 29 is not accepted by McCulloh).

Fight in Delaware

Delaware: N.A.A.C.P. procured former U.S. District Attorney James C. Thomas of New York to address the Civic Rights League in Wilmington, Sunday, October 19, at 3 o'clock, in the fight against Senator Hastings. Dr. DuBois and Mr. Bagnall N.A.A.C.P. director of branches, have previously spoken.

Negro Voters of Toledo Resent Dictatorship

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 20.—The failure of the board of elections to recognize the recommendation made by C. D. Sutfield, committeeman in the Ninth Ward, Precinct A, inspired the following letter to Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, who is chairman of the Republican county executive committee:

"We, the people of the Ninth Ward, having been reminded of the fact that the committeeman in Precinct A of the said ward, having made recommendation through the ward chairman of one Mrs. Sarah Morris, of 620 Pinewood avenue, who is a life long citizen of Toledo, a taxpayer and a staunch Republican, as registrar in the registration booth, the board of elections accepted such recommendation, made the appointment and she was sworn in for such place, but some twelve or twenty-four hours before time to issue supplies she was notified not to report for duty. The only excuse that could be obtained from some of the members of the board of elections was that Mr. Jesse Heslip and Mr. Clarence Vena were college graduates and leaders of the Negroes, and no other committeeman's recommendation could be accepted.

"Whereas, we believe that such an act is out of accord with the Negro voters of North America and a violation of the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution as well as section 4785-25, 4785-63, 4785-71 of the general code of Ohio.

"Whereas, we feel that unless some action can be taken upon this grave question the bulk of the Negro votes will be lost from the Republican party in the November election and repeated again in 1932.

"Kindly submitted,

"C. D. SUTFIELD,
C. C. TUTT,
D. JACKSON,
J. LEWIS,
G. WASHINGTON,
L. JACKSON,
S. BEVERLY,
Committee."

SENTINEL
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

OCT 15 1930

Nothing to Gain

Negroes in Ohio are said to be fighting to defeat Senator McCulloch for re-election because he defied all threats and voted for Judge John J. Parker as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It appears that under the direction of the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People mass meetings are being held throughout the State, which are intended to line the negroes up against the Senator.

The wets are making a hard fight against Senator McCulloch. The drys assert that the Parker phase of the negro opposition is a mere subterfuge, that the colored people are being marshalled to vote against the Senator under the guise of retaliation for his support of Judge Parker, whereas his dry attitude is the real target. Negroes, not only in Ohio, but in every State where they exercise the franchise in considerable numbers, should be alert to protect their rights as citizens from the wiles of scheming politicians who would leave nothing undone to weaken and defeat prohibition.

Negroes, regardless of the State in which they live, cannot expect to gain any substantial advantage by frittering away their energy and prostituting their privileges as citizens through allegiance to schemes the heart of which is revenge. The Parker incident has been closed for some time. And regardless of what negroes may have thought of his nomination, they can accomplish nothing now by cherishing the feelings they had when he was proposed for the Supreme Court.

Ohio Loses Only Negro State Representative After Recount of Vote

Cleveland, Ohio.—Perry B. Jackson, only Negro state representative in the Ohio Assembly, was defeated by John F. Smolka, white, it was learned last week after the official count was made.

In the unofficial count, Jackson was listed as number 17, with 17 to be elected. In the official count it was discovered that the number machine used to tabulate the votes recorded 907 for Jackson for a village instead of 97. The discovery of this error of the adding machine placed Jackson in 20th place.

Ohio will have no Negro representative or senator in its legislative body during the ntxt term

OHIO LOSES A NEGRO STATE ASSEMBLYMAN AFTER VOTE RECOUNT

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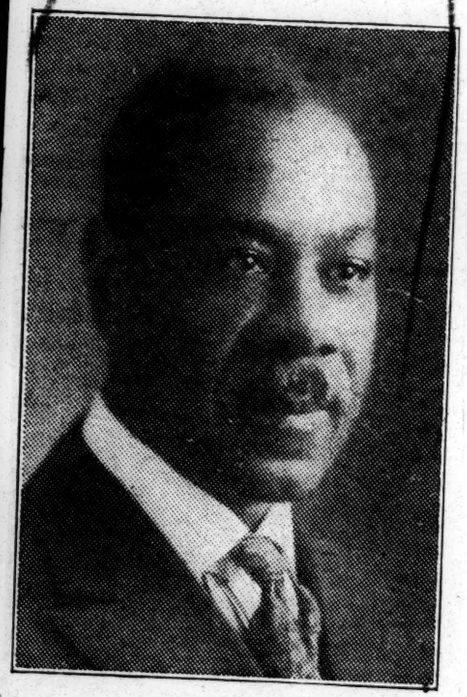
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Ohio will have no Negro representative or senator in its legislative body during the next term.

Political -1930
Elections

Ohio.

BUSH NOMINATED!



The Republican Nominating Committee has nominated for Legislature Wm. B. Bush, Attorney-at-Law. It has been many years since such honor has fallen to the colored citizens of this county. He is a life long resident of this city and has been mail carrier, school teacher, lawyer. This is a glorious opportunity for us to get together and "Boost Bush," since our white fellow citizens have shown a desire to help us "put him over." There is no real reason for our failure in this regard for in the committee his career was thoroughly investigated. Ridiculous rumors found to be baseless. His record is most creditable. Bush expresses deepest appreciation for the assistance of those who signed his petition, to the friends who have offered their assistance, and to those who fought for his preferment. The public congratulates the Grand Old Party for the wisdom that characterized its SELECTIONS and the bright prospects for a glorious victory.

Supt. Courtland Lewis!

7-10-30

For the first time in the history of the city, a colored man has become a superintendent of a Post Office Branch Station. Courtland Lewis has for many years been an attache of the Cincinnati Post Office. A few years ago, strong pressure was exerted to have him made an inspector. He is very capable, of good character, is a credit to his race, and will honor the position. He has for years been secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Having neither instincts nor inclinations of servility, he belongs to the type that will best improve interracial relations.

Delicate Situation Robs Up in Cleveland Election

8-9-30

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—All Cleveland eyes are centered upon the wards predominated by our group, 11, 12, 17 and 18. Apprehension is apparent among the Republican leaders as to the result on the status of the group following the Republican and Democratic primaries next Tuesday.

Councilman Leroy N. Bundy has defied our great Republican leader, Hon. Maurice Maschke, by declaring that Race leaders must be leaders of the wards predominated by the Race, and, furthermore, that his ward, the 17th, would stand by Arthur H. Day (white) for county prosecutor, flatly refusing to indorse George B. Harris (white), the Citizens league, the Cleveland Bar association and Maurice Maschke's candidate for prosecutor. Councilman Bundy has enlisted as his chief lieutenant in the fight for Race leaders in Race wards Dr. D. O. Walker, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church, who has the reputation of being a fighter; Hazel Mountain Walker and other prominent Republican workers.

Friends of Bundy are criticizing him for bringing up the leadership fight at such a crucial moment, when we have three candidates in the field. Mr. Maschke accuses Bundy and Walker and others of the Bundy regime of drawing the color line to such an extent that they are losing sight of their own candidates, most especially Perry B. Jackson, in whose Bailey and others have entered protests against the untimely demands of Bundy and his cohorts and advise them to "play in their own backyard," that they are fully capable to taking care of their own affairs. Dr. Ailer attacked Dr. Walker in a scathing sermon at his church, Zion Hill Baptist church, Sunday night, and both Bundy and Walker were "crucified" in speeches Monday night at Ailer's church.

In the 18th ward, where Race voters are said to predominate, there is a tendency to remove George Skinkle (white), ward leader for many years. The Harold Gassaway-Norman McGhee regime have a set of precinct committeemen candidates in the field to beat the Skinkle candidates. It looks like another "nip and tuck" fight in that section also. It is interesting to note that both sets of committeemen are in sympathy with the Maschke organization. Whichever line-up wins its is safe to predict it will be with Hon. Maurice Maschke.

Councilmen Clayborne George and Lawrence Payne, even though they have broken with Bundy in the prosecutorship indorsement, being with Maschke in the indorsement of Harris, are still with Bundy in keeping the so-called councilmanic triumvirate intact. It is known through their co-operation the Race has representation in the city departments never held before, and this was due to pressure brought to bear on the Republican organization by the three Race councilmen. Political advisers foresee other new appointments if Bundy and other leaders "keep their heads" and not be too hasty.

renomination the Republican organization, headed by Maschke, is greatly interested. To the close political observer the situation is very delicate.

Councilman Bundy, it is said, is sponsoring the supplanting of Maschke by Senator George Bender (white), candidate for congress, a close friend of Bundy and who had the honor of firing the opening guns in Bundy's councilmanic campaign. Local Race leaders are advising our group in accord with the popular adage, "Don't swap horses in midstream," and "The Race will never get another Maschke."

Another interesting and apprehensive situation exists in the old 11th ward, where Councilman Fleming has held supreme for nearly eighteen years. Mrs. Fleming aspires to hold the leadership in the old 11th and has set up candidates in the ward who will oppose those of Councilman Lawrence O. Payne. The fight has progressed to such alarming proportions that it is a fight to the finish. Since the indictment of former Councilman Fleming the question has been, "Who is leader in the 11th?" To settle this question Mrs. Fleming and Payne were advised to determine at the polls Tuesday. As the situation now stands the fight is called "nip and tuck."

In the old 12th ward Councilman Bundy and Dr. Walker are demanding "Colored" leaders to replace Councilman Herman Finkle and Alex Bernstein, deputy city treasurer. Rev. C. C. Ailer, Rev. Van Pelt, Dr. E. A.

Ohio Legislator Seeks Re-Election on Record

8-9-30

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Cleveland and Cuyahoga county will march to the polls on primary election day, next Tuesday, Aug. 12, in a solid phalanx to register their confidence in and approval of the record of State Representative Perry B. Jackson, who is a candidate for re-election subject to the Republican primary.

Inasmuch as Jackson is a candidate-at-large, he must receive a sufficiently large vote in the community thickly populated with Colored people in order to overcome the great lead which other candidates will receive in other parts of the city.

Jackson has been a resident of the county for more than 15 years, graduated from Adelbert college of Western Reserve university in 1919 with the degree of A. B., magna cum laude; received the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key for scholastic attainment; graduated from the law school of the same university in 1922, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law ever since. He is assistant grand legal adviser of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, general counsel for the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and is attorney for a large number of other organizations. He is a Mason, Tabor, Elk, member of the City club, the Citizens league and numerous civic and political organizations.

Fights Discrimination

While a member of the past session of the legislature, Jackson fought hard against discrimination against Colored students at Ohio university at Athens, Ohio. He was successful in defeating an attempt to bar Negro Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and K. of P.'s from Ohio. He blocked an attempt to repeal sections of the general code which make inciting to mob violence and rioting a criminal offense, and he was successful in having the words "race or color" stricken from the new election code.

Jackson has been indorsed for reelection by the citizens committee, Republican organization, various Republican clubs, fraternal organizations and unions and the Citizens league, composed of the leading citizens of Greater Cleveland, said of him: "He has a thoroughly good personal and professional reputation; he was an attentive and conscientious member of the house; deserves renomination on his record."

Jackson is the only nonwhite member of the Ohio general assembly which consists of 169 members,

Ohio Legislator Seeks Re-election

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4 (ANP.)—Perry B. Jackson, lages the first hurdle in his campaign for re-election to the Ohio Legislature, Tuesday, Aug. 12, in the Republican primary.

OHIO LEGISLATOR RUNNING!

Cleveland, Ohio.—(ANP.)— Perry B. Jackson, the only person of his race to be numbered among the 169 members of the Ohio Legislature, faces the first hurd.. n his campaign for re-election, Tue.. y, August 12, in the Republican Primary.

The Citizens League, composed of the leading citizens of greater Cleveland, said of him: "He has a thoroughly good professional reputation; he was an attentive and conscientious member of the House; deserves renomination on his record."

His record includes attacks on segregation policies at the state university; frustration of the move to repeal sections of the general code making it a criminal offense to incite to mob violence and rioting, and the successful demand that the words "race or color" be eliminated from the new election code.

Perry B. Jackson Is Renominated in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, —(ANP) Racial representation in the next Ohio General Assembly was one step nearer realization as a result of the renomination of State Representative Perry B. Jackson of this city at the Republican Primaries, Tuesday.

Jackson received 15,033 votes, running 9th in a field of 65 candidates, and as a result will be one of the 17 Republican nominees who will oppose the Democrats in November.

Bench Candidate

Amsterdam News
8-27-50



ATTY. ALEXANDER H. MARTIN

A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE in Cleveland, Ohio, is sponsoring the candidacy of Atty. A. H. Martin for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Political-1930

Elections

Pennsylvania

Pa. Candidate Balks at Negro Opponent

Afro-American

Francis Shunk Brown Won't Speak from Same Platform with Joseph Herben

Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA—"I refuse to discuss state politics on the same platfor with a Negro," declared Francis Shunk Brown, Vare organization candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, here this week.

The cause and vehemence of the statement were the result of an evident violent reaction that Mr. Brown had to the information that Joseph D. Herben, Negro candidate for the highest state office, was being included on the program for open discussion of party principles at the Warwick Hotel, Monday afternoon. This open discussion was sponsored by the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters.

4-19-30

When Senator Joseph R. Grundy, Ex-Governor Pinchot, and Francis Phillips, political opponents of other candidates, were questioned as to their attitude toward the Negro candidate, they declared they had no objections to Mr. Herben's speaking.

TUCKER AND HAMILTON LOSE LEGISLATIVE FIGHT IN FIRST

Courier

5-31-30

The nomination of Joseph C. Marcus and Joseph R. Lynch, present members, as Republican candidates to succeed themselves for the State Legislature, serves notice in a decisive fashion that the old political regime, with its cankering, cowering Negro leadership, must go, and a new, emancipated Negro, willing to play the game in true political fashion must take the reins if a Negro will ever sit in the Pennsylvania Assembly from the First Legislativve District, comprising the First, Third and Fifth Wards. The defeat of Walter E. Tucker, supposedly backed by the administration, and Attorney T. B. Hamilton, the tool of unscrupulous political bunglers, is disheartening, but of unusual significance and importance.

The legislative fight just closed was handled like all others where a Negro candidate was concerned. As in previous instances, he was the goat in two ways. First, by hanging hopefully to the promises of shrewd politicians whose past performances have indicated that they mean the Negro no good. Second, by allowing personal and selfish motives to divide their interests and refuse to back the candidate of the organization.

After weeks of campaigning and meeting, arguing and fighting between themselves, the Negroes of the First Legislative District have awakened to find the "House of Despair" has fallen upon them, and they are dazed and befuddled as they clamour for safety from beneath the debris. The Tucker faction blames the Hamilton faction and vice versa. Who is really to blame? What really happened election day, after all of the promises, thin and shaken by age-worn use?

From the very beginning of the fight, it was reported that Mayor Charles H. Kline had endorsed the candidacy of Walter E. Tucker. Later the mayor came out publicly and declared for Tucker and named Marcus as his running mate. Hamilton, the choice of the Fifth Ward Civic League, refused to withdraw and leave the field to Tucker on the grounds that the latter was picked by Harry Feldman and the "Negro should choose his own candidate." In the meantime, certain henchmen of James F. Malone, the political rival of Mayor Kline, became interested in Hamilton, and the result was a war between Malone and Kline, as manager with Hamilton and Tucker in the ring. Their "seconds" were would-be political chiefs in the districts where they were obliged to carry out the orders of the man higher up.

The Fifth Ward was the bone of contention. With the First Ward practically sewed up for Marcus and Lynch; the Third Ward practically in line for Lynch; the Fifth Ward was forced to elect the Negro, which was impossible. Had the organization in the First Ward supported Tucker, Tucker would have defeated Lynch. If the Hamilton faction had carried Hamilton alone and not carried Lynch, the former would have been nominated. If the Negro vote had been centered on ONE Negro candidate instead, the pairing as outlined by the white bosses, victory would have been ours.

Instead, there was a slashing here and a cutting there! Double-crossing here, political pressure brought to bear there! A decided muddle, with the Negro the goat, as usual.

It is true in the Third Ward that the Verona faction had no intention of electing Tucker or Hamilton. They claimed to support Hamilton, but the real trick was to get votes for Lynch. Results indicate that the Negro voters carried Lynch and Marcus, while the Jewish voters of that faction voted for Marcus only.

The administration, however, must be given credit for the manner in which it stood behind Tucker in the Fifth Ward. But in the First Ward . . . Was this a political trick? Was it the purpose of the administration and other white political leaders to endorse a Negro candidate with the hope of winning the approval of the black voters of the Fifth Ward in particular, only to crush them with the overwhelming majority in the First Ward, where the Negro vote is small? Who kept Hamilton in the race? Was it really Negro leadership?

These and many questions puzzle the thinking citizen as he recalls the successive, determined legislative fights which have all ended in miserable, disheartening defeat. In the eyes of the nation, the First Legislative District has failed completely. We have been the proverbial "political ass" for a type of politics and leadership that should have no place in public life.

HOWARD IN CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA

Christian Science Monitor

5-31-30

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, left the city Monday for Pennsylvania in the interest of the candidacy of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Senator against Senator Joseph R. Grundy, it was learned.

SMITH AND BAILEY CHOSEN

Courier

7-12-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harry Feldman and Joseph Engelsberg Sponsor Appointments — Others Made As Partial Redemption of Campaign Pledges

THIRD WARD WORKERS ASSIGNED TO BATHHOUSE

By JOHN L. CLARK

William W. Smith and Edward W. Bailey were sworn into service as city detectives. They are the first two Negroes ever to be paired in detective work in the city's history.

The appointment of Smith came as a surprise, although he had recently distinguished himself in the capture of the slayers of Officer Hughes. Although this feat was the subject of unstinted commendation among fellow officers, mention was never made that Smith would be promoted from precinct to bureau detective. In fact, no such reward was petitioned or expected, even though it was warranted. The thought was entertained that only one Negro would be appointed and at that time a candidate had been selected and indorsed.

Bailey's appointment has been talked of for over three months, but lack of confirmation during that period led many people to believe that it would pass out with the winds. In fact, it was discovered that a few of the pseudo powers among Negroes had launched a movement to block it. But Harry Feldman, Fifth ward leader, came to the aid of his colleague, Joseph Engelsberg, and battered down all objections to the appointment of Bailey.

It is significant also that only seven new appointments were made in the detective bureau and two of the seven were colored men. This is a higher percentage than the Negro voting strength justifies and serves to balance other departments

where the patronage is lower.

Efficiency and loyalty have been rewarded in these appointments. Smith has not only established himself as a clear-minded and well composed officer but is a political loyalist as well. Quiet, unassuming, he would never be recognized as an officer except when performing as such.

Bailey's dash and daring in the recent campaign forced many of the old-style politicians to show their hand. His investigations revealed bad situations where good ones were expected. As a result the Third and Fifth ward leaders knew what to anticipate on primary day, even where results were unfavorable.

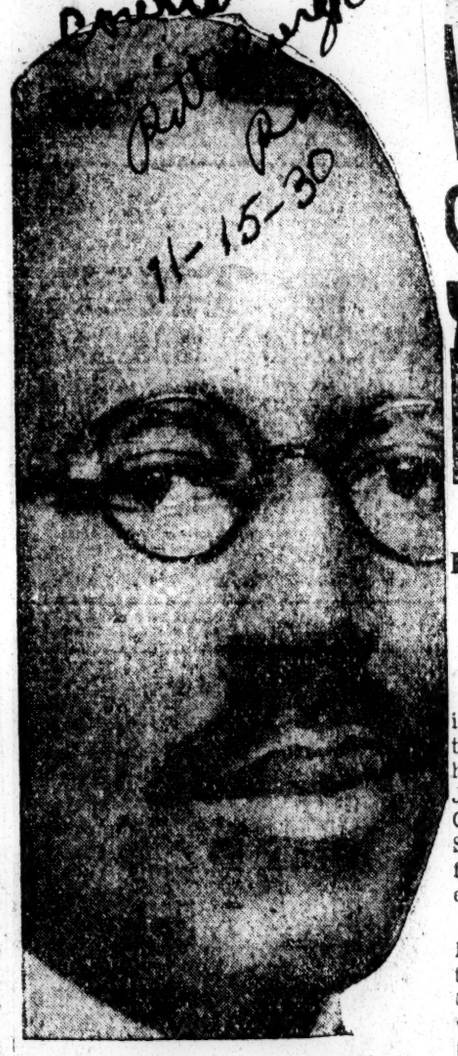
Over a period of 12 years he has proved to be one of the most loyal workers ever produced in these parts. Conspicuous among his recent services was the effective handling of the gubernatorial campaign in the Fifth ward, when the leader, Harry Feldman, was confined to his sick bed.

Voters are reminded, however, that Messrs. Feldman and Engelsberg have not closed their books on these two appointments. They have no desire to attempt to satisfy all voters with two positions. Other appointments have been made, and reports are freely circulated that more will follow.

Third ward appointments sponsored by Joseph Engelsberg are as folows: Edward W. Bailey, city detective; Grant Taylor, chief attendant, Crawford bathhouse; George Bell, attendant, Crawford Bathhouse, and William H. Wade, attendant, Crawford bathhouse.

Fifth ward appointments sponsored by Harry Feldman: William W. Smith, city detective; Joseph Watts, hoseman; Fred C. Smith, precinct detective; Louis P. Robinson, pumpman.

ELECTED



WALTER E. TUCKER

Who was elected to the state legislature last Tuesday from the First legislative district of Pittsburgh. Mr. Tucker is the first Negro to ever represent Pittsburgh in the legislative halls at Harrisburg and is the second Negro ever to win an elective position from the western end of the state.

STEELTON WELCOMES STEPHENS, NATIVE SON

Race Man Who Was Elected Assemblyman In New York Visits Home Town

STEELTON, Pa., Nov. 26—Receiving the welcome that only a small town reserves for a favorite son who has made good, Assemblyman-elect James E. Stephens of New York City returned to his home town of Steelton, Pa., last week to pay the first visit to his parents after his election on November 4.

Mr. Stephens, whose defeat of Miles Paige in the Assembly fight in the Nineteenth District of New York City, was the greatest upset of the whole election, was met by a delegation of friends when he arrived and was escorted to his home for the beginning of the festivities which had been planned for his home-coming.

He addressed his well-wishers shortly and modestly and thanked them for their consideration. He later spoke at one of the leading churches and extended his thanks more profusely. He also spoke shortly on the factors which contributed to his success and stressed the necessity of the presen-day Negro becoming conscious of the importance of proper use of the ballot.

Mr. Stephens was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly and won by a substantial vote in a district which was conceded to be the strongest Republican stronghold in the whole city of New York.

He was accompanied on his trip home by his brother, Alexander Stephens, New York City insurance broker, and T. R. Poston, managing editor of the New York State Contender.

Plans are under way to send a delegation from Steelton to Albany to represent that town when the Assemblyman-elect is sworn into office. This delegation will also include several friends from Harrisburg, Pa.

Political-1930

Rhode Island.

Elections.

Negro Doctor on School Board

Democrats Appoint M. F. Wheatland on School Committee in Bid for Colored Votes

Negro World

NEWPORT, R. I.—Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, eminent physician, was nominated by the Democratitc party for the school board of this city. Two other colored candidates were nominated for the City Council by the Democrats. 11-1-30

In a recent interview by a prominent colored citizen, who was formerly a staunch Republican, he said: Undismayed by the tactics of the city committee in not securing any semblance of party representation, we press onward under the banner of the Democratic party — that party in Newport which has given us without our asking, creditable representation which calls for the type of men of the highest calibre."

At a recent meeting Senator John Nolan introduced and later nominated former Alderman Joseph P. Kirby, the seconder to this motion was Mrs. Cecil Spooner also former state Senator John H. Greene. The City Committee was given full power to fill all vacancies. Former Congressman Pell's address was one of the high lights of the evening. Speaking on the present issues, he pointed out the maneuvering of the G.O.P. on the wet and dry issue, while the Democratic party stands four square wet from coast to coast. He further stated that the Democratic party was not the party of one race but it stood for all regardless of creed, race or color. "We will never tolerate the subject of any invisible empire as long as we are members of a visible government." he said.

South Carolina.

Political-1930
Elections.

Blease and the Negro Vote

In the closing days of the campaign Senator Blease cries out that the negroes are against him. There is no danger of the negroes electing a senator in South Carolina, but what is the record of the senator in relation to the negro party, the party that "Joe" Tolbert controlled—the negro Republican party in this state?

Leon Harris has shown that when the negroes ran Murray, the negro, against General Moise, Mr. Blease, member of the board of canvassers, voted to give the certificate to Murray. The white county boards had reported in favor of Moise. Mr. Blease may have been conscientious. Mr. Harris has stated the facts.

July 29, 1919, Mr. Blease announced himself a candidate for congress in the Seventh district in the general election. The state Democratic executive committee had that day ordered a primary to nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term of A. F. Lever. In his "lengthy statement" (we are quoting from the dispatch sent from Columbia by William J. Cormack, correspondent) he "advised all his factional followers in the Seventh district to abstain from participating in the primary elections called by the Democratic executive committee."

"He gives as his reason," Mr. Cormack wrote, "the allegation that primaries have been corrupted and the votes stolen."

Further Mr. Cormack said: "The former governor inferentially serves notice in his statement that if he considers that he is cheated in the general election and fails to get justice at the hands of the state board of canvassers, he will appeal to congress 'where men of both parties who have no personal or political prejudice against men can pass on the evidence presented and give an honest, square deal'."

In other words, Mr. Blease announced that he would run in the general election, in which negroes would of course vote, and would appeal to congress unless he received what he considered a fair deal.

Mr. Blease did not stick in the race. August 16, he issued another statement, sent to The News and Courier by Mr. Cormack, saying that he "is not now, never has been and never expects to be a candidate for that office"—congressman of the Columbia district. He further said that he has told intimate friends that he did not expect to be a candidate.

His first announcement was July 29; his second August 16. Meantime, between those dates appeared in the Atlanta Constitution an advertisement, the larger part of a page, announcing Mr. Blease as a candidate in the general election and containing a lengthy statement of his political opinions.

Meantime, four or five candidates submitting their claims to the Democratic primary were canvassing the district. One of them was George B. Timmerman, of Lexington, classed as a follower and lieutenant of Mr. Blease.

Democratic Bleasites of the Seventh district refused to follow Mr. Blease out of the Democratic primary in 1919. Whether Mr. Blease meant what he said when he gave out his announcement of July 29, the fact is that few Democrats, Bleaseites or Anti-Bleaseites, would have voted against the nominee of the Democratic primary.

Mr. Blease, the next year, 1920, expressed the wish that Harding be elected president. He wrote the letter to "Joe" Tolbert. All this time he continued to say that he was a Democrat.

Then, when he took his seat in the United States senate, he did not enter the Democratic party caucus. That he proclaims. He boasts that Dawes and Curtis, vice presidents, Republicans, have called him to preside over the senate more than any other senator—27 times in all.

Do you wonder?

The foregoing facts anyone can verify by consulting the files of the News and Courier and other newspapers.

In the present campaign the newspapers have dealt gently with Senator Blease. No one has ridiculed him or said harsh things about him. The things that hurt him most politically he has said himself—and only a little of his record has been printed.

Hampton, Butler, Tillman, Latimer, Smith, all Democratic senators of South Carolina, have been members of the caucus, since there has been a caucus—except C. L. Blease.

It was Mr. Blease's right to vote to give the certificate to Murray, the negro, over the white man if he thought proper; it was his right to be a candidate for congress outside of the primary and then to quit the race if he wished. When he asks for votes on the ground that the negroes are against him, it is right to draw the record and present it to the Democrats.

Political — 1930
Elections.

Tennessee.

MEMPHIS BACKS COLORED DOCTOR FOR MAGISTRATE

Memphis, Tenn.—(ANP)—The Orange Mound Booster's Club, the oldest and leading civic and political community organization of the city, has placed Dr. D. J. Thomas, its president, in the field for magistrate, representing the 29th Ward of this 4th Civil District.

The organization was started seven years ago by Dr. D. J. Thomas, Will Davis, DeWitt Alcorn, Ed Lewis, and a few other outstanding citizens of the community, and has succeeded in getting for the Orange Mound community a postoffice with a colored pastmaster, a first-class grammar school building with twenty or more teachers, a large and well-equipped playground, paved streets, lights and water facilities, and numerous other minor and important improvements.

In entering the field as magistrate, Dr. Thomas sets a precedent, and unless "counted out" stands a splendid chance for election. He is well-known in Memphis as a "go-getter," and at one time was closely affilated with the R. R. Church organization.

Dr. Thomas is said to be highly qualified from both experience and training.

Unless too much pressure is brought to bear by another civic club of race men in the same community, that seemingly is antagonistic to the Booster's Club, Dr. Thomas will in all probability be elected.

INTEREST IN ELECTIONS

East Tennessee 11-6-30

The total indifference and woeful lack of interest among a large majority of Knoxville Negroes in elections presents one of the most alarming situations that has confronted the racial group in many years. A similar condition does not exist in any other section of our country and unless the thoughtful leadership of the race adopts some plan of arousing Negro voters to action, the race's entire interests are lost, world without end. Knoxville, Tenn.

Such a thought comes to mind in view of the minor participation of voters in the election of Tuesday. In the Fifth Ward, a section of the city that has always rolled up the largest Negro vote, as late as ten o'clock, the polls had not been opened and many voters who appeared there to cast their ballots had to leave and only those who realize the importance of voting returned at a later hour. No voting booths had been erected, the corps of election officials was wholly incomplete, and coupled with this alarming state of affairs, the principal in charge of the white school designated as the place for holding the election, exhibited a hostile attitude toward the Negro election officers that served to discourage them from making plans to carry on the elections. Only a few representatives of the group were there to offer protest.

The light vote cast in other wards largely populated by Negro voters further indicated a lack of interest and activity that is designed to destroy what influence the Negro group may hope to wield in political affairs.

In an election as important as the one of Tuesday when United States senators, a governor, congressman and members of the State legislature were to be chosen, men who are to pass on the laws of our state and nation, many of which affect the most vital interests of the Negro racial group, these voters appear as indifferent and as inactive as though some affair of frivolous amusement was being staged.

In times like these when Negroes of southern sections who are deprived of the ballot are frantically demanding an opportunity to exercise their franchise and when members of the race in other sections are taking advantage of the opportunity to vote in a most enthusiastic manner, such lack of organization and indifference in our local community presents a situation extremely hard to fathom.

It is earnestly hoped that ere the time for another election approaches, the representative leadership among the local group will have perfected an organization designed to arouse the voters to action.

Political-1930

Elections

Texas

THE MIRROR

By C. F. RICHARDSON

• • • •

WURZBACH PROVES CASE FOUGHT BY REPUBLICANS SUCCESSOR TO MORRIS CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES

According to newspaper reports emanating from Washington, D. C. the congressional committee, investigating the charges of fraud, tampering with and altering ballots in the Fourteenth Congressional District of Texas, in the 1928 congressional race between Augustus McCloskey and Harry M. Wur bach, discovered that Mr. Wurzbach was easily the winner in that memorable campaign.

However, before the committee could report officially, the Democratic occupant of the congressional post from this Texas district, which embraces Bexar County (where most of the "dirty work" was done), wrote a letter to the congressional elections committee and admitted that Mr. Wurzbach was entitled to the office.

Judge McCloskey's late move reminds us of the fellow who tenders his employer his resignation after said employer has indicated that this employe's services are no longer desired by the firm.

It will be remembered that the state courts failed to find any evidence of fraud in connection with this congressional election, yet all the while Congressman Wurzbach and his supporters contended that he was the winner at the polls, and that certain election officials in Bexar County had tampered with the election returns and changed enough ballots to declare Judge McCloskey the victor.

Having proven his case to the satisfaction of his congressional colleagues, and having shown that fraud was perpetrated in an attempt to rob him of the election, Congressman Wurzbach has rendered his party and state a signal service.

20-9-30

Not only was Congressman Wurzbach fought bitterly by his Democratic opponent and said opponent's backers, but certain prominent Republican leaders worked with might and main to bring about his defeat.

It was alleged prior and subsequent to the 1928 election that Democrats and anti-Wurzbach Republicans had entered into a coalition to defeat the lone Republican solon in the United States house of representatives from Texas; yet in the face of such a combination and with crooked and designing election officials doing their utmost to cheat him out of his well earned victory, the Seguin lawmaker has triumphed over his political foes in one of the most sensational and remarkable cases of its kind in the history of this state.

With his congressional seat assured after waiting for over one year and with the next congressional election due to be held November 4, 1930 Congressman Wurzbach looms as a candidate for reelection, while it is expected that Judge McCloskey will again enter the Democratic primaries for the nomination.

With the Republicans being compelled to hold primaries in Texas this year, due to the fact that their gubernatorial candidate received more than 100,000 votes in the 1928 general election, the Republican leaders opposed to Mr. Wurzbach will more than likely trot out some candidate to oppose the congressman in the primaries.

Unquestionably this victory of Congressman Wurzbach will widen the breach between him and National Committeeman R. B. Creager of Brownsville, who has sought repeatedly to defeat the doughty politician from Guadalupe County.

According to political dopesters, not only will the Democrats have a hot time during the summer season, but the Republicans, themselves, will stage some show.

For ten years Mr. Wurzbach has represented his district in the lower house of congress, and he has built up a large and substantial following and his renomination is virtually assured, should he announce as a candidate to succeed himself in congress.

—o—

While discussing politics and candidates, the question of a successor to R. B. Morris for the post of Republican county chairman of Harris County, will soon loom to the fore; for Mr. Morris has been recommended for collector of customs at the port of Galveston, succeeding Colonel Robert W. Humphreys.

If Mr. Morris should be chosen for the Island City position before the July primaries (and it appears that he will assume the portfolio long before that time), the Harris County Republican executive committee will be called upon to fill the vacancy, and the appointee will hold office until a chairman is elected at the July primaries.

If the committee is wise and makes a good selection, the Republican party in this city and county should make rapid strides, but if the committee picks the wrong man then partisan growth here will be dwarfed and retarded.

From our angle, T. P. Lee, prominent Republican and one of Houston's wealthiest citizens, should be selected as the logical successor to Mr. Morris.

Mr. Lee possesses certain definite and fixed ideas about party development and growth and he would make a fine county chairman, if he could be persuaded to accept the post.

"Socialist" Misleaders Jim-Crow Negro Workers in Southern Election Campaign

Daily Worker
10l 24-30

Criticize Communists for Putting Up Negro Candidates

New York

WACO, Tex., Oct. 23.—The "socialist" party, whose Jewish Daily Forward some time ago carried on a vicious lynching incitement campaign against the Negro workers, slandering them as "rapists," and whose brother parties in Europe have actively supported the plundering of the colonial masses by the imperialists, today further exposed itself as a treacherous ally of the white ruling class and a bearer among the workers of the race hatred and nordic supremacy ideology of the bosses in a letter written by the "socialist" candidate for lieutenant governor of the state of Texas to a southern Communist whom he sought to corrupt.

This "socialist" standard bearer, a petty bourgeois shop keeper, by the name of A. F. Von Blon, thoroughly representative of the "socialist" party today, objects to the Communist Party running Negro workers for office in the South. He boasts that in his opinion the "socialist" party, by soft-pedaling the Negro question in its southern election campaign and basely betraying the struggles of the Negro masses against lynching and oppression, will poll more votes than the Communist Party, which refuses to compromise its program for full political and social equality for the Negro masses. The Communist Party nominates Negro workers for office not only in the North, as do the "socialist" fakers in their efforts to hoodwink Negro voters, but the Communist Party puts up Negroes as its nominees and standard bearers even in the South where large masses are still under the influence of the bosses' ideology of race hatred and white superiority.

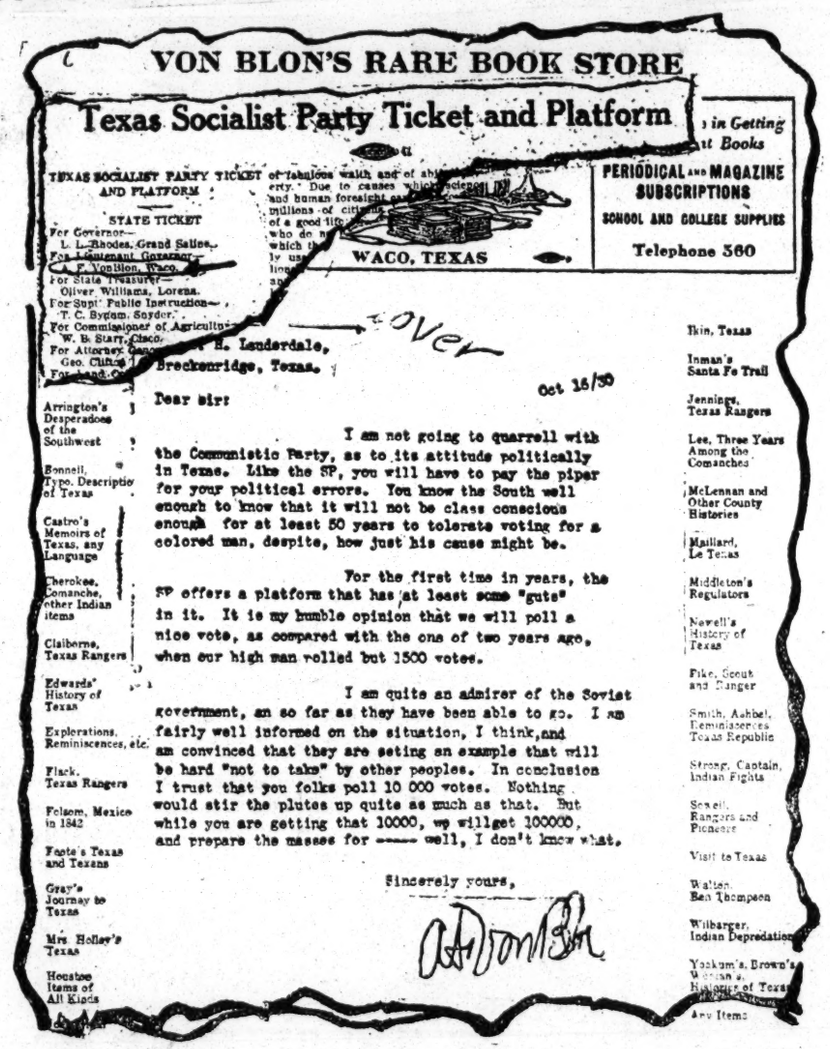
Because the "socialist" party, like the republican and democratic parties, openly jim-crow the Negro masses and appeal to the bosses for votes, this "socialist" standard bearer cannot agree with the Communist program which boldly supports the struggles of the Negro masses and strives to win the white workers away from the imperialist ideology.

Fakers Put Up Few Negro Candidates Only in North

Von Blon, in his letter, a photostat copy of which is published on this page, admits that the bosses will not be worried even if the "socialists" poll up a big vote (why should they, when the "socialist" party is just another boss party with a few revolutionary phrases thrown in as fly paper with which to catch militant workers?), but would be worried stiff by a big Communist vote. "Nothing would stir the plutes up quite as much as that," he admits. He further admits that for years the "socialist" party program has had no "guts" in it and that this year, "for the first time in years, the S. P. offers a platform that," (so he says!) "has at least some 'guts' in it."

If it has any guts in it, neither the Negro workers nor the white workers can see it.

Negro and white workers! Repudiate the "socialist" traitors and their vote snaring tricks. Support the struggles of the Negro masses against lynching and oppression. Demonstrate your determination to fight the vicious capitalist system and its "socialist" tools by voting COMMUNIST on November 4.



VON BLON'S RARE BOOK STORE

Texas Socialist Party Ticket and Platform

) in Getting
t Books

TEXAS SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET AND PLATFORM

STATE TICKET
For Governor—
L. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline.
For Lieutenant Governor—
A. F. VonBlon, Waco.
For State Treasurer—
Oliver Williams, Lorena.
For Supt. Public Instruction—
T. C. Bygum, Snyder.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—
W. B. Starr, Cisco.
For Attorney General—
Geo. Clifton, Breckenridge.

WACO, TEXAS

PERIODICAL AND MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SUPPLIES
Telephone 360

over

H. Lauderdale,
Breckenridge, Texas.

Oct 16/30

Dear Sirr

I am not going to quarrell with the Communistic Party, as to its attitude politically in Texas. Like the SP, you will have to pay the piper for your political errors. You know the South well enough to know that it will not be class conscious enough for at least 50 years to tolerate voting for a colored man, despite, how just his cause might be.

For the first time in years, the SP offers a platform that has at least some "guts" in it. It is my humble opinion that we will poll a nice vote, as compared with the ons of two years ago, when our high man rolled but 1500 votes.

I am quite an admirer of the Soviet government, an so far as they have been able to go. I am fairly well informed on the situation, I think, and am convinced that they are seting an example that will be hard "not to take" by other peoples. In conclusion I trust that you folks poll 10 000 votes. Nothing would stir the plutes up quite as much as that. But while you are getting that 10000, we willget 100000, and prepare the masses for ----- well, I don't know what.

Sincerely yours,

A. F. VonBlon

Arrington's Desperadoes of the Southwest
Bonnell, Typo. Descriptive of Texas
Castro's Memoirs of Texas, any Language
Cherokee, Comanche, other Indian items
Claiborne, Texas Rangers
Edwards' History of Texas
Explorations, Reminiscences, etc.
Flack, Texas Rangers
Folsom, Mexico in 1842
Foote's Texas and Texans
Gray's Journey to Texas
Mrs. Holley's Texas
Houston Items of All Kinds

Ekin, Texas
Inman's Santa Fe Trail
Jennings, Texas Rangers
Lee, Three Years Among the Comanches
McLennan and Other County Histories
Maillard, Le Texas
Middleton's Regulators
Newell's History of Texas
Pike, Scout and Ranger
Smith, Ashbel, Reminiscences Texas Republic
Strong, Captain, Indian Fights
Sowell, Rangers and Pioneers
Visit to Texas
Walter, Ben Thompson
Wilbarger, Indian Depredations
Yoakum's, Brown's & Henderson's Histories of Texas
Any Items

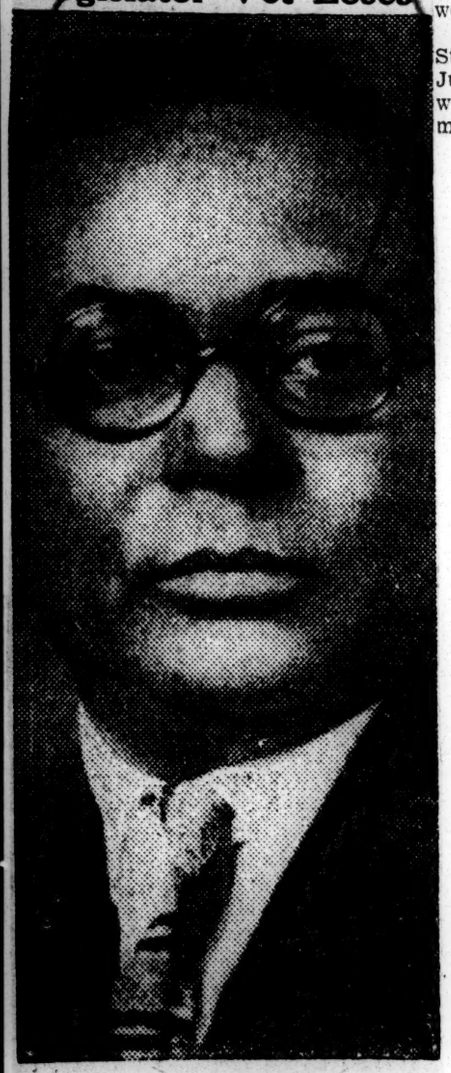
Political – 1930

Elections

Virginia

8

Legislator Vet Loses



T. EDWARD HILL

Stewart Calhoun of Welch, W. Va., a graduate of Howard University law school, of the class of '23 was nominated in the primary election Dowell County over the veteran, T. for the House of Delegates from Mr. Edward Hill, above.

Negroes Are Free To Take Part In Primary

Advertiser

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15.—(AP)—Failure of Democratic party representatives to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court within the statutory time, leaves negro Democrats free to participate in Democratic primaries in Virginia, it was learned today.

The time for appealing from a decision by Circuit Court Judge Lawrence Greener, which had been upheld by the United States Court of Appeals, expired on Saturday. The decision, made in a suit brought by James O. West, negro, against A. C. Blyler, William Boltz and William Ricker, election officials, held that West was entitled to vote in the primary in spite of the party plan which barred all except white voters from participating. Nominal damages were awarded West.

An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and on June 12, 1930, Judge Groner's decision was sustained. The defendants had three months in which to appeal.

9-16-30

Montgomery, Ala.

Political-1930
Legislation Relating to.
See Also: Elections.
Office Holding
Suffrage, etc.,
Politics, Women in.

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

DEMOCRATS SCORE BIG POINT

Judge Allows Appeal On Decision That Law To Prohibit Negro To Vote In Primary Is Unconstitutional

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—(CNS)—Judge D. Lawrence Groner, of Norfolk, has allowed the appeal of the Democratic party from his decision in the United States District Court here recently, in which he ruled that the Virginia primary law is unconstitutional in not allowing a Negro to cast his vote.

The litigation was started on April 3, 1928, when A. C. Bliley, William Boltz and William Ricker, election officials for the First Madison precinct, refused James O. West, Negro, permission to cast his vote at a Democratic primary. Through his counsel, Alfred E. Cohen (white) and Joseph Pollard, West secured a decision in District Court, ruling that a part of the Virginia primary law is unconstitutional.

Similar cases have already reached the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in other sections of the country, but no opinions have as yet been published. The other two cases on record were raised from lower courts at Houston, Tex., and Little Rock, Ark.

Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, counsel for the Democratic party, is quoted as saying that either the Richmond case or similar litigations from other sections of the country will eventually reach the United States Supreme Court.

"Under the Virginia primary law, each of the two major parties are allowed to make their own rules and regulations governing such elections," Mr. O'Flaherty said. "Should the Republican party desire to force a rule that their primaries, allowing Negroes the right of chise, it is within their power under the Virgania primary law to do so." Mr. O'Flaherty said that records in the case will be filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals within a few days. Because of the short time intervening before the next session of the court in January, the case will not be tried until a later session, he said.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

FEB 1 1930

Colored Democrats Ask Own Leaders

Colored leadership in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, of Harlem, was proposed in an appeal sent to John F. Curry, Tammany Hall leader, yesterday.

A resolution that white leadership in districts so heavily populated by negroes was undemocratic and unrepresentative, adopted by the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, was sent to Curry.

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 13 1930

NEGROES WANT LEADERS

Petition Curry for Representation in Two Harlem Districts

The newly formed Harlem Progressive Democratic Association yesterday petitioned John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, and the New York County Democratic Executive Committee, for Negro leaders in the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts, where Negro voters are heavily in the majority. The appeal was based on a resolution adopted by the association at an organization meeting Friday.

The resolution says that "the present white leadership in districts so heavily populated by Negroes is undemocratic and thoroughly unrepresentative of the needs and aspirations of the colored people, and has resulted in the colored people of this city having no official standing in the Democratic Party or resemblance to proportionate political recognition."

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. ADVANCE

JAN 14 1930

Colored Democrats Have Meeting

Richmond Borough Colored Democracy held its regular monthly meeting Jan. 10th. The secretary Frank Jackson read letter of thanks to the organization from those who received Christmas baskets. The secretary informed the members of the coming Civil Service examination to be held after Jan. 16th. The president, P. B. Armstrong stated he would get the necessary blanks.

The next regular meeting will be held Friday evening, Feb. 14th at the home of L. Largo, 69 Swan street, Tompkinsville. Supper was esrved after the meeting by Mrs. P. B. Armstrong.

NEWARK, N. J. CALL

FEB 3 1930

Colored Democrats to Meet

Members of the Colored Democratic League of Essex County will hold their second meeting Friday evening in the league headquarters, 19 Jones street. The purpose of the organization is to raise the percentage of registration among colored voters in this county.

Acting chairman of the league is R. W. Stewart. Grant Taylor was chosen vice chairman, Roy Mitchel, secretary, and William H. Jackson, treasurer. Other officials in the organization are T. K. Flannigan, Joseph Hutchins, William H. Clark, J. P. Irby and Jefferson Johnson.

N. Y. JOURNAL

FEB 13 1930

COLORED DEMOCRATS ASK FOR OWN LEADERS

Colored leadership in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts, of Harlem, is proposed in an appeal to John F. Curry, Tammany Hall leader.

A resolution that white leadership in districts so heavily populated by negroes was undemocratic and unrepresentative adopted by the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, was sent to Curry.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ASK CURRY FOR LEADER IN HARLEM

Say Present Policy Is Detrimental Both To People and Party

Inspired, it seems, by the achievements of the Republicans in the 19th Assembly District in winning their fight for majoritp leadership by the selecting of Col. Charles W. Fillmore as executive member, and of their partial success in the 21st A. D., a group of Negro Democrats, affiliated with Tammany Hall, have filed a petition with John F. Curry, head of Tammany Hall, asking Negro co-leadership in those two Harlem districts.

The association passed a set of resolutions declaring that there has long been imposed upon them "a segregated and appointive leadership . . . detrimental alike to the best interest of the colored people and the advancement of the Democratic party." The result, they say, is that the Negro voters have no "official standing in the Democratic party or proportionate political recognition."

Leader Curry was asked to remedy this by appointing in the two districts, the positions to be filled hereafter by the regular method of electing county committeemen.

The resolutions were signed by Eugene McIntosh, executive member; Dr. Oma H. Price, president; John H. Lovett, Robert A. Calloway and Irving A. Smith, vice-presidents; Albert Hawkins, secretary; Hiner Wiggins, assistant secretary; Percy Brown, treasurer; Ernest Nickens, sergeant-at-arms.

OVER HALF THE NEGRO VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Sixty Per Cent in Second Ward and Fifty-two in Fourth

Sixty per cent of the Negro vote in the second ward went to Bryce B. Smith, the democratic winner for mayor, in last Tuesday's election and forty per cent went to George E. Kimball, the republican candidate.

In the fourth ward, 52 per cent of the Negro vote went to Smith and 48 per cent to Kimball.

These percentages were revealed by a tabulation of the votes in the precincts.

First Democratic Majority

For the first time in the history of the city, more than 50 per cent of the Negro votes in these two wards went democratic. The trend in the voting, however, has been steadily toward the democrats and away from the republicans.

Four years ago these two wards gave 42 per cent of their Negro votes to democrats. In 1926, they gave Francis Wilson, democratic candidate for governor, 47 per cent of the Negro vote. In the primaries three weeks ago, they again gave the democratic ticket 47 per cent of the vote. Tuesday, following the city-wide trend to the democratic ticket, Negro voters in these wards gave more than half their votes to the democrats.

Smith, 939; Kimball 612

Six colored precincts in the second ward gave Smith 939 votes and Kimbal 612, a 60-40 split. Two of these precincts are on Twelfth street and the ratio in them was also 60-40.

Sixteen colored precincts in the fourth ward gave Smith 2,300 votes and Kimball 2,141, a split of 52-48. Six of these located in the eighteenth street districts, gave Smith 973 and Kimball 631, a split of 60-40.

The white precincts in the fourth ward also voted 60-40 for Smith, giving him 1,972 votes and Kimball 1,239.

story city hospital for Negroes cost $350,000.

NEGROES VOTE 47% DEMOCRATIC

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—(ANP)—Analysis of figures in the primary election held here March 4, shows that approximately 47 per cent of the total vote cast by Negroes was Democratic.

Analysis of Vote Figures Shows Vice Had Little Effect on Negro Ballots

NOTE: White politicians were quoted in the daily papers Wednesday night and Thursday morning as saying Negroes went democratic "to protect crap games" and for money.

(An Editorial)

The Negro vote cast in the city election Tuesday continued to show a drift to the democrats. The central Negro residential area has six "Negro" precincts in the second ward and sixteen in the fourth ward. The latter gave Bryce B. Smith almost 52 per cent of their vote and George E. Kimball, his republican opponent, a little better than 48 per cent. In 1926, the Negro precincts of the fourth ward gave the democratic ticket 42 per cent of their vote. In 1928, Francis Wilson, the democratic candidate for governor, received 47 per cent of the Negro vote in the two wards. Thus, the trend to the democratic side has been steady, over a period of years, and is not a sudden manifestation, as the daily papers would have us believe.

Next to the reversed percentage of the two parties in percentage of the Negro vote, the most significant thing is the increase of votes cast without outside influence. This is true despite the report in the daily papers of what white republican and democratic politicians say of Negro voters. The proof makes plain that their opinions are based upon the wish, rather than upon any consideration of the facts.

Smith carried twelve of the city's wards and Kimball only four. One of the Smith wards, the second, is always democratic. The fourth is usually republican. This time it went democratic by 891 majority, with the Negroes furnishing 151 of Smith's majority out of a total of 4,441 votes cast by them; and whites giving 740 majority out of only 3,211 votes cast by them. Thus the fourth ward white vote was 60 per cent for Smith and 40 for Kimball as against the 52-48 ratio of Negroes. This shows that the Negro vote for Smith simply reflected the general trend over the whole city.

The second ward was a little more favorable to the democratic candidate, giving him 60 per cent of its Negro vote, 939 for Smith and 612 for Kimball. Because one daily paper quoted politicians as stating that Negroes voted for the protection of their crap games and night life on Twelfth and Eighteenth streets, it is interesting to note that the Negro precincts on these two streets voted 60 per cent for the democrats, only a slight increase over the residential precincts. Even the fertile imagination of the reporter who wrote that twaddle would hardly charge the women who handle family finances and the host of church members with voting "to protect crap games." The resort at 1702 East Twelfth street where the 106 raids occurred, which are spoken of in the article, is one of a small number of places of its kind in the city. Their operators and their customers are too few to effect the thousands of Negro voters.

The charge of the other daily paper that democrats flooded the fourth ward with money falls before the fact that one Negro precinct in this ward—the 20th—gave Kimball his second highest vote in the city.

Negroes went without blame in the daily press during the registration and later during the "ghost vote" investigation. In the city election the same candidates, the same arguments, the same organized effort were at work among Negroes as among whites. But the political wiseacres, looking for a goat, charge money and vice with deciding how the race voted. The charge is especially weak coming from republicans, when they got 48 per cent of the vote cast and admittedly had no money to spend.

One of the unique features of this campaign was the fact that the Kansas City-Jackson County Negro Republican club, with permanent offices in the Lincoln building, took charge of the pre-campaign and under the leadership of Negroes, raised and contributed money to the republican campaign fund.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Journal

FEB 20 1930

Simmons of North Carolina

By ELLIOTT THURSTON
(In The New York World)

By the usual signs, Senator Furnifold M. Simmons should be easy political pickings in North Carolina this year. He is seventy-six. His health has been bad. He cannot afford to finance much of a campaign. He bolted Al Smith. And scratching the ticket is still bad form in North Carolina. In Tom Heflin's case in Alabama—Tom being the other Senator who bolted Al—it is just an awkward way of retiring to private life.

But Furnifold M. Simmons is not Tom Heflin. He doesn't even try to look like a Senator, and never has. Thirty years ago Mr. Simmons was making a stump speech to a mountaineer audience on the fringes of which were two convivial spirits who did not know who he was, or care, but who found the rasp of his voice irritating.

"Looks like Aguinaldo," one of them concluded after gazing somewhat mistily at the agitated figure which, even in these days of sobriety, and viewed from the Senate gallery, suggests faintly, anyway, the Filipino insurrectionist. Mr. Simmons is as careless in dress as Cotton Tom is studied. Even Senator Borah is a fashion plate by comparison. Somehow Mr. Simmons' clothes seem to be several sizes too large for his rather meagre frame. When he gets into oratorical action his coat takes on the appearance of some strange Oriental kimono. His hair fringes down over his eyes. His gesticulations become increasingly menacing. He is as un-Senatorial as his colleague, Overman, who was born in the same month, went to school with him and came to the Senate nearly as long ago as he did, is Senatorial.

But Mr. Simmons' appearance is deceptive, and political trouble to him is a transforming tonic. He fattens on opposition. Already his health is vastly improved, his eye glints with the old light of battle at the mere prospect of matching wits with the Democrats who aspire to take the Senate nomination away from him in the party primary a few months hence and with the small army of Republicans who are thirsting to get at him in the election race thereafter.

The only man who ever had any success in beating Simmons was Henry Plummer Cheatham, Negro leader, who took a seat in Congress away from him forty years ago by one stroke of genius. Simmons was so strong in his district even with the Negro voters, that it seemed idle to try to beat him. Through his influence in the Cleveland administration he had obtained appropriations for impressive public buildings in the Negro area. And, incidentally, years before, when his father was killed by a Negro, bent evidently on robbery, Simmons saved the killer from a lynching mob.

But Cheatham ingeniously turned the Simmons influence in Washington to his own advantage. He went about the Negro districts instructing his audiences in the dangers of having too powerful a Congressman in the Capital.

"How do you know he may not turn on you some day?" Cheatham solemnly asked. "How do you know he won't go to the White House some day and say 'Grover, these Negroes are getting too uppity. I want you to put 'em back in slavery.' And he's so influential Grover would just sign an order putting you right back where you were."

Faced with this awful menace, the Negro voters turned out in droves and elected Cheatham. But it only worked once, and nobody since has had a sufficiently bright idea to break the Simmons spell. The hopefuls now merely count on Simmons having broken the spell himself, by his apostasy. Nobody has been more scathing than Simmons in excoriating party deserters when he was a leader of the "red shirt" campaign for white supremacy at the outset of his career.

But the prophets of downfall are leaving themselves loopholes, especially the veterans, who do not intend to make the mistake of underestimating the Senator's resourcefulness, and his almost legendary organizing ability. And the tales of his manipulating skill are endless.

BROOKLYN TIMES

MAR 23 1930

YOUNG AGAIN HEADS COLORED VOTERS HERE

Kings County Democrats Re-Elect Him Leader.

"Chief" Wesley L. Young was re-elected chairman of the executive committee of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, Inc., at a meeting at the county headquarters, 907 Fulton st. The position carries with it the leadership of the Negro Democrats in Kings County. This makes the 19th year of Mr. Young's leadership.

Oscar W. Fulcher, whom he succeeded 19 years ago, was made secretary of the executive committee. Attorney Thomas L. Higgins was chosen president. He is a past exalted ruler of the Negro Elks. Other officers are Emmanuel Brousard, first vice-president; S. Richard Carter, second vice-president; Charles A. Johnson, general secretary; Frederick Loften, recording secretary; James M. Durant, treasurer, and Arthur Ranchor, sergeant-at-arms.

Press
Cleveland O.
13

ORGANIZES CLUB FOR NEGRO DEMS

Dr. L. L. Rodgers Forms Tigers; Plan Active Election Campaign

Organization of the Tiger Democratic Club to further the cause of democracy among Negro groups of Cleveland was announced today.

Dr. L. L. Rodgers, for several years a leader of that group of Negroes which has shown tendencies to break away from the traditional adherence to the Republican Party, is president of the new club.

The club expects to take active part in the primary and general elections this year.

* * *

Saul S. Danaceau, original of the Three-D sponsors of charter amendments last summer, will meet with his Charter Commission members tonight at City Hall.

* * *

East Cleveland Republicans will gather in their headquarters at 1747 Lakefront avenue Tuesday evening to hear former Congressman James T. Begg.

* * *

Attorney Lewis Drucker addressed the Women's Republican Club of Ohio today at Hotel Winton. The jury system was his subject.

* * *

Safety Director Edwin D. Barry is willing to be drafted to run for the G. O. P. nomination for sheriff if the party wants him, he admitted today. But he is not a candidate, he insists.

Political - 1930
Party Affiliation

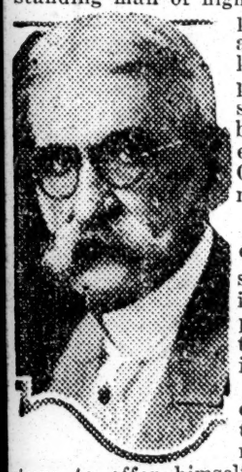
Democratic

LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

The Line of Political Action To Restore Democratic State Government.

Some of the newspapers in the state are voicing the opinion that some outstanding man of high intelligence, experience in large affairs and knowledge of the principles of statecraft should be chosen for governor to succeed Governor Hardman.



That evinces a commendable spirit of patriotic desire upon the part of the editors and I share it with them.

But what inducements are there for such a man as they picture to offer himself as a candidate for the governorship? If he should offer the people might nominate and elect him, for they have shown in the recent years that they do really want such a man as the chief executive of the state, and I believe they are in that mood yet.

* * * *

They Did Elect an Able Governor.

I think they showed that desire when they elected and re-elected Governor Hardman. He went before the people with very definite, well-worked-out plans for improving state conditions for the welfare of the people. He spent a large sum of his personal fortune to publish to the people the public views he held and the policy that he would urge for the benefit of the people. All that he did frankly and legitimately.

The people heard him, read his program, and approved it by a pronounced majority. They elected him governor and sent him to the state capitol with the general belief that what they had thus indorsed would be accepted by the general assembly and enacted into substantial laws. They had the right to believe that the will of the people would be respected and carried out by their representatives.

* * * *

The People Flouted and Denied.

Governor Hardman loyally redeemed his pledges to the people by recommending the promised measures of reconstruction and reform to the general assembly.

Did those assumed representatives of the people respect their wishes and expectations?

They did not! On the contrary, they flouted the expressed will of the people and denied them any of the wise and wholesome measures recommended by their governor.

In fact, that legislature of 1927 treated the governor with as much indifference and open insult as the republicans in the national house and senate have been dealing out to President Hoover. The legislators "did their damnedest," as one expressed it, to ruin the governor in the confidence of the people.

But the governor took the case to the people and the people vindicated him by re-electing him handsomely to the governorship.

* * * *

They Were Flim-Flammed Again.

Unfortunately, the people elected another bunch of incompetent dumbbells to the general assembly and were again flim-flammed. The latest crowd put the state's affairs in the worst condition they have been in since Oglethorpe landed on Yamacraw bluff, now nearly 200 years ago.

What inducement, then, in the face of these facts, to any wise, able and patriotic man to offer himself to be governor of Georgia?

Golf is said to be "glorified shinny" and the governorship of Georgia is now only a "glorified clerkship."

He has no organized party to back him, no party platform to stand upon, no state policy declared by a people's party to demand from a party majority in the general assembly. As long as that condition exists no man can be a real and effective governor of the state.

* * * *

We Need a Party in Georgia.

All that indicates clearly what ails Georgia and what we need to get her out of mud, mismanagement and perpetual loan-shark's teeth.

What we euphemistically call the "democratic party" in Georgia is a joke, a farce, a delusion and a debauchery of the people's true interests. The primaries in counties and state are little more than political dog-fights between personal white cliques and rings.

Think of the utter absurdity of nominating members of the legislature in the same primary in which a governor is nominated !

In 1926 a majority of the senatorial districts nominated a Holder majority in the senate at the same time that Holder and Hardman failed to secure the gubernatorial majority. They had to run over in a second primary. Hardman won, and a Holder senate was elected that ran over the governor like a herd of long-horn Texas steers!

* * * *

The System Needs Reforming.

While that system prevails in the state we can never have any surety that the legislature and the governor will work together with one mind and one heart for the good of the state.

The present system reeks with the poison of personal and factional politics, with the ever present possibility of the people at large approving a governor and his line of policy and yet disconnectedly electing a legislative majority that will tell the governor to "go hang himself" and legislate directly contrary to expressed popular will.

We need a real democratic party, with a platform of state policy adopted before the primaries, and every candidate in those primaries solemnly pledged to enact the party policy.

NEGRO VOTERS IN FOUR BIG CITIES "GO DEMOCRATIC"

In the primary elections held this month all over the country, the colored voters in four large cities have gone Democratic by a large majority. Recognizing the fact that the slavish support of the Republican party has resulted in a drastic falling off in patronage and consideration, the enlightened and progressive element in several communities have thrown their support to the Democrats in an effort to obtain protection. In Kansas City, Missouri the mass support given to the Democrats by the colored voters has assisted in dislodging the regular Republican forces which have ruled the city for nearly a decade.

In a pre-election meeting held by the political leaders of the colored voters in Boston, William H. Lewis, former district attorney under the Taft administration, and for long a valued leader in Republican circles throughout the state councilled more than 300 colored voters in attendance at a Democratic banquet to call no party master, be with which ever party is right and offers you fair play, part company with it when it is wrong. And as a result Boston's colored voters have thrown their support with the Democrats.

Tulsa Landslide

In Tulsa, Okla., the Democratic landslide which put into office Democratic mayor and a large group of city and county officials is attributed largely to the support of a majority of the colored voters, who threw their lot with the Democrats because of the unfair treatment which they have received at the hands of the local Republican party which is dominated by the Ku Klux Klan. The lead of the colored voters in Tulsa it is believed will set the pace for other sections of the state In Cleveland, Ohio, seven colored Democratic clubs have been formed, and it is estimated that approximately half of the voters are planning to support the ticket by the Democrats this year.

WHY THE MILLER LEADERSHIP APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE

Judge B. M. Miller's candidacy makes a powerful appeal to Alabama Democrats, but there is no mystery about the circumstance. He is not only saying what most Democrats believe ought to be said in this campaign, but his reputation is such that all who know him believe he is in earnest and will strive faithfully to redeem his every pledge.

There is nothing radical or extreme in the Miller doctrine. There is nothing sensational in his speeches. He is no firebrand going up and down the State exciting the people about imaginary bogeys, appealing to class prejudice and group interest. He is no shallow demagogue; he is not an ogre, but a genial political philosopher who does not mind speaking out in meeting.

The Miller doctrine is sound stuff and as he presents it limpid clear. He believes that the Democratic Party is worthy of defense at his hands. He believes that in the circumstances it is not enough to eulogize the Party, as all Democratic candidates do in all races, but since Democratic integrity is an issue this year, since the authority and power of the Democratic party are openly challenged, that since there is an organized movement to discredit and defeat the Party this year, it is the duty of candidates in the Democratic primary to defend the Party and arraign its enemies, including the beneficiaries of its largess who have been faithless to it.

Believing this to be the duty of Democratic candidates, Judge Miller dares to be specific and calls names. He believes the duly elected members of the Democratic State Executive Committee were aright when they disqualified bolters as candidates in the Democratic primary. In every speech he makes he defends "the immortal 27" who thus discharged their responsibilities as guardians of the Democratic temple. He is not afraid to defend the 27. He is the only candidate for Governor who does defend them against the harsh attacks that have been made upon them.

Judge Miller believes that minority government—which in Alabama as we have repeatedly seen, means Ku Klux Government—is an evil. One other candidate for Governor also says that minority government is an evil, but Judge Miller is the only one who attacks the evil boldly and effectively. He goes into detail to prove in what respect it has been an evil in Alabama. He arraigns the politicians who favor minority rule. He arraigns the politicians who have benefitted by the minority primary, and calls them by name.

Judge Miller believes that a government which puts the taxpayers in debt is a reactionary and dangerous government. Group government in Alabama, as we have just seen, has not only vastly increased the income of the State government but has increased its expenditures so heavily that at the end of the last fiscal year the deficit in the State government (not counting roadbonds) amounted to more than nine and a half million dollars, and will probably be very much larger at the end of this fiscal year. year. Group government has been extravagant with the hard-earned substance of the people, notwithstanding that a majority of these same people voted against the very government that went into power in January 1927.

Group government (i. e., Ku Kluxism) not only is an expensive luxury, but under the present primary system it desires to become a self-perpetuating oligarchy. Judge Miller is against that sort of thing.

Judge Miller not only is making an effective fight for the restoration of majority rule, but he is the only candidate for Governor who dares to arraign Ku Kluxism for its era of misgovernment. He is the only one who arraigns the present administration for its extravagances.

Judge Miller does not want to be a Ku Klux Governor nor an anti-Ku Klux Governor. He wants the government operated in the interest of all the people; and he wants it to be economically administered. He thinks the present administration should be repudiated. And every observer of politics in this State knows that the only possible way to repudiate the Graves administration and the Graves deficit in the present circumstances is to vote for Judge Miller.

The people like Judge Miller's views. The people like especially his candor and courage in expressing them. That is why they are flocking to him from one end of Alabama to the other. They believe in his doctrine, they believe in the man, and they are going to make him Governor!

FOLEY TO CALL LEADERS.

To Take Up Situation In Westchester Democratic Organization.

New York Times
6-25-30

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 24.—Harry T. Foley, Westchester County Democratic leader, who last night received three weeks to reconsider his resignation, said today that he intended to call the party leaders of the county together, probably some time this week, to consider the situation of the county organization. Mr. Foley would not amplify the statement he made yesterday that he wanted to discuss with the leaders the "inadvisability of continuing as an organization," or his advice to Democrats to investigate their local organization.

Mr. Foley said that he expected to continue the conferences with James A. Farley, secretary of the Democratic State Committee, which began at an executive session held prior to the county committee meeting last night. Mr. Farley was believed to have come here to persuade Mr. Foley that Governor Roosevelt meant no slight to the Westchester Democrats in appointing John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie to the Supreme Court instead of John B. Coyle, recommended by the Westchester organization.

Negro Democratic Club Plans Rally Here Friday Night

Informer
7-5-30
Houston, Texas

Something new under the sun, locally, is the announcement that the Harris County Negro Democratic Club will sponsor a big, outdoor political powwow at Emancipation Park, Friday night (tonight), July 4, 8:30 o'clock.

From such announcement and reported activity here on the part of Negro Democrats, most of whom supported that party's presidential nominee in 1928, it would seem that something strange is in the offing here, politically running.

Among those programmed for short talks at this Independence Day rally are: R. R. Grovey, J. R. Grigsby, O. P. DeWalt, G. Duke Crawford, William Ponder, Attorney H. S. Davis, Jr., O. L. Hubbard, H. P. Carter, Rev. William M. Greene, Editors J. M. Burr and C. F. Richardson.

It is expected that a permanent organization will be perfected Friday night, the present temporary officers being: Alphonse M. Mills, chairman; C. A. Gilmore, secretary.

This open-air meeting is open to the general public without regard to party affiliations.

SPLIT SHAKES BOSTON DEMOCRATIC GROUP

Afro-American
6-28-30

Charges of "Snobbery" Hurled at Julian Rainey and Others.

8-16-30

DOCTORS OUT

Baltimore

President and Secretary of Southend Club Quit.

By ELLIOTT FREEMAN

BOSTON, Mass.—Characterizing the Massachusetts Colored Democratic League as a "high hat organization" with snobbish officers who use steamroller tactics in their efforts to control the organization with a few men, Dr. William F. Brown and J. W. Youngblood, president and secretary of the South End Democrtic Club, in an interview granted this reporter, explained why they organized another club and severed their connections with the state organization.

According to Dr. Brown, no real man could be satisfied with the methods of the state organization, with its secret meetings consisting of Drs. Silas F. (Shag) Taylor, William Worthy and C. W. Harrison.

"The meetings should be for all members of the league. It is not fair to the voters, especially when we are trying to enroll new colored members," they declared.

Raps Rainey

Taking a rap at Julian D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, and the leader of colored Democrats during the last Presidential campaign, Dr. Brown declared that "eligible Democrats were not given jobs, but instead, a man known as a Republican was placed in the Democratic headquarters of the league by Rainey during the last Presidential campaign. Rainey was also branded as the "snob of snobs."

The South End Democratic Club was organized by Dr. Brown and Mr. Youngblood in January of this year. They claim a membership of over 250 persons. Both are pioneer Democrats, having changed in 1910. They were the organizers of the Smith-for-President Club. The Massachusetts Democratic League, they say, is the outgrowth of their club and that the present "high hatters" of the state organization stepped in and "hogged everything."

Both factions are supporting Dr. Andrew B. Lattimore for the General Court.

Democracy's Pledge Taken By All Voters

Advertiser

The following are the rules under which men and women vote in the primary Tuesday throughout Alabama as taken from the official call of the State Democratic Executive Committee in calling the primary:

8-12-30

After setting out that primary call, the committee said in unanimous resolution under section 2:

Montgomery, Ala.

"That the following persons shall be entitled to vote in the said election and none others, viz,

"Qualified white electors of this State who believe in the principles of the Democratic party and who agree to bind themselves by participating in said primary to abide by the result of said primary election and to support the nominees of the Democratic party therein."

COLORED DEMOS ATTEND ILLINOIS STATE MEETING

Chicago Defender
8-23-30

Under the leadership of Bryant A. Hammond, president of the Fifth Ward West End Democratic Club, thirty representatives of the Democratic Party, from various sections of Cook County, left here Tuesday morning to attend the State Democrtic Convention.

This, according to reports, represented the first time in the history of the party in Illinois that an organized and functioning group of Negro Democrats have attended and participated in the working of the Democratic group. This organization grew out of an "Al Smith for President Club" during the presidental election, and has been enc ouraged and sponsored by Michael L. Igoe, National Democratic Committeeman from Illinois.

Other prominent Democrats of Cook County, who have taken an active interest in the development of the organization include Antone J. Cermak. It was brought into being, according to Mr. Hammond, through an idea on the part in building up the Democratic Party in the State of Illinois if they were given the same consideration and accorded the same privileges of participation as given to every other American citizen.

The organization has elaborate headquarters at Igoe Hall, 5536 Indiana Avenue, which was purchased and maintained for the use of the organization and civic development.

Harris County Negro Democrats Stage Big Meeting

Informer
8-30-30
Houston, Texas

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club, under the leadership of Julius White as president, and C. A. Gilmore as secretary, seems to be gaining in strength despite the fact that the decision in the case of White versus Lubbock (which had for its purpose the securing of a writ of mandamus to compel the Harris County Democratic executive committee to permit Mr. White and all other Negroes to vote in the recent primary and runoff elections) was decided against the club by the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston, the case having been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. As evidence of their continued interest in the principles for which the club stands more than 150 men and women, members of the club, gathered at the Emancipation Park on last Sunday afternoon to help formulate policies and to transact the business of the club.

President White called the meeting to order and presided, prayer being offered by Rev. E. D. Harris. The first thing on program was the report of the "Hot Hundred," under the leadership of Dr. T. M. Shadowens. Dr. Shadowens was the originator and is the chairman of this group, which consists of 100 men who are giving $4 each to a fund to pay off the balance of the expense of the Galveston primary case, including the expenses of prosecuting the case in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Many new members having been added to the club at this meeting, C. F. Richardson was called upon to explain to them the purposes of the club, which he did ably and in his inimitable style. Among other things, Mr. Richardson stated that it was no longer regarded as anomolous to see Negro Democrats, and that Negroes would never get their share of civic consideration until they could vote in every election which played an important part in choosing officials and determining the policies of government.

The principal address of the afternoon was made by Dr. H. E. Lee, who said in part: "From small beginnings all great things have started. We must get Negroes to the point where they will be keen to resent insult, and ready to rally to the cause of their common interests, and be proud of their race. We must be proud to be Negroes, and we must be dissatisfied with our present situation and always work for its improvement."

Music was furnished by the Good Hope female quartet.

Political—1930
Party Affiliation.

De-hocratic

BRONX HOME NEWS

AUG 2 2 1930

230 WEST 19th ST., NEW YORK

Bronx Colored Democrats Hold Their First Meeting

The newly-organized East Bronx Colored Democracy Club, held its initial meeting at the headquarters, 1083 Union Ave., near 167th St., the other night. Many friends and members of the organization were present.

The opening ceremonies were marked by the installation of the officers. They were: John Laveist, pres.; Clarence Caines, sec., and George Clark, treas.

Wesley G. Isaacs, executive member of the organization, addressed the members telling of the aims of the club. He then introduced James Watson, the guest of honor, who also addressed those present.

Clarence Caines, secretary of the club, announced that the organization was planning many social events for the coming winter season.

Democrats Bid For Chicago's Colored Vote

8-22-30

Organized And Functioning Group Attends And Participates In Parties Activities For First Time In History

St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21. —(ANP) Under the leadership of Bryant A. Hammond, pres. of the Fifth Ward West End Democatic Club, thirty representatives of the Democratic Party, from various sections of Cook County, left here Tuesday morning to attend the State Democratic Convention.

Take Active Part

This, according to reports, represented the first time in the history of the party in Illinois that an organized and functioning group of Negro Democrats have attended and participated in the working of the Democratic group. This organization grew out of an "Al Smith for President Club" during the presidential election, and has been encouraged and sponsored by Michael L. Igoe National Democratic Committeeman from Illinois.

Seek To Build Party

Other prominent Democrats of Cook County, who have taken an active interest in the development of the organization include Antone J. Cermak. It was brought into being, according to Mr. Hammond, through an idea on the part of National Committeeman Igoe that Negroes would take an active part in building up the Democratic Party in the State of Illinois if they were given the same consideration and accorded the same privileges of participation as given to every other American citizen.

The organization has elaborate headquarters at Igoe Hall, 5536 Indiana Avenue, which was purchased and maintained for the use of the organization and civic development.

THE NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

When the small group of Houstonians headed by Julius White C. A. Gilmore and others began agitation for inclusion in the Democratic Primary, there were many who scoffed at the idea. They advanced first one idea and then another to prove that the thing could not be done. But somehow or the other the idea has "gone over big" and now that group sees the successful culmination of their hopes in the carrying of the fight to the Supreme Court of the United States. And how has it happened?

Supreme Court

No finer proof of the real and abiding love of the race and desire for its progress can be found than a consideration of the way in which men of all walks of life have joined their strengths to this effort and have given unstintedly of their time and energy to the putting over of this tremendous program. Doctors have taken time from their practice to go to churches and speak in behalf of the movement. Pastors have given of the time for their services to the pleas of the speakers for this movement and have encouraged their congregations to contribute to this cause. The local musical organizations of the city have contributed their services to the programs of the mass meetings and business men have changed appointments in order that they might be of service to this cause.

It is good that this is so. "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow." And right well has Negro Houston answered this call to perpetuate or secure a right which is fundamental with all American citizens and without which no individual, race or group can hope to maintain its place in the scheme of American things. Certainly this beginning is creditable; and whether this effort wins or not, it is more than commendable that the spirit of freedom and initiative, together with the ability to work together has been so amply demonstrated here.

The Informer is of the opinion that this should be but the beginning of the fight to win our suffrage in all cases where there are public servants to be chosen or where there are public questions to be settled. We must come to the point of being able to help to determine who our mayors and sheriffs will be. We must become a potent force in our local government. For while there may have been generosity among the officials of Houston, as far as Negro rights were concerned, such allowances for Negro needs as were made could not have been based upon the idea of Negro suffrage and contribution to the success of the city; they were based rather upon other considerations of less permanence and more subject to change. Let the effort continue. Let it be founded in such ambition to win that a series of failures to win will in no way lessen the desire to continue to strive for the objective of freedom and the right to vote. And there can be no doubt but that every person who has given of his time, money or energy to the success of this movement as far as it has gone, has reason to feel that he has made contribution to the future of his race and to the perpetuation of the democracy on which this nation is supposedly founded.

Houston, Texas

8-23-30

By Way O[illegible]



DEMOCRATIC.



THESE TWO emblems, one of the Democratic party, historic upholder of white supremacy, and the other of the new pollywog party, will appear on the ballots for the November election. The Democratic rooster and the Democratic emblem, on the left. The pollywog emblem with the crack in the bell is on the right. The dark background of the pollywog emblem may represent the endless political night that is coming to those who put a cross under it.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 14 1930

Negro Democrats Enjoy Republican Barbecue

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (U. P.).—Political millennium almost became a reality when Republicans paid for a Democratic rally.

The "almost" is necessary, because the Republicans didn't willingly do the paying and the Democrats didn't have the rally entirely to themselves.

The mixup started when Negro Republicans announced a political rally would be held at the picnic grounds near the city limits. A barbecue and a baseball game were to be held and the affair was to be concluded with speeches by locally prominent politicians. Invitations were sent to all Negro G. O. P. members. Unfortunately some one also sent similar invitations to all Negro Democrats.

Equally large numbers of both parties attended the rally, ate the barbecued meat and watched the baseball game. The Democrats caused no confusion, however. They acted, one of the Republicans said, like they belonged there.

When the time came for speeches the chairman of the rally was in a quandary. To call on Republicans alone would bring hisses from the Democrats and to call only Democrats would bring jeers from the other side. No other parties were represented on the grounds. As a compromise he had short talks from both Democrats and Republicans.

After the "rally" the G. O. P. members were further annoyed about the entire matter when they saw huge signs over the grounds. They all had the same message—"Vote for a Good Democrat."

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ENJOY REPUBLICAN BARBECUE IN IND.

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DEMOCRATS HALT RACE RESOLUTION

Refer Negro Participation to Executive Body; Swanson Optimistic.

Extreme caution prevented the adoption by the state central committee of the Democratic party at its meeting in Murphy's hotel late yesterday of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to simplify the party plan to meet the situation created by decisions of federal courts permitting Negro Democrats to participate in Democratic primaries. The resolution was on the point of passage when representatives from the Seventh and Ninth districts expressed the opinion that it might handicap them in their congressional contests. T McCall Frazier declared that adoption of the resolution might "invite trouble and criticism." His motion to refer the matter to the Democratic executive committee for such recommendations as it sees fit prevailed.

Speech-making was the principal feature of the meeting. Senator Claud A. Swanson delivering the main address.

He predicted Democratic victory in the congressional elections this fall and declared that "the skies are illumined with hopes for Democratic success in 1932. He scored the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill and the business depression existing under the Hoover administration.

Upon recommendation of various congressional committees, the central committee filled vacancies in its membership by the election of the following:

Second district, Mrs. Joseph Taylor of Norfolk.

Third district, Lewis C. Williams, of Henrico; John J. Wicker, Jr., of Richmond; J. B. Fisher, of Chesterfield.

Seventh district, Roy Mitchell, of Millwood.

Speakers at the meeting expressed the view that only two congressional districts in the state, the Second and Ninth, were at all doubtful this year. It was generally agreed that John W. Fishburne, Democrat, would easily defeat Jacob A. Garber, Republican, in the Seventh district.

NEGROES TO TAKE PART IN VIRGINIA PRIMARY

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15 (AP).—Failure of democratic party representatives to take an appeal to the United States supreme court within the statutory time leaves Negro democrats free to participate in democratic primaries in Virginia, it was learned today.

The time for appealing from a decision by Circuit Court Judge Lawrence Groner, which had been upheld by the United States circuit court of appeals, expired on Saturday. The decision was made in a suit brought by James O. West, Negro, against A. C. Blyley, William Boltz and William Ricker, election officials, held that West was entitled to vote in the primary in spite of the party plan which barred all except white voters from participating. Nominal damages were awarded West.

An appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals and on June 12, 1930, Judge Groner's decision was sustained. The defendants had three months in which to appeal.

BROOKLYN TIMES

SEP 24 1930

COLORED ASK RECOGNITION

E. T. Welcome, Former Democratic Leader, Voices Demand.

Due recognition for the colored voter in Queens was demanded today by E. T. Welcome, former colored Democratic leader of Queens and now spokesman for the National Colored Voters' League of Jamaica.

"It is about time that the colored people in this borough were given recognition for their services, and I can readily say that we will get this recognition, as we hold the election results in our hands with the 13,000 votes controlled by us," Welcome said.

Borough President Harvey also will be asked to find places for colored workers in the construction work projected in the borough, Welcome added.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Journal

OCT 7 - 1930

DEMOCRAT MEETING FOR COLORED VOTERS

Dr. William duBois, editor The Crisis, addressed a meeting of colored voters in behalf of the Democratic party in the National Theatre on Sunday night. Robert J. Nelson and Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson also addressed the meeting. The speakers urged their hearers to support the Democratic candidates.

A contributed article printed in these columns yesterday said the meeting urged support of the Republican ticket, but this was erroneous. "The meeting was in the interest of the Democratic party," Mr. Nelson said today. "I have not supported the Republican party since 1920. Somebody imposed on the newspapers by giving an erroneous report of the meeting."

Decision on Negro Vote Is Discussed

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2. (AP) — Virginia's two ruling Democratic bodies, the state central committee and the state executive committee, Wednesday considered how to meet a recent federal court decision that Negroes can vote in Democratic primaries and then referred it to the executive committee investigation the effect of the court decision, or to appoint a committee to study the election laws and make recommendations, but the objection was offered that the coming congressional elections might be influenced against the Democrats, and the resolutions were withdrawn or defeated.

"Hoover prosperity" came in for several tart references, and in a ringing address, Senator Claude A. Swanson appealed to the Democrats to rout the Republicans in November.

Senator Swanson predicted a clean sweep for the Democrats in the 10 Virginia districts, including the ousting of the three Republican congressmen elected along with the Hoover administration in 1928.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 23 1930

MRS. M'CORMICK AND MAYOR SPLIT

Break With Thompson Comes Over Race Circular.

BIG GREETING GIVEN LEWIS

Chicago Hails Democratic Nominee With a Big Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (U. P.).—A campaign circular recalling the Chicago race riots of 1919 caused a definite break today between Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican Senatorial candidate, and Mayor William Hale Thompson.

The circular, distributed by the thousands throughout the city's "Black Belt," accused the late Senator Medill McCormick, husband of the nominee, of having said the race riots were justified, and called upon Negroes to vote for James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic opponent of Mrs. McCormick.

Although it bore no signature, the circular obviously was from the office of Mayor Thompson, a Republican, and warned the Negroes that to vote for Mrs. McCormick might "jeopardize their lives."

Mrs. McCormick, in reply, issued a statement attacking the Mayor and declaring the circular was based on "a malicious and unjustified attack on my late husband."

Lewis's Big Parade.

The feud between two of the city's most powerful Republican leaders started just as Lewis touched off the climax of his campaign with a night parade and huge mass meeting attended by 30,000 Democrats.

Equipped with candles of red fire and all manner of noise-making devices, his followers stormed the Chicago Stadium to hear the veteran campaigner launch his final drive for votes.

Below the caption "To the Negroes of Illinois," the circulars bore the facsimile of the heads of the Democratic and Republican parties, with Mrs. McCormick's name scratched and Lewis's marked with a cross.

After accusing the late Senator McCormick of having said the race riots were justified, the circular said:

"Those who vote for a member of the Chicago Tribune family for the high office of State Senator may jeopardize their lives because a seat in the Senate would again give great political power to a McCormick and the Tribune to use against public peace and peaceful citizens."

Made Three Attempts.

According to the Tribune Mayor Thompson made three attempts to write the circular before penning the one he could issue. The first, the Tribune said, bore his signature. When his advisers objected, the Tribune said, the Mayor revised it with the blanks left for prominent Negroes to sign, including Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman, who is supporting Mrs. McCormick. This they refused to do, the Tribune reported, and again the Mayor blue-penciled the copy to make it anonymous.

The text of the circular bore the words "I" and "my" despite the fact there was no signature.

"While I regret," Mrs. McCormick said, "that the Mayor's opposition to me is not made more openly and regret it was based on a malicious and unjustified attack on my late husband, I am pleased that the Mayor's opposition is definitely disclosed. His action will throw a new light on my political associations. . . I have repeatedly said that I never had a political alliance with Mayor Thompson and that he had nothing to do with my nomination last spring."

Lewis's welcome back to his home town broke all records for size, color and noise. Riot squads were called to disperse a crowd of 5,000 which could not gain entrance to the stadium. The crowd then gathered around radio equipped automobiles parked near the stadium and heard Lewis attack Mrs. McCormick's stand on prohibition and the tariff.

The dignified ex-Senator made his entrance into the great stadium as a pipe organ, which the stadium management calls the largest in the world, played "The Sidewalks of New York." The shouts reverberated to the iron beamed ceiling.

A large band played, but it couldn't be heard. The torchlight parade, so widely heralded earlier, proved to be parades of automobiles. Instead of slicker-clad marchers carrying torches the hosts of Democracy went to the celebration in automobiles with candles of red fire stuck through the windows.

LEDGER

NEWARK, N. J.

OCT 22 1930

Colored Democrats Hold Simpson Rally

Two hundred colored residents of the Seventh Ward attended a rally at 321 New street, last night, for Alexander Simpson and the Democratic ticket. Speakers were Dr James E. Lee, William C. Prestwood and Mrs. Rose Williams. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Seventh Ward unit of the Essex County Colored Democratic Association.

Political — 1930

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

UNITED COLORED DEMOCRACY WILL POLL LARGEST VOTE IN HISTORY, IS CLAIM

Courier

Leader Ferdinand Q. Morton Says Colored Citizens Will Support Party That Has Shown Them Greatest Consideration

10-25-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
Special Feature Writer

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The constructive leadership of Ferdinand C. Morton, which has during the past few years developed a tremendous following for the Democratic party through the organization which he heads—The United Colored Democracy—was never more heartily followed than in the present state and city campaign, when Mr. Morton, single-handedly, has given the colored voters a chance to take a step higher in the political ladder themselves by designating for election two judges of their own races.

"These men (Watson and Toney) should be elected because of their superior fitness," said Mr. Morton, seated at his desk on the second floor of headquarters of his organization, 2372 Seventh avenue. "They are the two best lawyers in Harlem, and are best qualified for the office. I personally had these men designated solely because they are our best, and because I know they will be a credit to our race on the bench. The Republicans had no men to equal these, and they did not put up even the best men they had. They refused to nominate Aiken A. Pope, who was their best qualified man. The Negro should be satisfied with nothing but the best, and Watson and Toney is our answer to the plea that fitness comes first in nominating men for high office."

The fact that Mr. Morton has personally placed his O. K. on Watson and Toney is reason enough for the rank and file to support them. But there are many more reasons why Negroes in New York are flocking in increasing numbers to the Democratic party. The strongest reason is the record of the Democratic party in New York, and in Harlem in particular where the Negro is concerned.

The little "blue book" entitled "New York City and the Colored Citizen," which was originally issued by the Colored Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee, and which has gone into its second edition, contains many of the reasons why former rock-ribbed Republicans are becoming regular Democrats. Since unemployment is the main topic of the day, the Democratic party presents as "proof of the pudding" the following list of colored citizens on the civil list of the city: Ferdinand C. Morton, civil service commissioner; James S. Watson, assistant corporation counsel; Cornelius A. Hughes, clerk, board of elections; Thomas H. Church, district court clerk; James H. G. Green, court stenographer; Chayncey Hooper, court attendant; Alonzo F. Burnham, court attendant; Louisa Jackson, clerk board of aldermen; Joseph Epps, chauffeur attendant; Charles C. Allison, parole officer; Edwin F. Horne, inspector combustibles; Robert L. Perkins, stationary engineer; Lorenzo L. Burke, stenographer; Arthur Morgan, stenographer; I. Newton Braithwaite, stenographer; Mattie Wiggins, stenographer; Emma T. Wood, attendant, sheriff's office; Charles C. Steddman, probation officer; Horace O. Miller, assistant deputy sheriff; John R. McNeel, special deputy sheriff; James H. Ravenall mortgage tax clerk; Byrd V. Harris investigator welfare department; Harry Bragg, waiver clerk; Henry Johnson, clerk, department of health; Gladys Ross, clerk, department of correction; Florence Sipp, clerk, department of hospitals; Agnes Marshall, clerk, department of hospitals; Catherine Anderson, clerk, department of finance; Winifred P. Carr clerk, fire deparement; Thomas B. Dyett, deputy assistant district attorney; George Hall, deputay assistant district attorney; Mark Cooper, inspector department water, gas and electricity; Charles Payne, corporation inspector; John B. Douglass, corporation inspector; Joseph Brown, attendant transit commission; Albin Lux, attendant sanitation commission; Ila Thompson, graphotype operator, department of vehicles; Wilford L. Harris, inspector department of water, gas and electricity; Jacob R. Scott, building inspector; John H. Watkins, building inspector. In addition to the appointments listed above, there are 39 laborers and cleaners in the department of buildings, 550 teachers in the public schools, nine of which are high school teachers, and 550 laborers in the department of streets.

"New York is the finest spot in America for the Negro," said Commissioner Morton to the Colored Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee when it was organized. "You have the power to keep it so, and to do that is your paramount civic duty. In New York the colored citizen enjoys in full measure civic and political equality. There is accorded to him here the equal protection of the laws, equality of opportunity in the public employment and an equal share in all of the benefits of every municipal activity. The numerous agencies of the government of this vast city touch the lives of its 6,000,000 citizens in many phases, and these agencies to an incalculable extent affect the safety, health, comfort, well-being and happiness of this great throng of human beings. Not a single one of these agencies in its functioning ever discriminates on account of race, color or creed. Gentile and Jew, black and white are all treated alike. . . But for a long time New York has been big, liberal and tolerant, yet only for a short while has the Negro enjoyed here freedom from discrimination by formal authority on account of his race. Only a little more than 20 years ago there were race riots here in which colored citizens were beaten and abused by the police. Only a little more than 10 years ago, with the exception of a few school teachers, there were in the public employ scarcely more than 100 colored citizens and the majority of those were laborers. Compare this meagre number with the more than 2,200 colored city employes today and the $200,000 then being drawn by colored employes from the City Treasury, with the nearly $4,000,000 now being paid to them by the city annually.

"It follows then of necessity that there is another and a more important factor which has contributed towards making New York the finest spot in America for the Negro. That factor is the attitude and policy of the dominant political party here. More than 10 years ago the late Charles F. Murphy, as leader of Tammany Hall, conceived that as a matter of right the colored citizen was entitled to civic and political equality. That conception he put into execution. The head of every city department was made to understand that discrimination against colored people on account of their race was contrary to the principle and policy of the Democratic party and opposed to the wishes of its leader. Almost over night the attitude of officials New York toward the colored citizen was changed."

Mr. Morton's leadership of the United Colored Democracy, affiliated with Tammany Hall, has meant so much to Negroes in Harlem that within the past ten years New York Negroes have become almost as solidly Democratic as they were once known to be solidly Republican.



F. Q. MORTON

AIN'T NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHITE FOLKS AND NEGROES POLITICALLY SPEAKING.

Courier
10-25-30

At the State Democratic Convention in Macon last week, history repeated itself, in that a certain number of delegates instructed in the Primaries, September 10th to vote for Homer C. Parker for Comptroller General at the State Convention in Macon bolted their instructions and voted for Mr. Harrison, present incumbent thereby disregarding their instructions given by their constituents as certain republicans did at Kansas City at the National Republican Convention, June 12, 1928, when they bolted their instructions to vote for B. J. Davis for National Committeeman for Georgia. Certain delegates from certain counties instructed and hogtied to vote for General Parker threw overboard their solemn instructions and violated every principle of common, everyday honesty like certain delegates did at Kansas City in 1928, when they bolted Ben Davis.

After all, human nature, under a white or black skin, is just the same. Neither race has a monopoly on either vice or virtue. Both are prone to do evil. There are men in both races who have no regard for honor and no respect for an obligation. It is reported that there were white delegates at Macon as anxious to sell out for a miserable mess of pottage as were certain Negro and white delegates at Kansas City in 1928. It might as well be understood now that whatever political disease with which the Negro may be afflicted he contracted it from the white man. The Negro was not corrupted until his white neighbor corrupted him. Like all other human beings, he is a victim of his environment, and could not escape its logical consequences.

The men who switched at Macon will suffer no chastisement for their reprehensible conduct, but will be sent to the next democratic convention to barter off and prostitute the ballot again. Party regularity alone can preserve our institution, since our government is one by parties; and it necessarily follows that our government will be of whatever character the men are who sponsor the party and are responsible for it. The convention has acted, and Mr. Parker and his attorneys had as well submit. They are without remedy for the reason the people are not sufficiently interested to correct a wrong or

Children's Department of our Sunday School last Sunday morning. As this is Dr. Livingston's second visit to our church and city, the children still remember him and greeted him as their friend. Ah, friends, if once you hear him you can never forget him, this unchallenged Bible interpreter and champion minister of the Gospel. We felt like singing with our foreparents, "Jesus has been here and blest our souls."

NEGRO PASTOR ASSAILS DEMO. VOTE ANGLERS

Members of the North Township Colored Republican league went on record as opposing methods now being used by democrats to get votes of colored people in the Calumet region at a big rally held last night at Mt. Zion Baptist church in Hammond.

Colored folk from Gary, East Hammond and East Chicago attended. It was estimated that a gathering of 300 packed the church to hear Rev. J. M. Royston deliver his address.

Rev. Davis, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church, and four visiting ministers, with a chorus of fifty voices, furnished the musical entertainment, which was highly appreciated.

"The democrats are trying to confuse our people with their issues at the coming election," Rev. Royston declared. "But they of course will fail. Under the leadership of Sam Porter and the regular republican organization we are going to pile up the biggest majority for the grand old party that we have ever had in Lake county. For the first time in many years we are organized into a league that will bring us victory by an overwhelming majority. We are organized not for revenue or personal gain, but for the success of the republican party and for a full share of fruits of a G. O. P. victory."

Rev. Royston and President Sam Porter, who is one of the Hammand's leading grocers, were given a deafening ovation by the members. This week 10 new members were added to the organization, and plans are now being made to form a speakers' bureau. The women's department, under Mrs. H. E. Goodman, president; Mrs. B. E. Daniels, Mrs. Upshaw, Mrs. Gary, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Dunaway, Mrs. Roddy, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Bryon and a host of others are determined to get every republican woman voter to the polls on election day.

The next meeting will be held at the First Baptist church on McCook avenue, East Chicago, Monday night. All colored folk of the county are urged to be present, President Porter said today.

GLOBE

OCT 15 1930

NEGRO SOCIAL CLUBS INDORSE DEMOCRATS

The Associated Negro Social Clubs indorsed the candidacies of Charles A. Lee for State Superintendent of Public Schools; L. G. Waldman, for Circuit Clerk of St. Louis; Eugene J. Sartorius, for Prosecuting Attorney, and Robert N. Owens, for Fourth District Justice of the Peace, at a meeting Monday night at 718 North Ewing avenue, according to announcement yesterday by Robert A. Jordan, who presided. These are Democratic candidates.

Speakers at the meeting included Rev. W. J. Burch, secretary of the Methodist Ministerial Alliance; Waldman, Owen, and John L. Kickham, who spoke on behalf of Sar-

EVANSVILLE

INDIANA

COLORED VOTERS HEAR APPEAL TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Urging colored voters to break "the bonds of political slavery under which they have been suffering for more than 60 years," James H. Meyer at a democratic meeting last night at 612 Walnut street, declared that under present conditions voting the republican ticket is voting for "political racketeers."

"There has been more graft in the republican party since 1920 than in the democratic party since the time of Thomas Jefferson. You have been following false leaders.

"You have been listening to the promises of Bell, Anderson, Bartlett and Gould. And what have you got? Nothing. More men are out of employment today in Evansville than any time in the last 30 years. And the same gang will be running for office in 1956, if you continue to elect them."

Meyer also spoke about the letting of the Franklin street bridge contract, declaring that competitive bidding is the only protection taxpayers have in such matters, and that it was not permitted in this case.

Others who spoke were Posey Kime, candidate for the state appellate court; Winfield Denton, candidate for prosecutor; William Habbe, candidate for sheriff; E. D. Koenemann, candidate for auditor; Benjamin Buente, candidate for judge of the superior court; Leo Lintzenich, candidate for recorder; Ed Kraft, candidate for coroner; Robert Kiely, candidate for trustee of Pigeon township; Joseph Egloff, candidate for county councilman; City Judge Eichel, and a number of colored women workers. Herbert Goins presided.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

It seems after all that the Democratic primary does not mean very much, when it comes to the bosses "putting over" whatever they want. This was clearly demonstrated in the state convention they held last week in Macon. The action of the convention in the Harrison-Parker contest is causing discussion galore in all parts of the state. Those Democrats who are in favor of fair play are vehement in protesting the treatment accorded Mr. Parker. In the race for Controller General, both Mr. Parker and Mr. Harrison tied in respect to county units. The former led as to the popular vote. In the contest before the executive committee of the party, Mr. Parker was justly recommended to the convention for the place. Despite this recommendation along with the majority of popular votes he received, the delegates from some counties he carried voted against him. This is the principle that is involved and upon which the protest is being made. It plainly shows that this party cares very little for the result of a primary if it runs counter with what the leaders want. A stir is being caused in their ranks, the echoing which may be heard in the future.

DEMOCRATS SWEEP STATE IN LANDSLIDE

Reports Claim Negro Voters Voted In Large Numbers For Winning Party

Sweeping the entire state Republican ticket aside with an avalanche of votes, Indiana Democrats have control of practically all units of state and county government.

Reports from Terre Haute, Evansville, Gary, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Marion, and Anderson show an increased number of Negro voters had left the Republican party.

For the first time in history large numbers of colored citizens of Gary, voted the Democratic ticket.

The entire Marion county ticket was swept into office supported with approximately fifty per cent of the colored votes. Both the Fifth and Sixth wards, formerly strong Republican wards, went into the Democratic column. Many of the colored Democratic leaders lost their own precincts the winning of which is taken as a reflection of the latter's strength.

Pre-primary perdictions as to results of Tuesday's election by the Democratic leaders of Indiana democracy, the last minute total of 35,000 majority is only five hundred short of the 40,000 estimated. This prediction was the high-mark comments of all state and county leaders in their enthusiastic campaign of the past six weeks.

According to Henry A. Fleming, state leader of Democratic forces, the Democratic land-slide of Tuesday was not unexpected. In a statement issued Tuesday night, Mr. Fleming said, "I want to personally thank each speaker, each one of our many workers and the thousands of colored voters of Indiana for their very enthusiastic and loyal support in our campaign to rid Indiana of bigotry, hate and of sinister forces for all times to come. The Democratic victory of Tuesday was a victory won by the mass effort of all groups. The colored voters take just pride in the knowledge that they went to the polls and voted a straight Democratic ticket to help swell the unprecedented land-slide. I confidently believe that they have helped to elect the best ticket and in so doing have greatly aided in restoring the good name of Indiana to its rightful place in the minds of the people."

A statement from John F. Johnson, who marshalled the forces of the Marion county Democratic organization among colored voters, was as follows: "While we are for the moment flushed with the decisive landslide of Tuesday as a reward for our efforts during the past six weeks we are not unmindful to take this opportunity to thank the thousands of colored voters of Marion county for the enthusiastic and militant support of the campaign which has just been closed. We have endeavored to wage this campaign free from any of the vile and scurrilous tactics that have been the common weapon of the opposition. With the election now a matter of recent history, we go forward with the pleasant memory of the fine associations made and we hope with the sincere affections of all with whom it has been our pleasure to labor in the cause of a new political deal in Marion county.

The gospel of Democratic principles has been carried into every precinct and ward by the finest arrangement of political orators we believe, that have ever been assembled in a political campaign.

Among the Democratic speakers who helped wage the big victory in the recent campaign were Dr. Theodore Cable, Vernon Anderson, A. L. Bridwell, Harry Jackson, E. L. Johnson, Atty. F. W. Littlejohn, the Rev. M. B. Mitchell, Dr. Benjamin A. Osborne, Dr. S. D. Meriwether, Attorney Henry R. Richardson, Jr., the Rev. R. L. Skelton, Atty. F. B. Ransom, and others.

Political - 1930

Democrati

Party Affiliation.

Nearly 5,000 Register as Democrats in Baltimore

Afro-American 10-18-30 Baltimore, Md.

Fitzgerald Gets Hundred Letters Because He Became a Democrat

Former Republican City Councilman Dr. Harry S. McCard, Physician; Jeff Cross, Business Manager of Provident Hospital; Edgar Braxton, Caterer, also Change Affliations. City Colored Democrats Near Five Thousand Mark. Total Registration Doubles in Thirty-five Years.

An announcement in the AFRO that former City Councilman William L. Fitzgerald had changed his affiliation and registered as a Democrat, brought him one hundred letters from all parts of the country, he said this week.

According to Mr. Fitzgerald, some of the letters came from as far South as Arkansas and two came from California. None came from cranks, he said. Three writers wanted to know what was his object, and how did it feel to be a Democrat? Writers from states in the far South, where a U.S. Supreme Court decision recently opened the Democratic primaries to all races, wanted to know how Maryland Democrats received Mr. Fitzgerald.



W. L. Fitzgerald

Three other life-long Republicans who have changed their political affiliation during the present registration are Dr. Harry S. McCard, 2229 Druid Hill Avenue, well known physician; Jeff Cross, business manager of Provident Hospital, and Edgar Braxton, local caterer.

One Out of Five

A survey made by the AFRO (see editorial page) shows that out of every five colored persons registered in Baltimore one has registered as a Democrat, and out of every three white presons, two are Democrats.

Maryland, a Democratic stronghold, has had but two Republican governors in its history (Lloyd Lowndes, 1890, and Phillips Lee Goldsborough, 1912, now U.S. Senator).

26 Governors

There have been 26 Democratic governors. The closest Republicans have come to winning a governorship, except the two mentioned, was in 1920 when Harry Nice, G.O.P. candidate, lost to Governor Albert Mr. Ritchie has twice been re-elected Mr. Ritchie has twic ebeen re-elected by large majorities.

This year he seeks a fourth term and both parties have worked hard to get all qualified voters on the registration books.

In thirty-five years, registration of colored voters in Baltimore City has done little more than double itself despite the fact that the 19th Amendment, which became a part of the U.S. Constitution in 1920 made it possible for 15,000 colored women in Baltimore to vote, for the first time.

For the 1920 elections, 35,497 colored voters registered in order to help Harding, the Republican, defeat Cox, the Democrat, for the Presidency.

Four years later, in 1924, when Coolidge battled with Davis, 30,996 colored registered, and in the Hoover-Smith ruckus of 1928, 33,147 colored voters registered.

The figures below show the registration of voters, colored and white, for the past thirty-five years and indicates a slightly heavier registration in the presidential election years of 1920, 1924, and 1928.

BALTIMORE CITY REGISTRATION

Year	White	Colored
1894	84,166	13,174
1895	98,439	15,779
*1896	95,045	17,379
1897	94,434	17,225
1898	90,858	17,855
1899	95,569	17,650
*1900	100,778	18,739
1901	87,806	16,838
1902	84,346	15,791
1903	90,865	16,715
*1904	101,394	17,880
1905	102,005	17,686
1906	89,689	16,494
1907	99,583	17,012
*1908	98,821	17,165
1909	101,612	17,330
1910	90,310	16,127
1911	100,804	16,460
1912	96,374	15,664
*1916	105,847	16,733
1920	217,822	35,497
1923	197,668	28,277
*1924	217,787	30,996
1926	174,223	23,782
1927	190,914	25,051
*1928	276,815	33,147
1930	181,717	26,480

One day, October 16th, remains for registration in 1930.

GLOBE

St. Louis, Mo.

OCT 2 1930

WOULD FORM NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Three Members of Race Volunteer Services to Committee.

The Rev. W. E. Moore, 1609 Morgan street; the Rev. A. J. Mance, 1362 North Market street, pastor of Burning Bush Baptist Church, Negro ministers, and James A. Wright, 4238 Kennerly avenue, a Negro groceryman, volunteered their services to the Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday afternoon.

Wright, who said he formerly was a Republican, was the spokesman. He said, if given the sanction of the Democratic Campaign Committee, they would organize a Negro Democratic Club and bring into the fold a "great number" of Negroes who had decided the Republican party needed chastening through defeat.

Mance, who proclaimed himself a former Republican, and Moore, who admitted he had always had Democratic leanings, said the time had arrived for Negroes to quit voting the Republican ticket and support Democratic candidates.

Bernard F. Dickmann, chairman of the Campaign Committee, listened to the suggestions of the visiting Negroes. To organize a club, establish headquarters, and equip it for garnering Negro members would cost the committee considerable money, which just at present is a scarce article, members of the Campaign Committee admitted.

Worry Over Negro Vote

Richmond, Va. (AP)—Virginia's two ruling Democratic bodies, the State Central Committee and the State Executive Committee, today pondered how to meet a recent Federal Court decision that negroes can vote in Democratic primaries decided the question merited more mature consideration and referred it to the executive committe for future recommendations.

There were resolutions offered to have a committee investigate the election laws and make recommendations. But the objection was offered that the coming Congressional elections might be influenced against the Democrats, and the resolutions were withdrawn or defeated.

"Hoover Prosperity" came in for several tart references, and in a ringing address by Senator Claude A. Swanson who appealed to the Democrats to rout the Republicans in November.

RETURN OF OLD STATE PRIMARY PLAN IS SOUGHT

Repeal of Present Law Expected to Be Asked of Next General Assembly.

STEP TAKEN FOLLOWING RECENT COURT DECISION

Repeal of the state primary law and a return to the old system of independent Democratic primaries in which the Democrats can make their own rules as to Negro participation in Virginia Democratic politics, is to be advocated before the next general assembly.

The recent federal court decision permitting Negroes to participate in Democratic primaries, destroys the main purpose of Democratic primaries—the maintainance of the supremacy of the white voters of Virginia, it is claimed.

Not More Expensive.

A return to the old system would not be more expensive to candidates and would enable Democrats to control the qualifications of voters permitted to become Democrats without federal court interference and without violation of law.

This plan was carried out prior to the enactment of the present primary law and was a success for many years.

Virginia and practically all of the Southern states have made a practice of barring Negroes from Democratic primary participation ever since the days when outside and local demagogues, working under federal bayonets and with the misguided support of Northern politicians, used the votes of ignorant Negroes to help them in their thieving.

The Democratic party ended this era of wholesale robbery—an era which left behind it a desperate fear of active Negro participation in Southern politics, and which caused the adoption of various party rules designed to prevent it.

These rules religiously enforced, resulted in the elimination of illiterate or semi-illiterate Negroes from politics in the South, in the downfall of the carpet baggers and scalawags who for years carried a powerful Negro vote in their pockets, and in the general re-purification of Southern state politics.

Restores White Supremacy.

The rules not only gave the control of the state governments to a majority of the white voters, but also restored white supremacy in counties cities and towns which had a larger Negro than white population.

Many thousand white voters in Virginia live in sections in which Negroes are numerically superior to whites, and still have fears for continued white supremacy. They say that Negro political supremacy would cause the white people to abandon their property and leave the state, just as did thousands of Southerners during Reconstruction. This eventuality, they say, would injure the Negroes as well as the white people, because it would result in the departure of the wealth which gives employment to most of the Negroes.

In Virginia the Republican party as well as the Democratic party, claims advocacy of white supremacy in Virginia politics. The Republicans still have the support of a large majority of the Negroes, who vote in the general elections. However, the Reconstruction period having left most of the surviving Negro voters with strong Republican leanings.

Prior to the legalization of the primary in Virginia—the Democrats have been holding primaries regularly in most localities, with the Republicans declining the privileges of the primary law—the Democratic voters and candidates financed their own preliminary elections and there were only party rules as to participation.

Under these independent rules Negroes were barred absolutely. They were allowed to vote in general elections, provided they came up to the qualification standards provided by law, but the Democratic party was a closed corporation so far as the Negroes were concerned. Negroes had political representation in local, state and national Republican conventions—but not in Democratic party councils.

Repeal of the law providing legalized primaries at state expense will mean a return to the status of twenty years ago and to independent primaries. Since the machinery of independent primaries has a long precedent behind it, little confusion is anticipated in event of a return to the system.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

OCT 5 1930

Negroes Convene Here And Back Democrats

Negro delegates representing every county in New Jersey assembled in convention here yesterday and unanimously adopted a "political platform of independence" as presented by the Independent Progressive Political Organization of New Jersey.

A vote of endorsement was given Alexander Simpson, Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 4 1930

MORTON FACTION ASSAILED

Harlem Group Protests Recognition of Colored Democracy by Curry.

A protest against recognition by John F. Curry, leader of Tammany, of the United Colored Democracy, headed by Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, was sent yesterday to Mayor Walker by the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association in the form of a letter signed by Eugene McIntosh, executive member. The letter characterized the United Colored Democracy as a Jim Crow organization offensive to the majority of the Negro residents of Harlem.

"It has long been demonstrated," the letter read, "that this leadership of the so-called United Colored Democracy is repudiated by colored Democrats, that it is unrepresentative and rests upon nothing but personal pull and that it prevents the Democratic party from making any appeal to colored voters on the ground of social justice or democratic government."

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

OCT 2 - 1930

The Colored Democratic Club will meet tonight at Democratic Headquarters in Atlantic Street All colored voters are expected to attend.

EVANSVILLE
INDIANA

OCT 18 1930

3 Colored Demo Clubs Organized

Three clubs were organized by colored democrats in the city last night two for women and the other for men.

At a meeting at the home of Mrs Clara Craig, 1910 South Elliott street Oakdale, Mrs. Bessie Dixon was elected president; Miss Lillie Ogden vice president; Mrs. Loraine Royster secretary; Miss Lillian Johnson, assistant secretary; Mrs. Lula Snorton treasurer; Mrs. Clara Craig, advisor Mrs. Christine Forte presided.

Mrs. Lucy McHenry was elected president of a club formed at democratic headquarters at 612 Walnut street. Other officers are Mrs. Sarah Foster, vice president; Mrs. Mary Mahone, secretary; Mrs. Emma Mockabee, assistant secretary; Miss Bessie Fuller, treasurer. The club was organized under the direction of Herbert Goins, Adrian Bell, and Christine Forte.

A West End club was formed at the home of Henry Jackson, 2305 West Virginia street, and Jackson was named president. John Wilson was elected vice president; Booker Gilliam, secretary; Irvin Ray, assistant secretary; and Leonard Porter, treasurer. Goins organized the club.

N. Y. EVENING POST

OCT 20 1930

NYE SIFTING VOTE IN MEMPHIS AREA

Democrats Deny Negroes Were "Herded" to Polls in August Primary

BROCK VICTORY AT ISSUE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20 (AP).—Shelby's County's voting, for years a source of dispute in Tennessee politics, was the subject today of a hearing by the Senate Campaign Funds Committee.

The committee has received charges that Negroes were "herded" to the polls in the Democratic Senatorial primary last August, that balloting was allowed without poll tax payment, and that other irregularities were permitted.

Shelby is the State's largest county, and act about 30,000 votes in the last primary.

County officials and leaders of the Democratic organization here denied the charges. They offered to submit poll tax records and any other information desired by the committee, and said the organization's interest chiefly was in State tickets, in which they supported Governor Horton and obtained a tremendous majority for him. Leaders said they were not directly interested in the Senatorial race.

Charges investigated today were preferred by John R. Neal, Senator Brock's defeated opponent for a short-term nomination, and Charles Barnard committee employee, who observed the balloting here.

MUNCIE, IND.
EVENING PRESS

OCT 18 1930

COLORED VOTERS HEAR DEM OFFICE SEEKERS

The Reverend Eddie Thomas, Democrat candidate for Center Township advisory board, and Tod Whipple candidate for prosecuting attorney, addressed a meeting of the League of Independent Colored Voters, Friday night in Washington School. The league will hold the second of four meetings before the November election, at Longfellow School, Monday night.

EVANSVILLE
INDIANA

OCT 1930

COLORED WOMEN DEMOS FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

A colored women's democratic club was organized in the second precinct of the seventh ward yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mattie Potts, 500 Southeast Tenth street. Mrs. Jessie Crowe, assistant organizer, presided.

Officers elected were Mrs. Mattie Potts, advisor; Mrs. Georgia Edwards, president; Mrs. Maudella Freeman, vice president; Mrs. Ollie Dixon, secretary; Mrs. Maude Allen, assistant secretary; Mrs. Florence Negley, treasurer.

Talks were made by Mrs. Christine Forte, general organizer for colored women's democratic clubs, and Herbert Goins.

The club will meet every Thursday afternoon.

St. Louis Mo.

OCT 16 1930

NEGROES IN S. KINLOCH FORM DEMOCRAT CLUB

Negroes residing at South Kinloch, St. Louis County have organized a Democratic Club for the purpose of opposing the election of the Republican ticket in the county and to fight the Ralph Sewer law, according to Richard Layne, secretary. The president is Harold Oglesby, a merchant and the treasurer is James A. Collins, a druggist. Layne said Negroes of Kinloch have children eligible for high school but the county refuses to pay the tuition in the City High Schools.

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL

OCT 19 1930

Colored Voters Form New Group

Colored voters of Springfield and Sangamon county formed a Wide Awake Citizens organization at a meeting here Saturday, endorsing three candidates on the democratic county ticket. Those endorsed are Sam T. Metcalf, for sheriff; Ray Stout, for county clerk, and J. Ed. Taylor, for county superintendent of schools.

J. T. Holwith, acting secretary, reported that 132 attended the meeting at Fourteenth and Brown streets. A smoker was held and refreshments were served. The organization, it was announced, will be permanent.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

OCT 10 1930

State-Wide Body Of Negro Voters Will Aid Simpson

Casting aside their Republican party affiliations to throw their support to Alexander Simpson, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, a group of negroes representing a present membership of 20,000, waited on Simpson yesterday in Jersey City to pledge him their support.

The group of seven negroes represented the Independent Progressive Political Organization of New Jersey. Through an active campaign they are waging for Simpson, the prediction was made that at least 50,000 colored Republicans in the state will cast their votes for Simpson November 4.

Simpson received the delegation and the set of resolutions that lauded him as a "fearless champion of the rights of our group" and he said in part:

"This is a step in advance for the colored people of this state. I welcome your support. It strikes a blow at the superstition that one man is better than the other.

In the delegation were Dr. Leroy Baxter, of Newark, who felicitated the Senator and acted as spokesman for the group; Gilbert F. Brown, of Jersey City, Counselor J. Leroy Jordon of Elizabeth, Roger W. Tucker Newark, Counselor Bernard Johnson, Newark, C. Irving Archer, Newark, and Rev. Thomas T. Tucker Newark.

Rev. Tucker, introduced by Dr Baxter as one of the founders of the movement said in part:

"We have broken from the Republican party, and our purpose is to unite with the Democratic party because our political situation will be benefitted.

"We will stump the state for the Democratic party. We are organizing our people more each day and sending out literature showing the strength of the Democratic party and its devotion to our cause and the weakness of the Republican party we have left."

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 8

NEGRO DEMOCRAT Elected to Assembly Station Red Cap



JAMES E. STEPHENS

James E. Stephens, a red cap at Pennsylvania Station, will be the only Negro in the New York Legislature this year. Stephens unexpectedly defeated his Republican opponent in the 19th assembly district, Myles A. Paige, also a Negro, 428 votes. It is the first time the district has sent a Democrat to the Assembly in seven years. Martin J. Healy, under indictment in the Ewald case, is district leader.

Stephens is married and lives at 2297 Seventh Avenue. He is a graduate of the Brooklyn Law School and served overseas with the 92d Division. He is also a graduate of Howard University. Until his nomination he was chairman of the Golden Democratic Club, 107 West 132d Street.

Political — 1930
Party Affiliation

Democratic

WHAT KANSAS DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE FOR COLORED PEOPLE CITED IN STATEMENT

Call 10-31-30 Kansas City, Mo.

Many Appointments Made by Party When It Held Office; Woodring Is Fair, Says Letter From Woman Who Has Known Him for Years

1110 Clay Street
Topeka, Kansas,
October 18, 1930.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
501 Federal Reserve Life Ins. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Kansas.
My dear Mr. Bowman:

Reports have come to my ears of some erroneous statements being circulated concerning Harry H. Woodring the democratic candidate for governor and his home town Neodesha, Kansas. Since Neodesha is my home town also, having grown from earliest infancy to womanhood there and having known Mr. Woodring the greater part of my life, I feel it my duty to correct the mistaken ideas concerning this community and candidate whose policies and principles I know so well. I cannot stand mutely by and see them attacked unfairly on the grounds of race prejudice.

At present there are four colored students enrolled in the Neodesha high school all nicely treated and doing well. Marion Kenoly, a graduate of the class of '27 was a member of the high school glee club, held an office on the Hi Y Staff and was connected with other student activities. I am a graduate of the Neodesha high school and was chosen by my classmates for class prophet and given a prominent place on the program.

I could name many leading families there including Mr. Woodring's who have discouraged and put to rout any evidence of unfriendliness toward my group.

Now concerning Mr. Woodring, he has shown many evidences of an unbiased attitude toward my people. In fact he does not consider race or creed. We have had opportunity to test his sincerity and study his attitude in this matter long before he thought of entering politics. His father ran away from a Southern home to help fight to free the slaves and this attitude is reflected in the son who is helpful, courteous and fair, regardless of race.

As you know Mr. Woodring was in the banking business in Neodesha. During my student days I borrowed money from the bank to help further my education, and I have known other colored students who did the same. Also in case of illness, death and other adversities we have gone to his bank for help. He always gave us the loan and was lenient in allowing time for its payment.

I trust the colored people of Wyandotte county will give their staunchest support to Mr. Woodring because I know they cannot support a squarer, more efficient person. His mind is broad enough to do justly by all regardless of race or any other petty barrier that might influence one of different caliber.

Very truly yours,

MABEL M. PATTERSON,

Supervisor, Wheatley Housekeeping and Information Bureau, 1734 Vanburen St., Topeka, Kas., or 1110 Clay St., Topeka, Kas.

The first colored person from Kansas City, Kansas (if not from the State of Kansas) to be given an appointment by a President of the United States, was C. H. J. Taylor, lawyer, named by President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, to be United States Minister to Liberia.

The first appointment of a colored woman to a political office in Kansas City, Kansas, was that of Lulu Summers, appointed by Ex-Mayor Craddock, a Democrat.

The second appointment of a colored woman to a political office in Kansas City, Kansas, was that of Etta Robinson, appointed by Ex-Park Commissioner, W. H. Martin, a Democrat.

The first appointment ever given to a colored woman to be deputy county assessor in Wyandotte County, Kansas, was given to Minnie L. Ford by Ex-County Assessor, Peter H. Kramer, a Democrat.

The first and only woman to be appointed and confirmed as Welfare Officer, by any City Administration in the State of Kansas, was Katie James who was appointed to that office by Ex-Mayor W. W. Gordon, a Democrat. Mrs. James still holds this position.

Ex-County Assessor, Peter Butterwick, a Democrat, was the first County Assessor of Wyandotte County, Kansas, to appoint more than one colored deputy assessor. In the first year of his first term he appointed eight colored persons to be deputy county assessors. The second year of his first term he appointed eight or ten colored persons to be county assessors. Each year of his second term he appointed ten or twelve colored persons to be deputy county assessors. His successor, Ex-County Assessor Peter H. Kramer, a Democrat, each of his two years in office, appointed twelve to fourteen colored persons to be deputy county assessors. In the six years these two Democrats were in the office of County Assessor, colored people held sixty or more deputy county assessorships. Under the previous Republican County Assessors it would have required sixty years for the colored people to have gotten as many of their group to be deputy county assessors.

President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, extended Civil Service to most of the offices under the United States Government, thereby giving the colored people an equal opportunity with the white people by selection of employees from those who passed their examinations with the best grades.

Ex-Governor Jonathan M. Davis, a Democrat, Candidate for United States Senator, was the first governor of Kansas to appoint a colored person to be deputy election commissioner. Upon the recommendation of Grant W. Harrington, candidate for Judge of the District Court of Wyandotte County, Kansas, Division No. 2, Ex-Governor Davis appointed John Minor to be deputy election commissioner of Kansas City, Kansas. There has been no colored person appointed to this office since Mr. Minor served his term.

Ex-Governor Jonathan M. Davis, a Democrat, was the first governor of Kansas to appoint more than one colored person to places in the Kansas State Grain Inspector's Office, to appoint a colored person to be assistant superintendent of the State Boys Industrial School, to appoint a colored person to be Deputy Hotel Inspector, to appoint two colored people as nurses in State Institutions, to appoint a colored person to be School Extension Agent.

Why weren't the Republicans the first to find these jobs for colored people?

Why didn't the Republicans appoint some colored persons on the Reception Committee to meet Vice-President Curtis upon his recent visit to Kansas City, Kansas.

Why have the white Republican women of Wyandotte County, Kansas Jim-crowed the colored Republican women of this county?

WYANDOTTE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Rhode Island
Providence R. I.

OCT 31 1930

Judge Parker Raps Democrats Who Bar Negro

Judicial Decision Prevents Disfranchisement of Colored Voters in Virginia

Federal courts have again intervened to prevent the disfranchisement of the Southern negro by the Democratic Party.

What no state legislature dared do without obviously defying the Negro's Bill of Rights, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the Democratic legislature of Virginia sought to do by giving political parties the power to draw the color line.

Section 228 of the Code of Virginia as amended by the Acts of 1924, reads as follows:

"All persons qualified to vote at the election for which the primary is held, and not disqualified by reasons of other requirements in the law of the party to which he belongs, may vote in the primary. . . . . "

On June 13, 1930, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals declared that portion of the law to be unconstitutional because it had enabled the Democratic Party of Virginia on June 11, 1924, to adopt the following regulation:

"All white persons qualified to vote at the election for which the primary is held may vote in the primary. . . . . "

On April 3, 1930, James O. West, Negro, of Richmond, Virginia, attempted to vote in the Democratic municipal primary. The election judges barred him from voting, citing the above rule of the Democratic Party. He filed suit against the election judges, charging that his constitutional right of suffrage had been abridged.

The case was carried to the United States District Court of Appeals which held, in sustaining West's contentions, and in a decision written by Judge John J. Parker, about whom so much is being said:

"The first question that presents itself is as to the ruling of the court below on the demurrer. It is admitted that had the Virginia Statute itself sought to make the requirement that only white persons should vote in any primary, the Statute would have been unconstitutional, yet, it is contended by appelants that because the statute delegates to the respective parties, under whose auspices the primary is held, the right to provide qualifications as to voters, such qualification when limited to white persons is not of itself unlawful and is not in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. In other words, it is contended, by appelants, that the legislature of Virginia may do indirectly that which it could not do directly. With this contention, we cannot agree. If all the political parties in the State of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the Democratic Party, nobody could participate in the primary, except white persons, and other races would thereby be deprived of a material right guaranteed to them under the Constitution as amended; that is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates to be voted for in the election."

The above is just another example of the attitude of the Democratic party toward the colored voter. And yet we find Democratic candidates here and there appealing to colored voters to support them in the November elections. If the Democrats do not want the colored voters to take part in the primaries, and pass laws and rules prohibiting them from doing so, why should they expect the colored voters to vote for them in the November elections? The colored voter cannot be so easily fooled.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1930

THE GENERAL ELECTION

Tuesday not quite as many people as voted in the Democrati primary went to the polls in Texas and decided the governor's race once and for all. Ross Sterling, winner of the Democratic nomination was the easy victor. The will of the people has been expressed; and in the language of the demagogue, "all is well." The courts, at least as far as all of those in Texas ar concerned, the members of executive committees, and the moving spirits in the Democratic party feel that all is well. The people, that is the white people have spoken, and the governor of the state is the choice of the people.

It apparently matters little whether or not a prospective 200,000 voters were practically denied the right to help in his choice of chief executive. It is of no consequence that their pleas and petitions fall on deaf ears and that they are by first one means and then another, done out of their constitutional rights. Democratic leaders claim that the primary is but the attempt of the party to choose a standard bearer. Let that be as it may. But there can be no question, in the light of the number of ballots cast in the primary as compared to the general election, that the Democratic primary, in Texas at least, is THE election.

Some time ago a group of Negro leaders of Houston had occasion to discuss this question with a leading member of the Democratic committee. He was as usual apologetic in his attitude and attempted to discuss all other phases of the question except that of the justice of the practices of the leaders in cases like these. He exhausted all of his vocal means to show that the fault was not HIS, as such, etc., but it is still a matter of record that the practice is the same and that except for word of mouth, Negroes know only that they are prohibited from exercising the rights which are theirs.

The Informer along with all other Texans KNOWS THAT THIS CONSTITUTES RANK INJUSTICE. THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS KNOW THAT IT IS RANK INJUSTICE. AND EVERY ADDED ELECTION WHETHER COUNTY OR STATE SIMPLY INTENSIFIES THE RANKNESS OF THE INJUSTICE. Negroes may never win the right to vote in the Democratic primary. Subterfuge and proscription may continue to thwart their hopes and plans; but one thing is sure—as often as the elections are slated, Negroes will make an attempt to use their rights and to vote. They plan to stay on the job from now on and the things which are now denied them, they will pass on to their children as objectives. It is almost unthinkable in this day of good schools and modern education, of home owners and business men among Negroes, when they can plan for the betterment of cities as teachers, pastors and workers of all sorts in things civic and social, that they cannot help in the selection of those who will govern them. It is probably the rankest sort of injustice which is to be found in these modern days. It is unworthy of those who profess to be believers in democracy and a government of and by the people.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

NOV 3 1930

DEMOCRATS ARE STUDYING LISTS

The Democratic City Committee is today continuing its investigation into the voting lists of the city, with indications that there are illegal registrations in other than the Eastview school district, concerning which charges were made Saturday, it was stated today by Ritchie G. Betts, Democratic city chairman.

Mr. Betts said they had found one instance in another district where a man was registered from a house in which his parents had not seen him for more than a year.

On Saturday Mr. Betts had announced that there would be "more than the usual number of challenges," at the election tomorrow. He made particular charges that there had been "wholesale registration of Negro voters from Minerva place.

In the Eastview school, more than a third of the voters were registered in the last three hours of the last day, according to Democratic charges.

NEGRO VOTE SOUGHT BY DEM'CRATS

Say Deeds, Not Words Show Who Are Colored People's Friend

By JAMES BARETT

Knowing the feeling of resentment that has been growing among colored people throughout the country at the treatment of the Republicans, the Democrats of the city of Chicago have quietly made a definite bid for the colored vote and definitely given out patronage to different wards in the city. Colored Democratic leaders of the younger and vigorous type have come up to replace old-time Uncle Tom Democrats of the Major Patterson type. Republicans who are trying to holp up the bug bear of the Democratic party as being the cause of the colored man's political ills are not making the headway as formerly.

Refute Charges

Bryant A. Hammond, head of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club in talking about Senator Hamilton Lewis' statement to the effect that "this is a white man's country" calmly replies that the Senator was voicing the sentiment which almost every Republican leader in the country has shown by his actions and even colored would-be leaders have from time to time cried aloud. Hammond points out that Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick has shown by her attitude if not her words that she too believes something like that by her permitting her office force literally to insult colored people who were trying to help her, and the great discrepancy in the money she spent with foreigners and with colored people. Hammond points out that many a Republican leader has sided with segregation, proscription and other discrimination right here in the city of Chicago and that the Republican party is not all that it seems. While Senator Lewis may make some statement against colored people, his record shows that he fought residential segregation, has offered his services free to aid Bishop Carey, that he fought to and secured the appointment of Judge Terrell in Washington, that he was responsible for the first colored lawyer being admitted to the bar in the State of Washington and a host of other deeds which to Hammond make his words count less in face of his deeds.

Point To Others

Hammond and other colored Democrats point to Michael Igoe and his record for aiding colored people in the state legislature providing them with jobs on the South Park Board, and his community building program. It was Igoe who secured finally the appropriation for the th Regiment monument, put through the bill for the 50 years of freed8om exhibition in 1913, made possible for colored people to bath in the lake at Jackson Park in safety, opened up jobs on the South Park Board for colored men and women, and other deeds too numerous to mention. While at the same time James Kearns, Republican Clerk of Municipal Court has his colored clerks off in a room where they cannot be seen. This action in Kearns' office is not the spoken word of it being a white man's country but the action seems to indicate that he believes in it. And yet, says, Hammond, Kearns is a big Republican. Some of the leaders of the infamous Hyde Park and Kenwood Association which years ago tried to set the residential boundaries of colored people were leaders in the Republican party. On the other hand, Hammond points to the appointments of Coroner Bundesen, Clayton Smith, County Recorder, A. J. Cermak and other Democratic officials. They have given this recognition, says, Hammond in spite of the fact that colored people are supposed to be in the vest pocket of the Republican party, and have not given to the Democrats the support that they have given the Republicans.

Offer Good Ticket

The Democratic ticket, says Hammond, offers a list of men as candidates who are willing to give in proportion to the suport that they receive from the colored voters and urges the colored voter to review the record of Republicans and then compare them with the record of Democrats and he says that if the colored voter then sticks with the Republican party out of pure sentiment he is lost politically.

Political—1930
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

LEADER

NOV 15 1930

COLORED DEMOCRATS HAVE OLD-TIME MEET LAST NIGHT

The Colored Democratic Club had an old-time rally at their headquarters last night, and each member expressed himself concerning the November election, and each member was willing to make himself a committee of one to do all he possibly could to help elect the Democratic ticket November 4. After listening to so much good Democratic talk, the club was entertained for quite a while with a nice lunch, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, after which they adjourned to meet again Friday night October 31, at 7:30 o'clock. Charlie Hall is chairman and Isaac Booker secretary of the club.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 31 1930

The Colored Democratic League of Essex County will hold a political rally tonight at 8 o'clock in Friendship Baptist Church, 315 Norfolk street. Members of the church Sunday school class will assist. Daniel F. Minahan, Democratic candidate for Representative in the Ninth Congressional District, will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be City Commissioners Gillen and Egan and J. Leroy Baxter. R. W. Stewart, president of the league, will be chairman of the meeting.

EVANSVILLE
INDIANA

OCT 22 1930

COLORED DEMOS HEAR TALKS BY GOINS, BELL

Herbert Goins, chairman of the seventh ward organization, and Adrian Bell addressed the seventh ward colored democrats at their headquarters at 602 Walnut street last night.

Other speakers were Charles Smith, William Walls, and Miss Christine Forte, county colored democratic organizer.

It was announced that a mass meeting will be held at the organization's headquarters Friday night. John W. Spencer, jr., candidate for circuit judge, and Ed Kraft, candidate for county coroner, will be among the democratic candidates present, it was announced.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG PUBLIC CONCLAVE SUNDAY

The first of a series of educational meetings, to impress upon Houston and Harris County Negroes the necessity of paying their poll tax or obtaining an exemption certificate, will be held at the I. L. A. Hall, 409½ Smith Street, Sunday afternoon, November 23, 3 o'clock, by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club. Julius White is president of this organization and C. A. Gilmore is secretary.

At Sunday afternoon's meeting, which will be open to the general public, an excellent program will be rendered, including music by U. B. F. and S. M. T. brass band and St. John Baptist Church male quartet, and an address by R. R. Grovey.

As several important elections will be held in Houston during 1931, the leaders of the movement plan an intensive campaign to have Negroes qualify as voters for these elections.

OMAHA
NEBRASKA

OCT 29 1930

Negro Democrats Hear Candidates at Open Meeting

The North Side Negro Democratic club held an open meeting and rally at the North Side democratic headquarters, 1610 North Twenty-fourth street, Tuesday evening, at which many of the democratic candidates made short addresses. More than one hundred Negroes were in the headquarters during the evening. Harry Leland, secretary of the club, presided.

The speakers were G. M. Hitchcock, candidate for senate; M. L. Endres, for sheriff; Harry Easton for state senator; I. Shuler, for district clerk; H. P. Caldwell, for municipal judge; E. M. Jacobberger, for county commissioner; John McQuillin, for register of deeds; Paul Morris, for state representative; James Hanley, speaking for E. R. Burke for congress, and I. Kaplan, in charge of the North Side democratic headquarters, who spoke for democrats in general.

Senator Hitchcock was introduced by Chairman Leland as "a man who has done much for Omaha and for Nebraska. We want a senator for Nebraska, as well as a senator from Nebraska."

Mr. Hanley pleaded with the audience to vote the straight democratic ticket this fall. He told of the struggle Edward Burke, democratic nominee for congress, made in his fight from boyhood in a rock quarry to his present position as president of the Omaha school board to which he has given four years' time without one cent of pay.

Sen. James Hamilton Lewis To Address Mass Meeting At Wendell Phillips Sunday

On Sunday Afternoon, November 2nd at 2:00 o'clock, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for Senator will be the principal speaker at a monster mass meeting at Wendell Phillips High School. The presence of Senator Lewis on the southside in itself has created considerable interest in view of the man developments in the senatorial race. Senator Lewis will take this opportunity to discuss in full all of the charges and countercharges made during the campaign thereby giving the voters a chance to get both sides of questions which have during the last days of the campaign become the topic of almost every conversation.

Other Speakers Present

In addition to Senator Lewis there will be all of the leading candidates on the Democratic ticket. Willam D. Meyering, candidate for Sheriff Robert Sweitzer, County Clerk nominee Edmund K. Jarecki, on ballot for County Judge, Joseph McDonough, traction chairman in the Council and candidate for County Treasurer, Judge Henry Horner seeking re-election as Probate Judge, Mitchell Robin, Democratic standard bearer for Clerk of Probate Court, Edward J. Hughes, who employs many colored men in construction work and seeking the office of member of Board Review, John E. Treager and Walter W. L. Meyer, both running for Board of Assessors, Anton J. Cermak, who is running for re-election as President of the Board of County Commissioners, Joseph Gill, who is almost conceded the post of Municipal Court Clerk, Albert Horan, candidate for Bailiff of Municipal Court and other candidates for State, County and Municipal offices will be present and introduced.

Bryant Hammond To Preside

Bryant Hammond, leader of Democrats in the Fifth Ward and a member of the managing Committee of the Democratic party will preside at this meeting. Due to the interest in the senatorial fight and the recent bid made by Democrats for the colored vote this meeting promise to be one of the high spots of the campaign. This meeting is but one of a number which have been planned for the southside during the close of one of Chicago's most historic political battles and should furnish interest to every voter on the southside. The meeting will begin promptly at 2:00 o'clock.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"Federal Courts have again intervened to prevent the disfranchisement of the Southern Negro by the Democratic party.

"What no State legislature dared to do without obviously defying the the Negro's Bill of Rights, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the Democratic legislature of Virginia sought to do by giving political parties the power to draw the color line.

"The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, of which Judge Parker is a member, unanimously decided that the legislative act conflicted with the constitutional right of the Negro to vote.

"The above is just another example of the attitude of the Democratic party toward the colored voter. And yet we found Democratic candidates here and there appealing to colored voters to support them in the November election. The colored voter cannot be so easily fooled."—Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, Negro newspaper.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY AND NEGROES

Since the filing of the injunction suit here last week to test the legality of the municipal Democratic "white man's primary" election, The Defender has been questioned repeatedly concerning its reaction or attitude toward this legal action.

This paper endorses any court action in quest of a writ to compel the city Democratic executive committee to hold the January partisan primary in keeping with the city charter and, failing in this, the election should be contested in the courts.

The city charter provides how the election shall be held and who is eligible to participate in such elections, and its provisions stipulate that it shall be an "election at large," with all qualified voters possessing the right to cast a ballot in such primary elections.

There is nothing in the city charter which permits party leaders to nullify and disregard the written laws in this respect and come to a tacit agreement to hold such elections without the law.

Whether the petition filed in the United States District Court here last week covers this phase of the issue, or seeks to compel the city Democratic executive committee to follow the law in holding the forthcoming municipal primary election, The Defender is unable to state as no copy of the petition has come under our observation.

Here is what the amended city charter provides:

"In case a primary election is held pursuant to the call or under the direction of any political party or of any association of individuals for the nomination of candidates for the offices of mayor and aldermen, the candidates or persons voted for in said primary election shall be voted for at large by all the legally qualified voters in said city, it being the purpose of this act to nominate and elect at large in said city the mayor and aldermen, without restricting the nomination of candidates for either position to any smaller designated territory within the limits of said city and any primary election held for the purpose of nominating candidates who shall stand for election at a city election in said city at which said primary the candidates for mayor and aldermen are not voted for, as herein provided, shall be absolutely illegal, and no person so nominated at said primary election shall be eligible to election at a general election, nor shall he hold any office if elected thereto after nomination in a primary wherein the voters at large in said city did not participate in said primary election."

If this is the law covering the holding of partisan primaries in Houston, then the court has the right to issue an order compelling party leaders to conduct such elections in keeping with the law, and where it is not done the court also has the right and authority to declare such elections null and void.

Under the above charter provisions, it appears that the mayors and city commissioners of Houston have been elected illegally heretofore and have been holding office illegally, thus invalidating all their official actions.

There is nothing incorporated in the city charter about the candidates bearing the expenses of the primary and thereby entitling them, party leaders and campaign managers to restrict suffrage to certain favored and fortunate people and races.

Either the city charter is the law governing such local primary elections, or it is not the law, and this matter should be put squarely up to the court for a decision before the January partisan primary election here.

As The Defender sees it, in the light of city charter provisions, it is not so much a question of compelling the Democratic party leaders to open the election to local Negroes, as it is in seeing to it that they conduct such election in keeping with the municipal law governing the holding of such partisan primaries here.

If this is done, then the Negro will have the same right as other voters "at large" to cast a ballot in this election—at least until the city charter is amended on this point.

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation

STAR
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

MAR 6 1930

THEIR COURAGE IS A-1.

Two ambitious and necessarily entirely courageous North Carolinians have announced their candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States senatorship from that state as opponents of the sitting senator, F. M. Simmons. We commend the courage of these two gentlemen, but we fear that success will not be its companion.

One of these candidates who wants the veteran Simmons' seat has announced a platform, one plank of which is a federal pension for every citizen reaching the age of 65 years. Another plank in his platform is the repeal of the fifteenth amendment, which enfranchised the Negro race. These two planks thonged together make a shaky raft upon which to embark for a stormy voyage.

Senator Furnifold M. Simmons has been in the United States Senate for a good many years. He has held his state, as the bromide has it, in the hollow of his hand for a great many years. Men said that it would slip through his fingers quickly after the national campaign of 1928, when the senator opposed the candidate of his party for the presidency, Alfred E. Smith, on the wet issue.

Almost undoubtedly it was the feeling that the incumbent senator's grasp had slipped that induced the two gentlemen, Mr. Estep and Mr. Bailey, to enter the lists against him. The upstanding fact is, however, that while the regular Democrats used a good many hard words to characterize their feeling toward Simmons two years ago, the hardness now has given place to softness.

Seemingly again Mr. Simmons is the grand old man of the Democracy of North Carolina. He is a politician and a keen one. He knew in 1928 that he could get away with it. Probably everybody but the hopeful Mr. Estep and Mr. Bailey believes today that he will continue to get away with it.

SIMMONS' "RED SHIRT" CAMPAIGN OF 90'S RECALLED

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP)—While smouldering embers from the 1928 Presidential campaign when Senator Furnifold McLendel Simmons, veteran North Carolina lawmaker, 76 years of age and the oldest member of the Senate in point of years, bolted the Democratic party and carried the State for Hoover against Al Smith, threaten to aflame anew to burn against the candidacy of the veteran senator who is offering for re-election, echoes from Simmons' "red shirt" campaign of thirty years ago are recalled by Arthur W. Crawford, special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

The fight against him now is being led by Josiah W. Bailey, a lawyer of Raleigh. 3-29-30

Friends of Simmons are trying to remind the radical Democrats of his fight against the Negro in the old days as being worthy of their continued loyalty to him, despite the fact that Simmons refused to support Smith in the last presidential election and carried the state for Hoover. Norfolk, Va

White Supremacy Campaign

When Simmons, then a private citizen, led his "white supremacy" campaign in 1898, North Carolina had a Republican fusion governor, Daniel L. Russell, two fusion United States Senators, Marion Butler, a Populist, and J. C. Pritchard, a Republican whose son declined to have an office next to Congressman Oscar DePriest, several Republican representatives in congress, including one colored, George H. White, and numerous Republican local officers.

Negroes to the number of about 70,000 were voting regularly with the white Republicans and Populists. Mr. Simmons, some years previously, had served in the house of representatives, but had been defeated for re-election by Henry Cheatham, a colored man. A further grievance against the race was the fact that a colored man had slain Simmons' father.

Decides To Make Fight

Democratic leaders of North Carolina, at a meeting in Raleigh in 1898, decided to make a determined effort to control the state. After several prominent citizens had refused the offer of the chairmanship of the Democratic state committee and leadership in the campaign, Mr. Simmons accepted it. He made the "red shirt" the symbol of his "white supremacy" movement. Rallies and parade were held throughout the state at which the red shirts were conspicuous.

The immediate result of the successful "white supremacy" campaign was to write into the North Carolina constitution a "grandfather clause" under which only those persons whose grandfathers voted prior to 1861 were permitted to vote. The "grandfather clause" was to remain effective for eight years following which a literacy test took its place and remains in the constitution to this day. These two devices drove the Negro out of participation in politics in North Carolina.

The sentiment against the voting of Negroes aroused under the Simmons leadership even caused the Republicans in the state to banish them from their conventions and to begin the building up of a white party which has become so strong as finally to become a menace to the Democrats.

General

KNOW YOUR PARTY

Liberator 9-27-30
Vol 11. No. 9.

The Negro workers will be asked to form a major political task in the November elections. The millions of Negro farmers and agricultural workers of the South who are denied the right to vote should become the concern of every worker who goes to the polls in November. These super-exploited and oppressed toilers as well as the Negro worker in the North have been the football of the major political parties. Every meagre privilege allowed the white workers, and these are diminishing rapidly, are with a consistent policy denied the Negroes. The bosses' parties make the slightest pretense only during election time to quell the rising spirit of demand among the Negroes. Through fake promises and loud mouth bully-hooing the candidates who are the tools of the financial rulers, win the masses of Negro workers to vote them into office. After obtaining the office for which they generally spend enormous sums to bribe the workers, the political lackeys ignore the promises made to the workers. Of course they had not the faintest intention of fulfilling their assurances. But today the Republican, the Democratic and the Socialist Parties are using a new method to gain the confidence of the workers. They are putting forth a platform of workers demands, such as the right to give the workers unemployment insurance. A limited few will answer the qualifications to receive this insurance, so rigid are the specifications. Another question raised is the economic crisis and the solution of finding more jobs for the millions out of work. But these questions are raised as a smoke creen to deceive the workers. Prosperity is not near and the unemployed are increasing. The candidates are only interested in making profits for their bosses and doing the bidding of the Gerard 59 U. S. rulers.

The Republican Party has made no attempt to fight against lynchings. The increase in lynchings this year have created no stir among the politicians in Washington. The administration added insult to injury by Jim-Crowing the Gold Star Mothers. In Washington, the worse forms of segregation are practiced, even in the government buildings. The economic crisis is deepening. The Negro poor farmers of the South get no relief in the drought areas from the government because they have no securety. Relief is promised on the condition that the farmers must have securety to offer. Evictions take place every day in the thickly populated Negro territories. Great numbers are thrown out into the streets to face starvation and misery. The Democratic Party openly stands for the persecution and oppression of the Negroes Through its spokesmen, such as Cole Blease, it endorses lynchings and mob terrorism. In the South it is the party of the many vicious terrorist organizations which attack the Negro toilers. Through the filibustering methods of the southern senators the feeble attempt to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, was defeated. The northern senators collaborated with the southern gentlemen to bring about this defeat.

The Socialist Party calls upon its followers to build the party in "southern style" which calls for lynchings, mob terrorism, segregation and the worse forms of persecution and exploitation of the Negro workers.

The Negro workers must select the party of the workers and support it in the November election.

The Communist Party exposes the misleaders of the political party machines. It uncovers the fake progressive measures put forward by the parties. It fights for immediate and adequate unemployment relief for ALL workers who are out of jobs. It sponsors an unemployment insurance bill for ALL workers, the funds for which are to be taken from the surplus profits of the rich and the taxation of big business. The Party is waging a bitter fight against lynching. It demands the right of the Negroes to govern themselves in the areas where they are the majority of the population. It struggles against race discrimination and against persecution of every description directed toward the Negro masses. It fights for the complete social and political equality of the Negro toilers. The Negro workers and farmers must support the party of their class.

KNOW YOUR PARTY ! VOTE COMMUNIST !

WANTED: A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Christian Science Monitor 9-25-30 Philadelphia Pa.

Nearly everybody who thinks clearly upon the political situation as it presents itself in our country today will come to the conclusion that the day of the old political parties is about over. The party which gave birth to the Republican party was the slavery agitation. Slavery has been abolished and the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties remain about the same so far as the Negro, former slave, is concerned. You can not tell by any action whatsoever which is which. After the Repulican party had successfully banished slavery it took up the question of the protection of our infant industries, under the "Protective Tariff". Upon this William McKinley was elected president. This has been a great vote getter for the Republicans and the Democrats have about come over to the Republican point of view, so that there is hardly any difference whatsoever today in the matter of the tariff. The old free-trade position of the Democrats has been abandoned and there is now the disposition on the part of both parties to put the matter where it belongs—in the hands of tariff experts and out of politics.

The new question which is dividing opinion in America today is the enforcement of the Prohibition amendment. On this question the parties have not taken any definite, sincere position. Each party has its Drys and Wets, and the leaders of each are living up to the true definition of a politician as one who will look out to see what the people think they want and then adjust his own policy to suit the same. In some parts of the country the Republican party is Wet, as in New Jersey, in other parts Dry, as in Kansas. The same is true for the Democrats who are Dry in some parts of the country as in Georgia, and Wet in others as in New York. Neither of the parties is filled with sincerity on this Wet and Dry question. Both are afraid of the people. There must be a change. They have outgrown their usefulness. There must come forward a party which will stand for enforcement of the dry issue or for the repeal of the amendment, forcing the other party to take the opposite side.

When the Republican party was formed, it forced all the slavery sentiment into the Democratic Party, so that a new Wet or Dry party will force all the opposite sentiment into one of the two parties. There is a very definite need for a new party either Wet or Dry, in order that the issue may be brought definitely before the people and settled.

But let us not be deceived. Prohibition cannot finally be settled by vote. It must be settled by education and religion, though at this time a vote will have considerable influence.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
TIMES
OCT 19 1930

CANDIDATES HAD AN ACTIVE WEEK OF HANDSHAKING

Rain and Bad Roads Interfered With Holding Country Speaking Meetings.

LAMBERTSON AT SPRINGDALE

Spoke at Meeting There Friday Evening—Dates for Future Republican and Democratic Meetings in County

Republican and Democratic county candidates spent a fairly busy week handshaking with the voters. They did not attend many speaking meetings as the rain caused them to be abandoned.

The Democrats held one meeting at Basehor and the Republicans two, one at Basehor and the other at Springdale. Good sized crowds attended all the meetings, considering the bad condition of the roads.

The Republican candidates attended the Tonganoxie fair Friday afternoon and witnessed the football game between Tonganoxie and Gardner high school teams. Friday evening they were present at a meeting in Springdale that was presided over by Dick Moses, precinct committeeman.

All the party candidates made short talks. Mrs. T. A. Turvey, vice-chairman of the Republican county committee ,spoke and strongly urged the voters to go to the polls on election day.

James B. Kelsey, chairman of the committee, addressed the meeting and urged the voters to go to the polls and support the entire Republican ticket from bottom to top.

Lambertson Attends.

The speech of the evening was by Congressman W. P. Lambertson, who came to Leavenworth Friday and attended the fair at Tonganoxie and the meeting in the evening at Springdale with the candidates. Mr. Lambertson gave an interesting talk on congressional legislation that is beneficial to the voters and urged the support of the state and county Republican tickets.

After the meeting at Springdale Chairman Kelsey and Mrs. Turvey, and the Republican candidates, came to Leavenworth where they attended a meeting of the colored Republicans in the city hall auditorium which was addressed by Prof. P. G. Porter, special representative from Republican state headquarters at Topeka. There was a good attendance of colored voters and the address given by Professor Porter was one of the finest Republican speeches delivered in Leavenworth county during the campaign.

Republican Meeting Dates.

On Monday evening, October 20 the candidates will go to Linwood Congressman Lambertson will be with the candidates and speak at this meeting. W. D. Reilly will also be a speaker at the Linwood meeting.

On Tuesday evening, October 21, a meeting will be held at Tonganoxie; Thursday evening, October 23, at Boling, and at Lansing on Friday evening, October 24.

The Republican meeting which was to have been held at Easton October 16 has been postponed to Monday, October 27, and the meeting which was to be held at Kickapoo on October 13 has been postponed to Wednesday, October 22.

Democratic Dates.

The Democrats have a meeting scheduled for Springdale on Monday evening, October 20. Tuesday, October 21 they will be at Linwood; Thursday, October 23, Easton.

The following week the Democrats will have meetings at Lansing, Tuesday evening, October 28; Fall Leaf, Wednesday, October 29,; Tonganoxie, Thursday evening, October 30 and the Soldiers' Home and Leavenworth city, Friday, October 31.

The Republicans will have their Tonganoxie, Soldiers' Home and Leavenworth city meetings on Thursday, October 30. Frank Haucke, candidate for governor, and either Senator Arthur Capper or Ewing Herbert will speak at these meetings.

Pontiac - 1930

Party Affiliation.

General.

THE NEGRO IS STILL A GHOST IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

By Jesse O. Thomas.

Perhaps never before in the history of the world has a disfranchised, non-voting minority element so completely dominated political questions and issues than is true of the fifteen million Negroes in America. The presence of the Negro in politics is not confined to any particular section of the country. He is more powerful in the part of the country where he is almost completely disfranchised, than in the section where he is permitted to vote unmolested and unafraid. In the senatorial contests in Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana now closing, the Negro, although physically absent from the political meetings and denied the privilege of participating in the white primaries, was the dominating influence in either the success or defeat of the contestants. In Louisiana the veteran Senator Joseph Ransdell was alleged to have written a letter to Colonel Walter Cohen in which he addressed him as "Mister". Governor Long is said to have used this death dealing material to defeat the good Senator. Long was elected.

In South Carolina Blease was accused of pardoning some Negroes who had been convicted of assaulting white women and as a paradox he expressed himself as being in sympathy with lynching if the right Negro was caught. Under such circumstances he says "To hell with the Constitution," including the 14th and 15th amendments. The notorious senator of the Palmetto State was retired to private life.

In Georgia, Senator Harris and Ex-Governor John Slaton were contestants. Harris sought reelection. He stated repeatedly over the state that Slaton voted against disfranchising the Negro as well as made speeches against it. He made bold to state that he, Senator Harris, was in favor of disfranchising the Negro and did all he could to bring it about, not only in Georgia, but in forcing segregation upon the Negroes in the various departments at Washington, D. C. Senator Harris was reelected.

So much time was required to discuss the Negro and white supremacy that the contestants had practically no time left to tell what they were going to do to promote the economic, industrial and political welfare of the respective states. Of course the matter of tariff, taxes, commerce, industry, law and order fade into insignificance when the all important question of "how to keep the Negro in his place" is up for discussion. Thus a voteless people still either elect or defeat our candidates for public office in this year of our Lord 1930!

Independent
G-18-30
Atlanta Ga.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

OCT 19 1930

NO TIME TO WHINE.

Editor of The Daily News:

From time to time we see in th public press letters from those wh style themselves anti-Smith, anti Raskob, anti-Tammany and anti Rome Democrats, advising those o similar classification if they desire to commit political suicide to vote the regular Democratic ticket in the coming November election. These same so-called Democrats berate the regular Democrats for charging Mr. Hoover and his administration with responsibility for the depression prevailing throughout the country, saying that such depression is world-wide and not Republican in character and that nothing but the foolish and unthinking would attempt to hold the present Republican administration responsible.

Now, it is refreshing to note that even Southern Hoovercrats and Republicans generally are capable of making some intellectual progress. This is indeed of advantage, even though the rest of us should have to suffer that these two classes may make some advance in their thinking processes. Ever since the Civil war the regular Democrats of the country have been telling the people that the Republican party had no magician's wand, no mysterious power and no peculiar recipe or formula whereby prosperity might be obtained and preserved for the American people. Yet from the hustings in campaign after campaign they vociferated their professions of such magical powers, never admitting for a moment that general prosperity here meant general prosperity elsewhere. But now that their political and economic frauds have been detected they whine like a licked pup, not even knowing that the opposition is merely followed their illustrious example in taking advantage of the breaks of the political game. Of course, we regular Democrats know better, that it is political. However, we demand of the Hoovercrats and regular Republicans that they show the rudiments of sportsmanship, that they take their punishment standing up, that they not act like big boobs or cry like babies.

In spite of such a showing of poor sportsmanship, we are willing and ready to acknowledge this advance in their political experience and economic thought and congratulate them. However, we would find greatly increased pleasure in doing so if we could at the same time tell the world that they made the painful advance without whining about it. Henceforth it may be possible to discuss political and economic problems and policies upon their inherent merits rather than upon the fallacious theory that a political party can abolish poverty or preserve prosperity. So it is quite probble that the present pitiable plight of the Hoovercrats of the South and the Republicans throughout the country will result in the country's general good.

Now, there may be some peculiar virtue in being an anti-Smith Democrat, though I am unable to discover it. The country now recognizes the fact that it underestimated Mr. Smith as much as it overestimated Mr. Hoover. Mr. Smith's attitude on prohibition will be the dominant attitude of the country in 1932. Furthermore the south can't longer, as it were, develop the mouth and hoof disease every time some outsider says something about the enactment of an anti-lynching law or the disfranchisement of the negro and yet reserve the right to dictate to this same outsider what he shall eat, drink and wear. The south is entirely too vunerable and sensitive to continue to rasp and rile other sections of the country by attempting to dictate to them in matters of habit and custom. We have a situation here in the south that requires, at least, sysmpathetic non-interference. Shall we invite hostile interference? Certainly lynching of negroes is of as much national concern as is the Yankee's violation of our prohibition views. It behooves those who live in glass houses to throw but few stones.

As for Raskob and Tammany, hardly are they so offensive as to cause any real Democrat to leave his party. Raskob has money, but no one accuses him of having obtained it illegally. He surely must have an abiding faith in the Democratic party to have financed it as he has. He is a man of noble, human impulses or he would not have given $3,000,000 to establish a hospital for the crippled children of the country in memory of his son who lost his life in an automobile accident in 1928. True, Tammany is no paragon of excellence as a political organization. Nor are similar organizations of the Republican party in other large cities of the country. But there is this one thing that you must remember in appraising Tammany: Not since the Civil war has opposition to Tammany been able to repeat an administration. They rise up and vote Tammany out of power occasionally and then turn right around and vote her in at the first opportunity, which fact, to my mind, indicates that Tammany gives New York better government than does the opposition. Hardly would seven million of people choose and keep in power the greater of two evil governments.

But, contrary to the generally accepted view, Tammany has always been the champion of Jefferson's theory of government. Tammany's support elected him president in 1800 and since Tammany has fostered the study and cultivation of his theories and political philosophy. The school children of Tammany controlled New York have just given nine million pennies or $90,000 toward the purchase of Monticello, Jefferson's Virginia estate, as a national shrine, and the cancellation of a $300,000 debt thereon was celebrated by the New York school board on last Tuesday October 7, the day of the King's Mountain celebration participated in by Mr. Hoover. The little tots of Tammany controlled school system of New York have given more to preserve Jefferson's home for the American people than has all the southland. Yet there are those among us who profess to want to leave the Democratic party because Tammany is an integral part of the party.

I can stand most anything that labels himself a Democrat, but I can't stand the thought of the thing that says that he is an anti-Rome Democrat. The man who drags the church into the political life of America does not deserve the respect of thinking people. He does a distinct disservice to both church and state. His influence contravenes the spirit and ideals of American institutions. He belongs to continental Europe of the middle, dark ages. He has no rightful place in America in this the twentieth century.

JNO. W. HESTER.

Durham.

Sunday, October 5, 1930

Tom Heflin and His Allies The Issue

To one born under the shadow of Republican domination in Alabama as this editor was born—to one who came into this life when the White People of Alabama were helpless, ruled by the sword outraged in a thousand different ways and stripped of everything but an indomitable courage that never faltered but fought back and overcame seemingly un-conquerable obstacles—to one born during the darkest days of our state's history, that man, whoever he may be, can never doubt that the Democratic Party in Alabama is the salvation and maintenance of this state. Poor, helpless, bleeding Alabama, reaping the fruits of Republicanism! Ground under a despotic heel, ruled over by power-drunk and whiskey sodden blacks, bled of their rightful sustenance, insulted at every turn, the word of a white gentleman not equal to the boozy belch of a scalawag or negro, the memory of those conditions are engraved on our minds and are imperishable. They live and will continue to live in the minds of the people of Alabama.

II

The Democratic Party in Alabama today faces another test of Republicanism. Our arch enemy sees in our present un-settled condition the opening for its wedge with which it hopes to split wide open the solid, Democratic South. To this end, they have lined up their forces behind a man they say will "split the Democratic Party in Alabama for the next fifty years." Alabama Republicans endorsed Heflin and Locke to the extent of not entering a ticket of their own but decided to line up behind a man to whom they owe a debt, a Republican booster and apostle of that hard-time Moses—Herbert Hoover.

III

Tom Heflin and his allies is the issue in Alabama today. There is no other. He deceived his followers in 1928. He voted against Judge Parker, an advocate of White Supremacy, and his vote that defeated Parker, decided whether or not Negro influence was strong enough to keep Parker off the bench. Called "Cotton Tom," what has he done for the farmer? Scrutinize his record. Ability to tell a story in an entertaining way doesn't qualify one for the Senate. No it smacks more of an end man in a

minstrel. He abuses the Catholic but there is no apparent dimunition in their membership. He will ride any hobby horse to attain that publicity he craves and thus keep himself before the eyes of our country--to his own delight and the embarrassment of his thinking, fellow Alabamians. His effort to disrupt our Party is a boost for the Republican Party in Alabama. He is endeavoring to tear down in this State the Party that made him. He is filled with delusions that someone is always trying to assasinate him. On November 4th, Democracy in Alabama will rise up and politically annihilate him.

IV

We have tasted the fruits of Republicanism in Alabama and the bitterness still lingers. 14 negroes sat side by side with white gentlemen in our Legislature when this editor was a boy over fifty years ago. The next election saw 29 seated there. That same year, Alabama sent a negro and three scalawags to the United States Congress. A vote against the Party is a vote for Republicanism. Can there be any hesitancy in your choice.

A POLITICAL SURVEY

ago ame Presbyterian 10 — 36

Negroes Take Minor Part in Fall Campaign

Charlotte N. C.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22. (By The Associated Negro Press.) The off-year congressional and senatorial campaign has just but a week to go. Whether the Republicans will lose their majority of 103 in the House of Representatives or gain enough seats to off-set the democratic-progressive combination in the upper legislative body, no one will know until the first Tuesday in November has past.

The newspapers have been full of claims and counter-claims. The two national committees, Democratic and Republican, have issued reams of tatements; the Democrats accusing the Republicans of wrecking prosperity, while the Hooverites are trying to prove the depression, the drought, and the general hard times, are not their fault. They vary these onslaughts with a little tariff and world court argument, none of which makes much impression on the Negro voter. There has been no outstanding Negro issue except the usual complaint of nothing having been done "for the Race." Even unemployment and hard times rarely impress colored voters as being a worthwhile political issue.

They look on their politics not as Americans, but as black folk. The national issues really won't make much difference in the vote. Local organization, the popularity of individual candidates, and local conditions usually decide the day in off-year elections.

Neither of the parties has spent much money and neither has had any national headquarters organization among Negroes. Democratic activity though has been out of all proportion to the size of their treasury. The democrats report having collected a total nationally of only $42,000. They have had Negro workers out plugging on the wet issue, however, for three months. Two of these in the West were women. The rumor is that Raskob is financing these efforts privately.

Republican headquarters at Chicago had a colored messenger, while at Washington there were a dozen colored employees in the same capacity. That seems to be the extent to which the brethren were used except for a few speaking engagements. John R. Hawkins, who, during the campaign two years ago was chairman of the colored voters' division, sought to revive that organization and presented a set-up to Robert Lucas the young Kentuckian whom Postmaster General Walter Brown selected as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Lucas is a nice, agreeable chap, evidently placed in his post to keep the public away from the real chairman, Senator Simeon Fess, of Parker fame. Mr. Lucas is an order taker, rather than an executive, however, and could only accept Mr. Hawkins' report and suggestion with a smile, promising to do what he could. Mr Hawkins is still waiting.

Robert R. Church and Col Roscoe Simmons are said to have put a similar proposition up to Congressman Will R Wood, who, as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, had charge of the Western headquarters at Chicago. The plan which had been worked out by Mr Simmons is said to have called for Mr. Church to serve as director of activities. Congressman Wood plead lack of funds. Roscoe could have some speaking engagements but even these were not paying well this year. No other national figures seem to have offered to assume activity.

So, nationally the Negro has figured little. Locally, in the doubtful States, the situation is different. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are three localities where the votes of Negroes will play an important part.

In Indiana and Ohio the State Republican organizations have developed colored divisions, the one being framed as a last minute necessity, in Ohio only two weeks before the campaign closes. In Indiana no major offices such as Senator or governor are at stake, but the Republican organization is striving to retain power. The Democrats have made some gains, winning the support of such a leader as F. B. Ransom, but by and large it looks as though the Negroes of the State will stay in the fold of the G. O. P. An unsuccessful attempt was made to link the Republicans with the Marion lynching. The recent activity of the Republican attorney general in starting an investigation is expected to offset any efforts in that direction. Dr. Sumner Furniss heads the colored Republicans with Attorney Robert L. Bailey as chief spell-binder. Among the developments has been the proof that Judge Billy Hueston owes his appointment in the post-office department not to Senator Jim Watson but to Congressman Will R. Wood, in whose district Gary is. Senator Watson has been taking the credit and bowing gracefully.

In Ohio the N. A. A. C. P. has been leading the effort to defeat the Parker-voting Republican Senator McCulloch The Negro Republican leaders of the State kept very quiet when the National Association first began its onslaught. Many of them, were, perhaps, secretly and personally in sympathy with the plan to depose McCullough, but they could not afford to show it. As the campaign drew to a close, however, the regular organization cracked its whip and Bundy, Payne and Davis, of Cleveland; Godman and Bryant, of Columbus; Hall and Beatty of Cincinnati, are found going down the line for the regular ticket. Union labor has McCullough marked also as a "yellow dog contract" advocate and he will be lucky if he scrapes through.

In Illinois Mrs. McCormick would ordinarily get the colored vote, because little campaigning has been done among Negroes by her rivals and colored people generally like her; if the position of Mayor Thompson, City Hall, was certain. Word is going down the line that Thompson will give Mrs. McCormick the double cross, trading the senatorship to the Democrats for local offices to help his impending candidacy to succeed himself as Mayor. If that is true she will lose the second and third ward support because Mayor Thompson controls the colored leaders there absolutely. "Ham" Lewis in that case would get a good colored vote despite the fact that in a recent campaign he made a speech in which he said "America is a white man's country."

Oscar DePriest is up for reelection. His friends are watching narrowly the report that the Democrats, aided by downtown business firms, who are not proud of their Negro representative, have raised a big fund to defeat him. In the first ward, which is part of DePriest's district, where the Democrats control, their candidate for the State Senate was withdrawn giving the white Republicans no especial reason to fight to get out a large vote. That probably insures a total white vote for the Democrat. DePriest is campaigning hard, however. Unlike two years ago when he made the race, he now has the solid backing of the Negro voters. His popularity has increased many fold since he took office.

In New York the judgeships and the governor's race absorb attention. Two Tammany Negroes are running against two Regular Republican Negroes for two municipal judgeships which pay $12,000 per year each. Two colored men will get the jobs, no matter which party wins. In Pennsylvania the governorship fight holds the center of the stage. Gene Rhodes is leading the Pinchot fight in Philadelphia though the regular organization would like to ditch the former bull Mooser. In Oklahoma, Republican Negroes are fighting to keep hill-billy "Alfalfa Bill" Murray from becoming governor. A group of Negro Democrats are supporting him, although in the past he has stood for segregation, disfranchisement, and every other evil. In North Carolina they are wondering whether the senatorial investigation committee will find any democratic money spent with Negroes to secure the unusually heavy Negro vote cast in the recent Simmons defeat.

And so the off-year campaign moves on toward the polls, concerning itself chiefly with local issues and with the Negroes' interest and activity almost entirely local.

Political - 1930

General

Party Affiliation.

Off-Year Senatorial and Congressional Campaigns Now Drawing to a Close

Amsterdam News
10-22-30

Local Issues and Candidacies Expected to Determine the Way the Negro Vote Will Go—Little Money Spent

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (ANP).—The off-year congressional and senatorial campaign has but a week to go. Whether the Republicans will lose their maority of 103 in the House of Representatives or gain enough Senate seats to offset the Democratic-Progressive combination in the upper legislative body, no one will know until the first Tuesday in November has passed.

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There has been no outstanding Negro issue except the usual complaint of nothing having been done for the race." Even unemployment and hard times rarely impress Negro voters as being a worthwhile political issue. They look on their politics not as Americans, but as black ones. The national issues really won't make much difference in the vote. Local organization, the popularity of individual candidates, and local conditions usually decide the day in an off-year election.

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AND THE STRAWS POINT—

It is said that the straws point the way the wind blows. Politically, in the state of Missouri at this time the straws point toward the campaign of 1932 which is what some call "just around the corner." That Missouri will be a real political battle ground is already indicated by the results of the recent election. The Democrats made substantial gains in many communities. In fact, the state went Democratic.

Of course, St. Louis went Republican; and the usual Republican majorities were recorded in this city. But contrary to the saying, "As goes St. Louis so goes the state," the state, politically, went the other way. Discussing the situation recently, an old political observer said: "The outlook for Democratic victory at the polls in this state in 1932 is very good."

And while it is true that we are not alarmed over the possibility of the Democrats winning, yet we are bound to admit that the chances are good. However, we are mindful of a statement of that veteran politician, John Schmoll, now Circuit Clerk but formerly Chairman of the Republican City Central Committee, who, while in the latter office, use to say: "The Democrats can always be depended upon to do the fool thing at the right time." Of course, it was a good many years ago when the above statement was made. Just how much truth of the statement made then holds good today, we cannot tell. But we do know that the Democrats have an opportunity to prove their political generalship.

We are interested not in Democratic success nor in Republican success, but we are interested in the part which the Negroes of the state will play. We have pointed out some facts as we see them which indicate the drift of things, politically, that the Negro voter may see and that he may easily set his sails to the wind. Of course, this statement does not mean that we are advising the Negroes of the state to make a mad rush for the Democratic band wagon, but that we may think and then act, and then act wisely.

In thinking over the situation, we should REMEMBER that there are about eleven thousand jobs under the state administration, exclusive of the highway work. And whereas it may be truthfully said that the Negro vote put and has kept the G. O. P. in power in the state during the past ten years, little, yes very little, consideration has been given us in the way of jobs.

If anyone doubts, or would deny, or contradict the above statement, we cheerfully invite them to go to Jefferson City and go through the several departments where hundreds and hundreds of clerks are employed and let them see how many, if any, Negroes are employed therein. As little consideration as is given us in the way of the victor's spoil, we confess that we do not see how our cause is going to be helped by continuing the course which we have heretofore pursued. If loyalty, begging, and persuading won't get us anywhere, then the only course open for us to pursue is to fight for our just recognition in the state. We think that time and things have proven, without a shadow of a doubt, that blindly voting mere party labels does not help us much, and that it rather stamps us as just so many cattle to be used by party bosses as they see fit.

Let us watch the trend of things and begin now to think and think for ourselves.

A Voice Without a Voice

By KELLY MILLER

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S Negro policy, or lack of policy, must be read between the lines and between the acts. He has at no time given formal expression, nor has he designed to discuss the matter with any Negro organization or spokesman.

The "lily white" policy which he adopts would indeed permit the Negro to vote for the Republican party's candidates, but would deny him any voice or say in shaping the policies of the party. He has adopted this policy in order to build up a competing party in the Southern states. In this policy and purpose he is persistent. Three members of his Cabinet come from the South.

He appointed Mr. Houston of Tennessee as chairman of the National Republican Committee, thus placing the management of the party's affairs in his hands. That this arrangement went awry was no fault of Mr. Hoover's. In furtherance of this aim, Judge Parker of North Carolina was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Again his plan miscarried, but his purpose persists.

The recent assignment of Mr. Doak to a cabinet portfolio speaks so plainly and loudly that he who runs may hear.

The President is no whit abashed at the Republican defeat in the Southern states in the recent congressional election. For were not Republicans defeated everywhere? The causes of this defeat must be sought in sources far removed from his "lily white" program.

Mr. Hoover, as a politician, plays a hidden hand. He is an engineer and not a sentimentalist. He believes that Republican success must rest upon its constructive economic policy embodied in the protective tariff. He can offer only palliatives to the agricultural states.

Blocked at the Mississippi River, the Grand Old Party must seek expansion Southward. Tennessee is a more reliable Republican state than Nebraska. There is more hope for Kentucky than for North Dakota. North Carolina, even, is as likely to eat oats out of the hands of the G. O. P. as Wisconsin or Minnesota. Senator Bruce of Maryland is more apt to uphold Mr. Hoover's hand than Senator Borah of Idaho. Then, too, he must use political strategy to prevent these upper Southern states from combining with the West to the undoing of the traditional Republican doctrine.



— Kelly Miller —

With this object in view, the Negro has been side-tracked, both North and South. Mr. Hoover will probably be renominated to succeed himself. His triumph at the polls will depend upon how he finally lines up on the wet and dry question and the speedy or tardy return of prosperity.

The serious question for the Negro to ponder over is whether any other prominent Republican or Democrat, for that matter, takes a different view of his place in his political scheme. There will be very few Negro delegates at the next National Republican convention, and probably none at the Democratic convention. The two parties are approaching parity on this issue.

There will be Negro voters, but no Negro vote. Individual Negroes, here and there, will be recognized and rewarded, as in case of Huestón, Henderson, Mitchell and Coage, but merely as individual attachments to the tail of their respective senatorial kites. There will be no recognition of the race as such; no consultation with race leaders as to the formulation of policies; no promise of any prominent positions such as the race was accustomed to in the long ago; no race leader, no spokesman, and no referee; no mention of the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Of course, there is to be no disturbance of the Southern revised Constitution. The Negro wants a vote and a voice, but the "lily white" party or parties will grant him a vote only in the North.

Now, if my diagnosis is correct, how does the Negro like the prospect? And what is he going to do about it? Several courses of action are open. He may bolt to the opposing party to punish his erstwhile friends for their apostasy. Many, very many, will doubtless do this. He may stay within the party and urge the nomination of a candidate whom he regards as more generously disposed than Mr. Hoover. Few will have the courage to do this. Or he may fall into complacent compliance with Mr. Hoover's "lily white" policy, if not thus branded. This seems to me to be about the way things are trending.

The Negro political leaders, if there be any, lack the energy, enterprise and initiative to promote original political action. They serve as undetachable coefficients to one or the other existing parties. The only one who shows any signs of independence and reliance on race sufficiency is Congressman Oscar DePriest, but his is merely a voice crying in the wilderness. For the most part the leaders will stand idly by, until the next campaign gets under way and the "lily white" policies have been formulated, and beg for such pittance of considerations as the rival parties may graciously accord them.

Political – 1930

Party Affiliation.

Independent Progressive Political Organization.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

OCT 8 1930

SIMPSON GETS SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT NEGROES

Action of State Group of 20,000 Told Candidate

A committee of Negroes headed by Assemblyman J. Leroy Baxter, and consisting of Leroy Jordan and Rev Thomas Tucker, of Newark, waited on former State Senator Alexander Simpson at the Democratic headquarters, Labor Bank Building, Jersey City, yesterday, to inform him that the Independent Progressive Political Organization of New Jersey and a group of Negroes hailing from every part of the state, whose present membership is 20,000, at their convention in Trenton Saturday last had unanimously endorsed him for United States Senator in the following language:

"Senator Alexander Simpson has shown his friendliness toward the Negro voters of the State of New Jersey, especially in regard to bills that have been against their interests; he has always been a defender, especially in the Toms River situation, and we, as Negro voters of the State of New Jersey feel that of the two candidates running for office of United States Senator, Mr. Simpson is the proper candidate to endorse, and therefore we of the Independent Progressive Political Organization endorse him as our candidate for United States Senator."

Political – 1930
Party Affiliation

League for Independent Political Action

Third Political Party In South Asked In Report

NEW YORK, March 2.—(AP)—Third party political action in the South was recommended today in the report of Howard Y. Williams, executive secretary of the League for Independent Political Action.

Mr. Williams, who wrote his report after a month's study in 12 Southern states, said:

"The South is ripe for political action independent of the old parties, the fences that have kept voters in the Democratic pastures have been knocked down, and the League for Independent Political Action must cooperate with local groups in electing third party congressmen at least from Greensboro, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga."

The report, which will be presented Friday to a committee headed by Dr. John Dewey added:

"The South is today full of corrupt politicians who have sold out so many times to public utility companies, sugar corporations and oil companies that if a hot political campaign was waged and the searchlight of publicity turned on these actions the politicians would be compelled to run for cover.

"With a real campaign * * * the League could help local organizations to roll up a vote that would be bound to elect some third party congressmen from the South."

N. Y. JOURNAL

Front Section

OCT 20 1930

LEAGUE BACKS CROSSWAITH

The League for Independent Political Action today issued its endorsement of Frank Crosswaith, Negro candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket in the 21st District of Manhattan.

A statement issued by Howard Y. Williams, executive secretary of the league, declares that the league, although not a Socialist organization, is "trying to elect a group of third party Congressmen in order to give national stimulus to a new political alignment."

Political – 1930

Liberal Party

Party Affiliation

NEW YORK HERALD

OCT 8 1930

La Guardia Gets Indorsement of Liberal Party

'Home Owners' in Queens Designate John F. Finn as Choice for State Senate

The Liberal party, which nominated the late Robert M. La Follette for President in 1924, indorsed Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, it became known yesterday when a petition containing 2,158 signatures was filed with the Board of Elections. The emblem of the party, a Liberty Bell, will appear on the voting machine alongside Representative La Guardia's name. Mr. La Guardia is the Republican nominee in the 20th Congressional District. Six years ago he was denied the nomination by his party when he announced that he would support La Follette. He defeated all comers that year, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election.

Another petition revealed that the Home Owners' Party of Queens County had designated John F. Finn, of 196-16 Forty-second Avenue, Flushing, as its candidate for State Senator from the 2d Senatorial District. The emblem of the party is a one-story frame house. Mr. Finn had previously been nominated by the Independent Party, whose emblem is a black diamond. The party's activities are confined to Queens.

Independent Party Ticket

John Smithwick has been designated for Senator from the 3d Senatorial District by the Independent Party, which has also designated the following for the Assembly: Lawrence F. Clarke, 1st District; Thomas Frank, 2d District; William F. Mulroney, 4th District; Alexander Merk, 5th District; Edwin T. Sisk, 6th District. Michael Fornarai was nominated by the independents for Clerk of Queens County.

No designation was filed up to a late hour for a candidate for Assembly for the 3d Assembly District. Other designess of the Independent Party are: John Holley Clarke jr., for Surrogate; John J. Shevlin, for County Clerk; Harry A. Meyer, for Congressman from the 2d District, and Thomas C. Kadien, for Justice of the Municipal Court.

A petition filed by the Louis A. Lavelle Independent Nominators placed Louis H. Lavelle, Harlem Nego lawyer, in nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the 10th District of Manhattan. The emblem for this party is a hand holding a key.

Communists File

Three minutes before the time for filing expired at midnight the Communist party filed its candidates with its emblem, a sickle and a hammer crossed. The ticket is as follows:

FOR CONGRESS

Manhattan: 12th District, Vern Smith; 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg; 19th District, Max Bedacht; 20th District, Robert Minor; 21st District, James W. Ford.

Bronx: 23rd District, Israel Amter.

Brooklyn: 3rd District, Fred Biedemkapp; 4th District, Clarence Hathaway; 7th District, Jack Johnstone; 10th District, M. J. Olgin; 6th District, Earl Browder.

FOR STATE SENATE

Manhattan: 14th District, Rose Wortis; 18th District, G. De Fazio.

Bronx: 22nd District, Sam Nesin.

Brooklyn: 23rd District, George Primoff.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

Manhattan: 3rd District, David Gorman; 4th District, Harriet Silverman; 5th District, Harold Harvey; 6th District, Harry Sazer; 8th District, Carl Brodsky; 17th District, Alberto Sanchez; 18th District, Juan Aviles; 21st District, Leonard Patterson.

Bronx: 3rd District, Samuel Herman; 4th District, Samuel Darcy; 5th District, Joseph Sulter; 6th District, Joseph Bruchowitz.

Brooklyn, 7th District, Gil Green; 13th District, Abraham H. Harfield; 14th District, William Wiener; 18th District, Bearice Siskind; 23rd District, Otto Hall.

Minor and Amter, two of the candidates, are prisoners on Welfare Island where they are serving terms for their part in the Union Square riots of last spring.

Political-1930
Party Affiliation.

Political Welfare League.

CANTON, O.
REPOSITORY

OCT [illegible] 1930

NEGROES IN COUNTY JOIN POLITICAL CLUB

Canton, Massillon, Aultman, Alliance, Waynesburg Represented.

The Stark County Political Welfare league, an organization interested in the economic and political welfare of Negro residents, came into existence recently at a meeting of representatives from Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Waynesburg and Aultman.

These officers were elected: J. H. Lowry of Massillon, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Correll of Massillon, first vice president; Rev. A. W. Rose of Canton, second vice president; Rev. A. Sharp of Alliance, third vice president; S. Daniels of Waynesburg, fourth vice president; E. L. Snyder of Canton, secretary; Mrs. K. W. Summerville of Canton, assistant secretary; G. A. Blueford of Canton, treasurer, and C. E. Hunter of Canton, legal adviser.

A series of meetings will be held this week in Canton, Alliance, Massillon and Waynesburg to further organization.

Political - 1930
Party Affiliation.

Republican

BROOKLYN TIMES

AUG 29 1930

President Cites Record in G. O. P. Campaign Book

34 of 35 Platform Pledges Have Been Fulfilled, Says Long-Promised Manual.

TEXTBOOK FOR THE PARTY

Single Exception to Unbroken Achievements Is Plank Headed "The Negro."

BY PAUL R. MALLON
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 29.—The long-promised Hoover manual citing the accomplishments of the administration during its first 18 months was made public by the Republican National Committee today in the midst of the inter-party publicity war here.

Intended as a textbook for the Congressional campaign, the manual seeks to show that the President has acted to fulfill 34 of the 35 platform promises of the convention which nominated him at aKnsas City in 1928.

The single exception is plank 34 headed "The Nego," in which the party renewed its recommendation that Congress enact at the earliest possible time a Federal anti-lynching law.

In parallel columns, the book carries the platform planks adopted at Kansas City and the things Mr. Hoover and the Republican Congress have done to ful fill their pledges. Opposite "The Negro" plank is a blank space.

A foreword written by James L. West, publicity director of the National Committee, pays tribute to the good faith manifested by Mr. Hoover in connection with his campaign pledges.

"Few administrations in recent times," the Foreword states, "have compiled such a record of promises kept as has the Hoover administration, and this under handicaps which would have discouraged men of less sturdy courage and strong determination than Mr. Hoover has demonstrated."

Coming as it does in the midst of the publicity battle between the party headquarters here, the 48-page manual is expected to furnish a new field around which the whole debate as to relative merits of Republicans and Democrats may now centre.

It is by far the longest of the many statements which have been issued during the brief but lively mimeograph conflict between the two parties' publicity representatives.

The book sets forth the following accomplishments:

Maintenance of economy at the Coolidge figure.

Accumulation of a first-year surplus of $184,000,000.

Reduction of $1,160,000,000 in the public debt.

Reduction of income taxes by $160,000,000.

Enactment of the tariff and farm relief legislation.

Ratification of the French debt settlement.

Negotiation of the London naval treaty.

New policies toward Haiti and Nicaragua.

An enlarged program for inland waterway.

Better law enforcement through transfer of the prohibition bureaus to the Justice Department.

Plank 23 refers to "honesty in government" and states:

"At no time in history has the personnel of the administration been of so high an average order as it is today."

The manual is intended for use by Republican campaign orators this fall. Government publicity bureaus have been working for weeks gathering the material for it.

While their opponents were sending out copies of the manual, the Democratic publicity forces were carrying on the statement battle by charging the Republican press bureau with falsehoods which Senator Vandenberg, Republican, Michigan, was said to have sponsored.

The Democratic blast, signed by Chairman Jouett Shouse of the executive committee, contradicted Vandenberg's statement that the Federal Tariff Commission already has started its furniture rate inquiry the Michigan Senator in reply to an earlier statement by Shouse that no action had been taken in investigating tariff rates, had replied that furniture men already have testified in the Commission's inquiry.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 24 1930

REPUBLICAN REVOLT FAILS IN THE SOUTH

Factions Recognize Power of Patronage by Returning to Administration Fold.

TOBACCO GROWERS SUFFER

Loss on Georgia Crop Seen From Failure to Meet Market Demands in Grading.

By JULIAN HARRIS.
Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—The chameleon-like Southern Republican organizations, which met in Savannah two weeks ago and hatched out a revolt against the administration, foregathered in Atlanta a day or two ago and repudiated their repudiation of the methods of Postmaster General Brown.

Conspicuously absent was M. O. Dunning, Collector of Internal Revenue at Savannah, who called together delegates from nine Southern States and led them in their opposition to the Administration and in an endorsement of Colonel Horace Mann, who had led the way to the temporary-if-at-all Hooverizing of North Carolina, Texas and certain other Southern States.

But the absence of Mr. Dunning from the Atlanta repudiating meeting is not difficult to explain or understand. He was once a Democrat and held a State office in Georgia. When the Democrats rapped the Ku Klux Klan, of which Dunning was a leader and probably is still a member, he deserted the Democratic party and took the field for the national Republican ticket.

The Savannah meeting took place on Dunning's government yacht, and the Atlanta meeting took place in the office of Ben Davis, Negro former national Republican committeeman. Hence, Mr. Dunning remained away from the Atlanta gathering and the delegates, heartlessly overlooking Colonel Mann's pronouncement following the Savannah meeting, returned to the political bosom of the patronage distributer, Postmaster General Brown, two days after the repudiation of the repudiation of the administration.

Manifesto Was Ignored.

Mr. Dunning, ignoring Colonel Mann's manifesto, issued a statement in which he asserted that the Southern Republican organization had no intention of fighting the present administration. Not content with having abandoned Colonel Mann, Mr. Dunning struck at Senator Heflin of Alabama, barred from the Democratic ballot in that State, with the words:

"The Southern Republican organization will take no part in the campaign of Senator Heflin."

Senator Heflin's main hope is that Colonel Mann may decide to help him wrest Alabama from the regular Democrats.

Not unlike the rising and falling hopes of Colonel Mann, have been the emotions of Georgia Tobacco growers, whose feelings have run the gamut of hope in all its roseate phases, only to find themselves the victims of that merciless economic pair, supply and demand. Despite the fact that the tobacco growers were warned that buyers wanted the leaf graded and tied, and that they would pay higher prices for it, there was no grading and tying.

When prices were far below this season's expectations and last year's averages, the cry went up that there was collusion among the big buyers.

Unfortunately for the disappointed tobacco growers this is a political year. So when the growers uttered their plaint, United States Senators and Representatives bombarded the Federal Trade Commission with demands that an investigator be sent to Georgia. Federal Agent Loeb was ordered to the scene. Before he could arrive there was a clamorous demand on the part of political leaders that the Federal Farm Board should take action at once.

Prices Were Not Affected.

J. B. Bomberger, assistant chief of the division of cooperative marketing of the Federal Farm Board, headed south for a conference in Savannah. Hope grew with the tobacco growers but prices did not budge upward. New optimism reigned when Eugene Talmadge, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, asserted that the State Farm Bureau was the equivalent of a tobacco cooperative. Mr. Bomberger came, conferred and announced that nothing could be done and suggested that a tobacco cooperative be organized in Georgia next year.

The Federal Farm Board ruled, as was expected, that the State Farm Bureau was in no sense a cooperative, and this week Federal Inspector Loeb reported that he could find no evidence of collusion on the part of tobacco buyers. The majority of the growers made little more than production costs, but the politicians, laying to their souls the flattering unction that they did all possible to save their tobacco constituents, continue their vocal exercises.

A great deal of the tobacco was not up to the mark, and the same holds true of candidates in Georgia, that is, if the word of each is accepted concerning the worthlessness, incapacity and untrustworthiness of the other. Among the Gubernatorial candidates are George H. Carswell, formerly State Senator. Mr. Carswell and Mr. Holder seem to have the edge on the others. The Secretary of State John Holder, formerly head of the Highway Board; John M. Slaton opposing Senator J. A. Perry of the Public Service Commision, Richard B. Russell Jr., formerly Speaker of the House and a William J. Harris, remains an uninspiring affair. Both men are capable of much better things.

Son of Chief Justice Russell, and Ed Rivers,

BUCKEYE G.O.P.'S AGAINST LYNCHING

Courier 9-30-30

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18—Ohio Republicans assembled here at a state convention in this city Sept. 11 and 12 took a vigorous stand against lynching on the platform adopted. The following is a section of the platform dealing with lynching:

"The Republican party favors the enactment and enforcement of adequate laws—state and federal—to prohibit lynching, and promises its party influence in securing such national legislation as to suppress this national disgrace.

"We further pledge to the Negro the civil, political and religious liberties guaranteed by our state constitution and by the constitution of the United tSates."

Race delegates to the convention consisted of State Representative Perry B. Jackson of Cleveland, Attorney William B. Bush of Cincinnati, candidate for state representative from Hamilton county. Among other prominent members of our race in attendance at the convention were Mrs. Lethia C. Flemming, president of the Ohio State Federation of Womens' Clubs; Rev. L. J. Van Pelt, also of Cleveland; Mayor Arthur R Johnson of Miles Heights, O.; Ray Hughes of Columbus, assistant county prosecutor, Franklin county.

WHERE BACKBONE IS NEEDED. If there is one quality needed among the present leaders and generals of the Republican party, it is the quality or property of backbone. This means the ability to take a decided stand on one side of a question, either for it or against it and to fight it out on that line, if it takes all summer. The Republican party is now engaged in an effort to name a candidate for Governor in New York State, who will be able to regain the Governorship from the Democrat who now holds it. And as yet, the party leaders cannot make up their minds as to what attitude they will take on the subject of prohibition or any of the other issues upon which the people of the state are divided.

The Republican part of the nation is almost equally at sea in its attitudes toward the issues that are dividing the people, the result being that all controversial questions are either referred to a special commission to either investigate and report, or to smother them altogether. The national legislators and the administration could not get together on farm relief or the tariff in the last session of Congress, and left both matters in most chaotic condition, which threatens internal and external troubles. The subject of unemployment, which should have rated as of first importance, was shuffled aside as of little moment and assuaged with empty assurances of a return of prosperity, which may be deferred for some time.

When it comes to a question of human rights instead of dealing with property rights, the Republicans are still found lacking the backbone to deal squarely and courageously with questions like lynching and the suppression of the suffrage in the South. Although the Senate will deny seats to Senators duly elected by the people of Illinois and Pennsylvania, they allow the Senators having certificates of elections from Southern States to be seated, when it is well known that their elections are a farce and the choice of a white primary decides the election, while the black voters are disfranchised.

9-20-30

pointed a committee to investigate the doings of the Communist party in New York and elsewhere, failed again to pass the bill to make lynching a Federal offense, which was allowed to die in the Senate. The administration sought to eliminate all black Republicans from the councils of the party in the South, while at the same time counting upon their support in the North and West. No appointments of colored Republicans to high Federal office have been made in the South, while the few made North and to places not requiring confirmation by the Senate.

Heads of Federal departments still maintain the discriminations and segregations introduced under the Wilson regime, lacking the will or the courage to remove them. It is so rare to find a Federal official free from this sort of thing, that it is refreshing to come across one like Philip Elting, the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, who stands four-square and free from racial or religious bias in dealing with appointments and promotions in the service.

What the Republican party needs is more backbone.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

News

OCT 19 1930

COLORED WOMEN'S G. O. P. CLUB CHIEF COMING HERE

Mrs. Irene Gaines, Chicago, president of the Colored Women's State Republican Women's club of Illinois will be a guest of the colored women of St. Paul this week.

At 3 p. m. today she will speak at a state conference of the Colored Women's league of Voters at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house on Aurora ave., and on Monday afternoon will conduct a round table at 2 p. m. at the Community Smith, Minneapolis attorney, will Smith, Minneapolis attorney will speak.

Monday night Mrs. Gains will conduct a public meeting at the Community house, the meeting to be addressed by a number of state and county candidates seeking office. This will be a public meeting open to all those interested.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVE. UNION

OCT 20 1930

Negro Group Backs Brooks

Resolutions Express Satisfaction with Stand on Important Issues.

Support of the candidacy of Joshua L. Brooks, aspirant for Congress on the Republican ticket, by representative Negro voters of the 2d district was indicated by a resolution signed by nine members of the race in behalf of more than 90 others issued from the Brooks campaign headquarters this morning. Members of the Brooks campaign committee are pleased at the response, they say they are getting from Negro voters, since there has been a feeling within the party that defection of large numbers of Negro voters to the Democratic party in the special congressional election several months ago contributed in some measure to the defeat of Frederick D. Griggs, the Republican candidate at that time.

Following is the resolution:

"We, a representative group of 9[illegible] colored voters of this district, after hearing the address of Joshua L. Brooks, Republican candidate for the 2d congressional district, and whereas he position he takes on the important issues universally discussed and which seem to puzzle the whole country are plausible, sound and unequivocating;

"And whereas his policies seem to be progressive, fair and businesslike, be it

"Resolved, that we the colored voters of this 2d congressional district of Massachusetts do indorse the candidacy of Joshua L. Brooks and pledge ourselves to work and vote for him to secure his election to the Congress of the United States on Nov. 4, 1930.

"Robert Frazier, Howard W. Brown, William H. Martin, Charles A. Whaling, Herbert J. Adams, Charles H. Jones, Francis P. MacAlpine, William Jackson, Oscar H. Paige."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

OCT 18 1930

DE PRIEST PAYS OGDEN TRIBUTE ON MOB STAND

G. O. P. Absolved of Blame for Marion Killings by Negro Congressman.

Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican congressman from Chicago, absolved the Republican party of blame in lynching of two Negroes at Marion Aug. 7, at a reception in his honor at Phyllis Wheatly branch of the Y. W. C. A. Friday.

As James M. Ogden, attorney general, walked into the hall, De Priest exclaimed:

"I want to pay my respects personally to the man who has had the guts to do his duty—and he is a Republican, too."

Other speakers included Clyde E. Robinson, Republican county chairman; Schuyler A. Haas, district chairman; Archibald M. Hall, nominee for representative in congress; Judson L. Stark, prosecutor, candidate for re-election; Robert L. Bro-

Two hundred Negro Republicans heard De Priest.

"Because a weak-kneed sheriff Priest exclaimed, and a Democratic mayor with a police force of twenty-five failed to do their duty, that is no reason to blame the Republican party for the recent happenings at Marion," De Priest declared.

Sheriff Jake Campbell, against whom part of his tirade was directed, is Grant county Republican chairman.

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Pittsburgh Courier 9-20-30

New York

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Dispatch

OCT 19 1930

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

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Political-Types
Party Affiliation.
Colored
Republicans

EVANSVILLE
INDIANA

OCT 21 1936

COLORED WOMEN'S DEMO CLUB HEARS ADDRESSES

The Colored Women's Democratic club met last night at the home of Henry Jackson, West Virginia street at Twelfth avenue. Addresses were made by Adrain Bell on "Democracy's Bid for Opportunity to Serve"; and Herbert Goins on "Issues of the Campaign." County democratic candidates who spoke included Benjamin Buente, nominee for judge of the Superior court; Winfield K. Denton, nominee for prosecuting attorney, and William Habbe, nominee for sheriff. Mrs. Hattie Thompkins, president of the club, presided.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

OCT 20 1936

NEGROES TURN TO DEMOCRATS

Kilpatrick Addresses Two Meetings Here

HITS AT HOOVER

Raps Republican Prosperity and Appointment of Judge Parker

Following an address by William B. Kilpatrick, Warren, Democratic nominee for Congress from the 19th district, members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association were urged by John Sellers, chairman, to abandon the Republican ticket and vote the Democratic ticket at the coming election.

Kilpatrick continued his invasion of Representative John G. Cooper's home county yesterday, addressing the Italian-American Political Association at 2:30 p. m. at the Duca Degli Abruzzi hall¼ and the Negro Improvement Association, 369 E. Federal St., at four p. m.

"For some reason, perhaps known best to himself, President Hoover saw fit to recommend Judge Parker, an exponent of the 'Yellow Dog' contract, for a seat on the Supreme Coourt bench," Kilpatrick said at the Negro meeting.

"Labor rose up and said, 'that appointment shall not stand.'

Cites Labor Figures

"The Republican party at elections has always said, 'vote our ticket and every man will have a job.' You can judge for yourself whether they have fulfilled that promise," Kilpatrick said, and quoted the American Federation of Labor's figures on unemployment.

"This is truly a land flowing with milk and honey. But not withstanding its great resources and the genius of discovery, something has gone wrong. No nation is a free nation that can not give work to those who wish it."

At the Italian meeting, Mr. Kilpatrick stressed the idea of the American spirit, which he said had become a little dissipated by selfishness. He told of the newcomers to our shores and said "their hearts are where their homes are. America shall have the genius of all the nations of the globe."

Romeo Rossi urged the Italians to stick together and vote for the candidates the association endorses next Sunday at the hall.

Urge Democratic Vote

At the Negro meeting speakers urged unity and a swing to the Democratic party.

"The Republicans have led us for 65 years and abandoned us in the street," the chairman said. "We are about to say we will try the Democrats and see if they can get us out."

Eugene Callan spoke at the Negro meeting urging the election of Bulkley for the Senate and White for governor. John J. Farrell, chairman of the Demochratic County organization, spoke for the state Democratic ticket at the meeting of Italians.

Two candidates for appellate court spoke at the Italian meeting. They were Joseph R. Cook of Ashtabula County and Carl Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong cited the small representation Mahoning County has had on the appellate bench.

Practically the whole Decocratic County slate spoke at the Negro meeting.

Among those who spoke at the meeting of the Italian-American Political Association were: William Yonkee, for common pleas judge; Wylie Coffman, for state representative; Peter Corll, for sheriff; Mrs. Winifred M. Kelley, for representative Henry Beckenbach, for prosecutor, Erskine Maiden, Joseph Freidman and Clyde Osborne, for common pleas judge; Ray Thomas, for prosecutor; Adam Stone, for sheriff; J. W. Powers, for common pleas judge; Eugene Roberts for judge of the court of domestic relations; P. H. C. Church and C. A. Harpman, candidates for the common pleas judgeships, and J. I. Manchester, candidate for county recorder.

Ralph Vitullo presided.

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OCT 1 3 19

Newport Democrats Show Recognition Of Negro Voters

Recognition given to the colored people of Newport by the Democratic party here is fully appreciated by the upward of 700 voters who for years have been giving their support, in season and out of season to the Republican party, but had their eyes opened when Senators Metcalf and Hebert against their protest supported Judge John L. Parker, arch-enemy of the Negro race, for a United States Supreme Court associate justiceship.

The Democrats this year have nominated two prominent young colored men for members of the Council Representative and, in convention Thursday evening, nominated Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland for member of the school committee.

The colored people here have members of the police force, and two school teachers, the last policeman having been added by Mayor Sullivan, a consistent friend of the Negro, some time ago.

Dr. Wheatland, one of the best known physicians in New England, came here 35 years ago, after graduating from the Howard University Medical School. He married Miss Irene DeMortie, a granddaughter of the late George T. Downing. She died several years ago, leaving two children. He is a former president of the American Medical Association, member of the R. I. Medical Society, the National Medical Association, of the Newport Association for Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the Newport Charity Organization. He holds a number of honorary degrees, from Howard University, where his daughter, Miss Helen Wheatland, is a teacher, and from Wilberforce University, and is the author of many articles published in the medical press. He specializes in electro-therapeutics.

OMAHA
NEBRASKA

OCT 2 0 1936

COUNTY G. O. P. OPENS NEGRO HEADQUARTERS

The Douglas County Republican committee of Negro people opened headquarters Monday at 2024 North Twenty-fourth street. Mrs. James G. Jewell, member of the executive committee, will be in charge of the headquarters. The telephone number is Webster

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
POST

OCT 1 4 1936

BRIDGEPORTER HEADS NEGRO G. O. P. LEAGUE

At the meeting of the State Negro Women's Republican League meeting which was held at the Club rooms of the Negro Republican Club, 72 Beardsley Street, recently, Mrs. Sarah Brown Ross of Bridgeport was elected chairman and Mrs. Gladys Grant of Stamford v.ce-chairman. Mrs. Elloise Day of New Haven, was re-elected Secretary and Mrs. W. H. Gatlin of Waterbury was re-elected treasurer.

The next meeting is to be held at Stamford, October 26th.

DEMOCRAT

Shelbyville Ind

OCT 17 1936

The sheriff of Grant county, also Republican chairman of that county and a member of Governor Leslie's crime commission has been charged in an affidavit with permitting the lynching of two Negroes. There is something for Senator Arthur Robinson to include in his "birds of a feather" lineup.

BROOKLYN
STANDARD UNION

OCT 2 3 1936

Beldock Answers Celler on Alleged G. O. P. Intolerance

George J. Beldock, Republican candidate for Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, defended his party last night from charges of intolerance in failing to protect the rights of colored citizens.

Mr. Beldock's address, given before the Colored Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District, was intended as a reply to the charges of Congressman Emanuel Celler, Democratic candidate for Congress, who told Negro voters at a political rally that the Republican party was "an enemy of tolerance."

Mr. Beldock declared that the Congressman's remarks were intended to corner the Negro vote of the borough by untrue charges and by claiming credit for the Democratic party in protecting the Negro voters at the polls.

"No party," said Mr. Beldock, "that could sponsor and enact a law that had for its purpose the disenfranchisement of the Negro, and which attempted to give the Democratic party the power to draw the color line could ohestly clai mfor itself a spirit of tolerance."

Mr. Beldock called attention to the law sponsored by the Democratic party in Virginia in 1928 which he said qualified for election at the primares only those voters who were not disqualified by any requirements in the law of the party to which he belonged.

Recently, Mr. Beldock said, this law had been declared unconstitutional by the U. S. District Court of Appeals on the grounds that "it was an obvious attempt to permit by indirect methods an absolute violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution."

ANSONIA, CONN.
SENTINEL

OCT 1 8 1936

MANY EXPECTED AT REPUBLICAN RALLY

Luncheon at Hollywood Tuesday Night—Goss, Boies, MacKay and Others to Speak.

There has been a large advance sale of tickets for the luncheon and rally to be given at Hollywood inn Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Fourth Ward Republican club, the John Ericson Republican club and the Negro Republican club. Edward W. Goss, candidate for congress from this district, who has appeared here on several occasions, will be the principal speaker. Sheriff James H. Geddes, Judge of Probate James T. MacKay, Senator Clayton S. Boies, Peter Hart, mayoralty candidate and a number of others on the city ticket will address the gathering. The committee that is arranging for the affair consists of William F. Hayes, Irving Whiting, George Anderson and Sidney Hopkins. The reception committee includes Judge Carlos H. Storrs, Judge Milton C. Isbell, Attorney A. E. Corsello and Irving Whiting.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 1 6 1930

Colored Republicans Choose District Leaders

The Passaic County Colored Republican league chose district leaders and captains for the elections at its first regular weekly session Tuesday night, at their headquarters, 22 Bridge street.

All district leaders were urged to fight for the straight Republican ticket. K. O. H. Boyd, leader of the colored faction, addressed the gathering and belittled the so-called progressive movement among the colored voters.

The district leaders and captains are: Gaston Hinton, First district, assisted by Fred Rodgers; John Burroughs Sixth district; Elmer Kline, Fourth district; John Kline, Third district, and Roy Pascoe, Fifth district.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

OCT 2 0 1930

COLORED CITIZENS ADVISED TO VOTE AGAINST HASTINGS

G. O. P. Scored as Foe of Negro Race by Speakers.

HIT UNKEPT PLEDGES

Colored citizens of Delaware were advised to cast their ballots against United States Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican Senatorial candidate, in repudiation of his vote for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court bench, at a mass meeting of the Civic Rights League in the Odd Fellows' Temple, Twelfth and Orange Sts., yesterday.

James C. Thomas, Jr., former Assistant U. S. District Attorney of New York City, and Robert J. Nelson, who presided, advised their audience to vote for former United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

After referring to the Declaration of Independence, as written by Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Thomas commented, "The Negro will never amount to anything in the United States until he writes his own declaration of independence. One paragraph can be written in it by defeating such men as Senator Hastings."

(Continued on ...)

He pointed out that it was a Democratic Senator from New York (Senator Wagner) who championed the cause of the colored man in the Senate. He scored the Republican administration for humiliating the mothers and wives of dead colored heroes, by sending them over to France in what he termed "cattle ships."

"The Republicans have been making pledges for the past 65 years, but haven't carried any out yet," Mr. Thomas remarked. "The only pledge they carry out is when they allow us to shoulder the burdens of citizenship of the country on the battlefields."

Refers To Lynchings.

Commenting on lynching, with the failure of the national Republican administration to take action, he said, "If a democracy can't protect the lives of its people, what good is it?"

"The American Negro is thinking and a thinking man is dangerous," he warned.

Pointing to the fact that President Hoover has offered no protection to the Negro from lynching, he commented that the Chief Executive would rather have Texas, Florida and Alabama in the Republican column, than to save the lives of Negroes. "The party in power today is not the same one we knew a few years ago," he said.

Of the 3,385,000 soldiers in the World War, over 500,000 were Negroes, the speaker pointed out. "Not a single Republican office holder sought to appoint a colored boy in the Veterans' Bureau," he said.

Mr. Nelson, replying to statements made about him by Senator Hastings during a colored meeting several days ago, said that "like a number of other misguided colored men, I was loyal to the interests of the Republican Party until 1922." He said that in the interim, the Republican State Committee paid to the coffers of the Advocate, a paper which Mr. Nelson published here, a certain amount of money, but less than the sum given the white Republican papers. Mr. Nelson charged that Senator Hastings was untrue when he claimed to have given the publisher money from his own funds.

Rap Segregation.

He scored Senator Hastings for permitting segregation in the Municipal Court when he was judge. He asked why Senator Hastings does not use his influence to break up segregation in all the courts, to get colored men on the juries, and to obtain for them influential positions in the confines of Delaware.

Senator Hastings, he claimed, in following the dictates of the Republican machine, ignored 19,000 Negroes in Delaware. He said that a Negro's vote for Senator Hastings is a vote against his own conscience and that it would be cast as a traitor to his race.

Mr. Nelson further claimed that the Republicans went over to the Democrats to take their Senatorial candidate. He remarked that a number of Delaware Republican leaders are former Maryland Democrats, pointing specifically to Senator Hastings and United States Senator John G. Townsend, Jr.

Before concluding the meeting, Mr. Nelson made reference to the number of liquor raids made recently on colored people and on foreigners.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

OCT 2 2 1930

Celler at Negro Meetin G. O. P. as Breede Assails of Intolerance

Assailing the Republican party in the county, State and nation, as breeders and proponents of intolerance, Congressman Celler told members of the Independent and Democratic League of Colored Voters last night, that the only hope for the forces of liberty and progress was the New York State Democratic party.

"The Negroes, as their war records proved, were loyal American citizens in the last great conflict, and were impervious to the vicious German propaganda that was showered on them by the enemy," he said. "More than one-half of the draftees were Negroes, and two Negroes were the first members of the American forces to be decorated for bravery.

"The Republican party and administrations have proved they were the enemy of tolerance when they 'Jim Crowed' the Negro Gold Star Mothers in the recent trip to the graves of their sons in France and by their refusal to place a Negro on the commission appointed to take charge of the government of Haiti.

"The forces of tolerance have their life blood in the Democratic party, and if personal, religious and racial liberty is to continue to be a privilege, it is the duty of voters to elect candidates of the Democratic party in the county and State."

The Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers, pastor of the Ralph Avenue A. M. E. Church, where the meeting was held, head of the league, comprising 25,000 persons in Brooklyn, stated in an interview that the league was not a political organization, but independent. The Democratic party has been endorsed because it drew no lines of race or creed.

"The Negro voters of Kings County have realized, in view of the recent attitude taken by the Hoover administration, that the Republican party is not interested in the race or their problems," he said. "Therefore, we are organizing into leagues so that we can demand our rights."

Among the speakers were Judge Conway, John N. Hahman, candidate for County Clerk; Assemblymen John J. Cooney and Albert Cohen, Fire Commissioner John Dorman, who represented John H. McCooey, Democrat[illegible]der; Commissioner of Publi[illegible]ks Carey, Senator J. O'Brien and Harry Wolkoff.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 1 5 1930

Essex Colored G. O. P. Unit Elects; Other Organizations Plan Events

The Essex County Colored Republican Association met last night at Republican headquarters, 45 Academy street to elect officers. George E. Bates, of East Orange was chosen president, J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, vice president; H. H. Faulkner and W. P. Burrell, both Newark, secretaries; Dr. E. S. Ballou, Montclair, treasurer, and J. W. Jamieson, Bloomfield, sergeant-at-arms. The association has planned a mass meeting in the Republican headquarters October 31.

* * *

The Progressive Division of the Welfare Federation will meet tonight at the Sojourner Truth Branch, Y. W. C. A., 25 Orleans street. Speakers from the Community Chest headquarters will go into details of the coming campaign. Group leaders will be assigned. Mrs. Irene Palmer is chairman.

* * *

Graduation exercises of the Poro Club of Newark will be held at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 34 Hudson street, the evening of October 23. Mrs. Annie T. Malone, founder and president of Poro College, will address the graduates. The church, Urban League and the Sojourner Truth branch of the Y. W. C. A. will receive the proceeds of the program.

* * *

A mass-meeting of the voters of the Seventh Ward will be held tomorrow night at Lackawanna Hall, 11 Boston street.

* * *

The Green Cross Nurses Association will hold its annual baby contest at the Ukrainian Hall, 57 Beacon street, October 22. A musical program including the Famous Quartet and the Southernnaires has been arranged. Arthur Wright, Dr. A. A. Phillips, Dr. L. D. Savoy and Dr. J. W. Hawkins compose the prize award committee.

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

SEN. SACKETT OF KENTUCKY

Sen. Frederick M. Sackett of Kentucky, a multi-millionaire and an outstanding republican, has been selected to be ambassador to Germany by Pres. Hoover. Sackett is serving his first term and is not mentioned as a candidate for re-election. He will accept the transfer from Washington to Berlin.

Rep. John N. Robison of the 11th district of Kentucky, who was the manager of the Hoover campaign in the dark and bloody commonwealth last year, is a candidate for the republican nomination. Hoover and Robison are close personal friends. Sackett never takes orders; Robison will take orders if he wins the toga.

Kentucky is a doubtful state. Pres. Hoover and his advisers are going to do their best to make it a regular republican state. In days of old Louisville was a great democratic stronghold. In war time and in the peace time that followed thousands of Negroes drifted to the old home city of Marse Henry Watterson and today Louisville has a very large Negro population.

As for the brother in black he votes the straight republican ticket and has turned the old democratic stronghold into republican Gibraltar. There will be a royal battle in Kentucky in 1930.

In the November election, 1928, the democrats made sweeping gains. They failed to send a democrat to the senate as the successor of Ambassador Sackett, but it goes without saying that the DePriest White House tea party did not injure the cause of the republicans in Louisville, the real capital of the Blue Grass state.

It did injure the republicans in many of the outlying congressional districts, but on election day the brother in black fought nobly for the G. O. P.

STORM CLOUDS GATHER AROUND HOOVER'S HEAD

Loyal G.O.P. Element Peeved at Herb's Indifference.

2 POSTS VACANT

President has Made no Appointments Yet

WASHINGTON, D.C., (CNS.) — Political unrest and dissatisfaction are growing rapidly among Negro politicians and Republican supporters, as President Hoover continues to ignore the claims of this loyal element of the party and promised political plums fail to be forthcoming.

Negroes have come to the conclusion that the cup of tea which Mrs. Oscar DePriest sipped at the White House is to be the only contribution which the Hoover administration intends to make to the 15,000,000 Negroes in America who have been for years, a traditional part of the party which placed President Hoover in power.

Only Two Posts Held

At present only two important Federal positions are held by Negroes and both of them came through the Harding-Coolidge administration. One is the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, held by Arthur G. Froe of West Virginia, and the other that of municipal judge of the District of Columbia, held by Judge James A. Cobb, of Washington.

Two positions which have formerly been held by colored men have been vacant for several months. One, the special assistant to the attorney general, has been vacant since Perry W. Howard, national committeeman for Mississippi, resigned last spring. The other, the minister resident to Liberia, has been vacant since the death of W. T. Francis in July.

Mrs. Williams

The women of the country are aroused over the treatment of Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman for Georgia, who has been completely ignored by the present administration of party affairs.

Although Mrs. Williams has never been accused of any irregularities in office, she is not considered in questions of patronage nor consulted in matters of policies in the State she represents, where she was formerly given consideration.

Younger Republicans are especially restless and are becoming more and more receptive to the arguments of the Socialists and the inducements held out to them by Democrats.

And November, 1930, comes on apace.

NEGRO UNREST IN G.O.P. RANKS GROWS FAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(CNS)—Political unrest and dissatisfaction is growing rapidly among Negro politicians and Republican supporters as President Hoover continues to ignore the claims of this loyal element of the party and promised political plums fail to be forthcoming.

Negroes have come to the conclusion that the cup of tea which Mrs. Oscar DePriest sipped at the White House is to be the only contribution which the Hoover administration intends to make to the 15,000,000 Negroes in America, who have been for years a traditional part of the party which placed President Hoover in power. Protests to this effect are being voiced on every hand.

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And November, 1930, comes on apace.

Negro Loses Fight To Retain Party Control

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—(AP)—A two-year fight by the faction of Walter Cohen, negro collector of customs, to retain the control of the Republican party in Louisiana was lost today in a ruling by the State Court of Appeals restraining Cohen and his faction with interference with the duties of M. S. Bostugue and 11 other members of the Republican State Central Committee.

The committee headed by Bostugue last year obtained an injunction from Judge William H. Byrnes, Jr., in Civil District Court enjoining Cohen and his faction from usurping their offices and today the higher court overruled exceptions of no cause filed by the Cohen group and held that Bostugue and associates legally held office.

The contest over party domination in the State has featured a number of skirmishes, one or two of which have echoed in the National Capitol.

DePriest Has Plan For Electing Negro

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Oscar E. De Priest, of Chicago, only negro member of the National House of Representatives, told several hundred of this city's negro citizens tonight how to aid in providing him with a colleague of his own color from Philadelphia.

He advised them to sell their votes to the highest white bidder and then elect the negro of th ir choice instead of the white man.

"This will discourage the Caucasian bosses from trying to buy negro votes in the future," Representative De Priest declared. "Somehow, you Negroes have to learn how to quit selling your votes. It is a lot easier if you have the whites helping you by not offering you any money."

Chattanooga, Tenn., News
Tuesday, January 28, 1930

Georgia Negro Republicans Plan Fight for Control

Atlanta, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Negro republicans in Georgia, under the leadership of Ben J. Davis, former republican national committeeman, are preparing to pitch another death-grapple fight during the spring.

The following letter has been sent out by Davis to party participants among the negro element, in which he charges Ku-Klux Klan influence and attempted domination by white republicans through the distribution of patronage:

"To the Members of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia.

"Gentlemen—No regular republican in the state is heard in the distribution of federal patronage in Georgia by the present administration in Washington. The lily-whites are in complete control of the patronage end of the party in the state—and through the patronage committee (only one member of which has ever been identified with the regular organization) hopes to control the state convention next spring by use of federal patronage manipulated by federal office holders.

"The only aim of the patronage committee is to put the negro out of the party, and hand it over to a coalition of lily-whites, Hoover democrats and klansmen.

"Self-appointed emissaries are now sneaking over the state making dubious contracts, to carry out the conspiracy. This is to warn you to be on your vigil, and watch your county organization. Be warned and you will be advised in time to control the selection of delegates to the state convention next spring.

"Remember, to be warned is to be forearmed. Respectfully,

"B. J. DAVIS,
"Secretary."

For some time Davis has been attacking the Georgia patronage committee, as set up shortly after the presidential inauguration, as well as the federal officials in the various departments in Atlanta, whom he asserts are acting under the leadership of Josiah T. Rose.

Let the Republicans Have a Harmonious Convention

The Independent stands for a united and harmonious state convention. Let the republicans get together and have a peaceful and quiet meeting. There is nothing to scrap for, except party control, and let us shed no crocodile tears over that. Let us get together and settle our family differences. No need for a fight over empty honors. Let's keep the race question out of the situation. Let's quit talking about white control and a "nigger" party, and build a party organization in the state worth while—one that rises above race prejudice and will function for the good of the party.

There is no division in the state among the Negro members of the party. All the fuss, confusion and chaos are among the whites who continue to scrap among themselves over the pie, and charge that the failure of the republicans to have an active, respectable party in the state is chargeable to Negro domination. But, the charge is not sustained by either the history of the party or every-day facts.

Immediately following the Emancipation, the party was in the hands of white carpet-baggers from the North, backed by bluecoats and bayonets. The party soon drifted into a closed corporation for offices only; and since the democrats overthrew carpet-bag rule and established the Constitution of 1877, the party has been led and controlled by white leadership. At no time has the party had a black head.

Under the Harding Administration, the Negro was completely eliminated from the party, and both control and patronage were placed in the hands of white men, who sold all federal offices to the highest bidders and levied a certain percentage of their salaries for party support. This white maihine was the beginning of political corruption in the Republican Party in Georgia. It had its opportunity and failed; and many of those who are promoting a white republican party in the state today are those who led and held office under the Phillips regime.

Political parties can neither be built on patronage or race prejudice but must be built on principles of honesty and equitable government.

So, let us go to the State Convention bent on doing the best thing for the Republican Party in Georgia. Let us not do our devilment and then hide behind the Administration at Washington.

Our government is republican in form and the people reserve the right to choose their own representatives. If the patronage is to be withheld from us because we select to exercise our constitutional rights, it is better to give up the patronage than it is to surrender the principles of democracy. The republicans of Georgia are denied their democratic rights. We are not consulted about who should represent us. We are denied home rule. The patronage that we should use to help build our party with is used as a club to club us into doing what aliens would have us do. We must not sell our birthrights for a miserable mess of patronage.

Let's go to the convention and endorse the Republican Administration and choose the best men to lead the party without regard to race, religion nor color. If the whites will treat the blacks as fair and liberal as the Negroes have treated them, we will give them a working majority of the incoming organization, but the white men chosen must be judged by their records. Their records will be closely scrutinized and analyzed. Their records must stand the acid test.

We repeat that there is no need of a fuss over anything, and there is no need of asking Washington what hours in the day we may meet and adjourn. We are men and Georgians, and let's exercise our manhood rights.

We have no fight on the Administration, yet we do not approve its ey of carpet-bag rule in Georgia. Let those who may have sold us ashington for control of the patronage deliver the goods or report e big chief the reason why.

We are republicans and will remain so, patronage or no pie, and wait until the change comes, as it did in 1924.

Political Parties Must Be Built On Principles, Not Patronage

There are two militant political institutions in this country—the Republican and Democratic parties—both founded upon principles fundamental in character. Both have survived because of these principles and not because of the patronage they controlled when in power. Patronage has always been an incident used to encourage those who had maintained faithfuliy the principles which had kept the party alive, and no political party ever has, and never will, survive that places patronage above principles. Men must be inspired to enlist under party banners for the love of the principles of government for which it stands and not for the jobs it has to give. Patronage is a source of corruption and principle is a source of statesmanship.

There is no blacker crime in our political economy than promising individuals post offices and other federal jobs for votes or holding out to applicants for the promise that they'll be rewarded, if they manipulate the convention in their countries or residence precinct. This is the worst form of political corruption and strikes at the vey foundation of our form of government. Such methods are a little less than scandalous and defeat the purpose of civil service reform, and principles to which the Republican Party stands irrevocably committed.

It is an open secret all over Georgia that the President's Patronage Committee is using its power to influence the election of delegates to the State Convention by [illegible] promises from those whom it appoints that they will use their influence among their neighbors in the counties where they live to elect all white delegates to the next convention and to disfranchise the Negroes. Let us give you an illustration: John Doe comes to see the Patronage Committee; he is an eligible on the list for appointment as postmaster at Capetown. John Doe is at the top of the list, but there are two others. The committee sends John Doe home and sends for the other two. It makes a proposition to all three, separate and apart, that, if you can bring a white delegation from your county to the State Convention, when called, we'll recommend you for the office. Each returns home to survey the county and to report back to the Patronage Committee. Is this a bargain or a sale of an office? What is the difference in this transaction and selling the office for a money consideration? The applicant promises the delegation from Dade County for the consideration of the post office in his home town. Here is an exchange of one thing of value for a consideration of value.

Why should an appointing officer or committee ask an applicant how did he vote in 1928 and how does he expect to vote in the next election? Do not the Civil Service rules provide that a civil service applicant shall not be questioned as to his religion or politics? This being true, what right has the Patronage Committee or anybody else to ask John Doe about his religion or politics, or whether he can disfranchise the Negro voters in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and bring up a white delegation to the convention? Will our President permit federal offices to be bargained and sold for delegates and used as a corrupt pawn to disfranchise voters on account of race or religion? The Independent refuses to believe that President Hoover will stand for any such manipulation of federal offices.

We refuse to believe that Postmaster General Brown ever contemplated such a scandal when he conceived the idea of an advisory committee to dispense patronage in those states where he had been misled by the "pie gang" to believe the regular organizations were corrupt.

Neither the President or the Postmaster General would stand for his deplorable condition of affairs if reliably informed of the whole th. If the committee was appointed to act for the Post Office Department, why should it undertake to dictate to every other department in the state? Aren't the other Cabinet officers competent to make their own selections and not look to the Postmaser General's patronage committee to advise them who is fit to appoint? Conditions are deplorable, and such unprecedented manipulation of federal offices is only furnishing the democrats thunder with which to defeat the Republican Party in November.

The Republican Party may stand for these outrages, but the American people will never stand for them as long as the Democratic Party offers them relief.

Herbert Hoover's Cold-blooded Antagonism

President Hoover, using all the pressure at his command to force the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker by the U.S. Senate is reported as advising one Senator that he might make up his mind which was the more important to him (the Senator), the favor of the President or the Negro vote.

This latest word from the White House is but another evidence of the Anti-Negro policy of the President, referred to in these columns when Mr. Hoover received his first large colored delegation. The cold-blooded antagonism of the White House, that even Hoover's friends admit is there, has never before, in the history of the Republican party, been in evidence to anything like the present extent.

Wise Senators, even those eager for the favors and smiles of the White House, realize that the fundamental concern is the vote back home. Without that, they cannot hope to be in a position where Presidential smiles can reach them.

In other words, no matter how fine the dessert, it cannot take the place of a meal.

Senators like Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough (Rep., Md.) who announced that he will vote for Judge Parker, will find that out.

Swept into the Senate in 1928 on the crest of a tidal wave that elected Mr. Hoover, Mr. Goldsborough will find things different in 1934 when he comes up for re-election.

When that times comes, Mr. Goldsborough must needs pray that Mr. Hoover is still in the White House, for that will furnish an opportunity to demonstrate which is more important, the favor of the administration or the Negro vote.

Political – 1930
Party Affiliation

THEIR EXCLUSION FROM G. O. P. CONFERENCE AROUSES NEGROES

HAMPTON, Va.—Colored voters in Hampton and Elizabeth City County are reported to be up in arms against the action of the so-called Republican machine here which ruled that Negroes could not attend mass meeting to elect delegate to the Republican state convention which was held last week, according to an editorial in the Newport News Star.

The reason for their exclusion was stated to be the fact that the building in which the meeting was held belonged to the white Odd Fellows, "who objected to the presence of Negroes in that sacred precinct."

The Star's editorial stated:

"Our old friend, W. T. Anderson, former secretary of the city Republican Committee, has served notice upon those who excluded Negroes from participation in this meeting that he will protest the matter before the Republican Committee and the convention at Roanoke.

"The action of the Republicans in Elizabeth City County is in keeping with the declared policy of the lily whites of Virginia to exclude Negroes from participation in the affairs of the party. The Democratic party is now in court for its refusal to permit Negro Democrats to participate in party primaries, and now comes the Grand Old Party and excludes them from mass meetings purely and simply on account of color.

"The Newport News Star trusts that Mr. Anderson and his Negro fellow-citizens will force a ruling from the Republican Committee and prepare their case from the beginning for a ruling by the courts in the event the action of the mass meeting in Elizabeth City County is upheld.

"By now, we imagine it begins to percolate through to the consciousness of those Negroes who seek to make excuses of all kinds for the Republican party that they are no more wanted in that party in the South than they are in the Democratic party and it seems to us that any self-respecting Negro who votes for a candidate he is not permitted to help nominate is stultifying himself when he stands up and demands his rights as a full-fledged American citizen.

"This writer has never seen anything good in the lily white Republican party in the South, and has made his opinion known in season and out to the effect that if he must choose between an open foe and a cowardly, deceitful, pretended friend, he infinitely prefers to cast his lot with the former.

"We wish Mr. Anderson abundant success in his manly protest."

Regularity Our Gibraltar

The Republican Party in Georgia has only one plank in the Republican platform to stand upon; and that one plank is regularity—party regularity. And upon that plank in the faith of Lincoln, the vision of Grant, McKinley and Coolidge, we stake our destiny Under God.

The Republican organization in Georgia was established in 1868, and authenticated by the National Republican Convention the same year; and for sixty-two years it has not ceased to function and affiliate with the national organization, or been denied recognition by the regular constituted Republican National Convention. Our title has often been questioned by irregulars and bolters, but each time our title has been sustained and the stamp of regularity placed upon our organization by the sovereign Republican people of America, through their chosen representatives in National Convention assembled.

Consecutively, beginning in 1868, the Republican Organization of Georgia, of which the Honorable James W. Arnold is now head, has been recognized and seated in every National Republican Convention since 1868, including the Convention which nominated and elected President Hoover in 1928. And, our organization is just as regular now as it was when it assisted in the nomination and election of Grant in 1868; and is just as regular now as it was when it helped to nominate and elect President Hoover in 1928. If it was regular then, it is regular now.

The Republican Organization in Georgia was organized and accepted as an integral part of the national organization before Mr. Hoover was born, and he has no authority to read it out of the Party, or set up a new standard of qualifications for it to remain in its father's house. If the President believes that federal patronage is personal or private property to be used to promote the interest of personal friends, or to build political machines to manipulate party affairs and destroy party regularity, we yield to his dictum but reserve the right to take our case back to the sovereign people in 1932, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Patronage does not make political parties, but political parties properly handled make patronage. Patronage must always be subordinated to principle, but principle must never be sacrificed for patronage. The Republican Party can live on principles, but will die on the misuse of patronage.

The Republican Party organization of Georgia left Kansas City in 1928 with the stamp of regularity stamped upon its face with plenary power to act for the Republicans of Georgia until such time as the Republican people should assemble through their chosen representatives and act for themselves. The organization headed by Roscoe Pickett functioned until the people met in sovereign convention April, 1930, and spoke for themselves. They chose an organization and placed James W. Arnold of Clarke County at the head of it, and as such he is acting regardless of the fact that the Administration has seen fit to distribute all patronage without the advice or consent of the party organization in the state.

The Patronage Committee in Washington ordered the Republicans of Georgia to set up an organization in the state 95 per cent white, officers 100 per cent white, and named a certain federal officer in the state to head the lily white organization. The Republican leaders in the state were told, if they did not accept the administration's program, that the administration would not accept their choice, and the organization would not be permitted to handle the patronage. The people met April 19,1930, and selected a personnel different from that dictated from Washington, and as a result of the people daring to exercise their God-given right to be free, to act for themselves, the patronage in the state is being distributed and manipulated by the man whom the Administration picked for chairman, and the people rejected.

A baker's dozen, led by a few Federal officeholders, bolted the regular convention and set up a rump fiasco in the hall of the courthouse. The Administration has not recognized, so far as our information goes, neither the regulars or the bolters, but the head of the bolters is in complete charge of dispensing Federal pie in the state. Thus, the regular organization is ignored and the rumpers are in charge.

The Republican Organization in Georgia consists of a State Central Committee of 77 people, a majority of whom are white, an executive committee of the State Central Committee composed of 4 Negroes and 7 white—total 11. Only one Negro officer is on the Committee. The Organization in Georgia consists of 148 county organizations out of 161 counties, and 12 congressional district chairmen and organizations out of 12. So, the rumpers won't have a leg to stand on before the National Convention in 1932.

The Administration may take the patronage away from the Party in the state, and give it to carpetbaggers, interlopers, lily whites, black shirts, Democrats and Hoovercrats; but it cannot take the principles of the Party away from us. We have been regular for sixty-two years and will remain so, as long as there is regularity in the bones of the Party of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt and Coolidge.

WILL PRESIDENT HOOVER STAND FOR GRAFT IN GEORGIA?

A well organized scheme has been perfected in Georgia, and is well under way, conducted by federal office holders in the state, and their agents, to wring from postmasters, rural carriers, and other federal officeholders a corruption fund to defeat Congressman Lankford in the Eleventh Congressional District with a democratic renegade from Ware County.

These leaders of the daredevils have addressed a letter to every postmaster, rural carrier, and other federal employees in the state, calling on them to make a contribution to a fund for political purposes contrary to every principle of civil service and common everyday honesty, the money to be mailed to one George L. Blossom, Supervisor of Census, Macon District. When President Hoover came into office in 1929, after an unprecedented majority of the popular and electoral vote, he denounced political graft and was advertised as saying he would not recognize the republican organizations in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina; and proceeded to set up carpetbag-lily white organizations in these states, and through a committee of non-residents whose local agents have dished out federal patronage with a view of lilywhiting the party in the state; crucifying federal officeholders on a cross of graft.

In 1929, President Hoover was ushered into office with sounding of drums and blowing of trumpets as a super-man who hated corruption and frowned on everything contrary

to the doctrine of washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Coolidge. He was so incensed he condemned Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina without a hearing on mere rumor and hearsay evidence. Now, in view of his immaculate entry, the republicans of Georgia, not the bolters, want to know if he approves of the following letter addressed to federal officeholders being sent out by a gang of federal officeholders to every officeholder in the state?

REPUBLICAN
CONGRESSIONAL STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
Georgia Casualty Building
Macon, Georgia.

October 6, 1930.

Dear Mr. .....

The Committee of which I have designated as Chairman is not the finance committee of the Republican State Central Committee, but as supporters of this administration we are all anxious to do our best in co-operating with the Republican Congressional Committee towards the election of Republican Congressmen, in order that the House of Representatives may continue its splendid support of the President.

The party is running a candidate for the United States House of representatives in but one district in the state—the Eleventh Congressional District, and Dr. Henry J. Carswell, of Waycross, Georgia, is the candidate. The people of that district are waging an aggressive fight, with an organization in each of the twenty counties, and are spending their time and their money in the interest of Dr. Carswell. As supporters of the administration, the least that we can do is to assist them in the defraying of the legitimate expenses of this campaign. These people in the Eleventh District are carrying our banner for us in an effort to support the administration at a very vital place—in the House of Representatives.

Make your contributions to this cause just as liberal as you can, and make remittances to the Congressional Finance Committee, 813 Georgia Casualty Building, Macon, Georgia. In order for this to be effective in the campaign, your contributions should be received at once.

Yours very truly,
GEO. L. BLOSSOM, Chairman.

(A sample of the letter mailed out to postmasters and rural carriers.)

It is against the law for one federal officeholder to solicit campaign funds from another federal officeholder. It is against the law for anybody, in or out of office, to solicit funds from federal employees for political purposes. Yet, George Blossom, a federal officeholder, broadcasts a letter over the state, even to the poorly paid rural carriers and fourth class postmasters, to divide their poverty with a political adventurer, who is a klansman.

If the President is opposed to this form of graft, we call on him to suppress it. It is being favored and promoted by his Patronage Committee, headed by the Collector of Internal Revenue of Georgia, who holds his position by his excellency's pleasure. Federal office holders are oppressed and cannot and will refuse to cough up, out of their meager salaries, blood money to the grafters who are backed from Washington. The same men who demand blood money from the federal underlings have charge of their reappointments, and it is a game of pay your tribute, or lost your job. Federal officeholders in Georgia are slaves and victims of avarice, incompentents and plunderers.

If the Administration at Washington desires the approval of the people in November, it ought to condemn the slush funds being squeezed out of federal officers to defeat Congressman Lankford in Georgia, or be held to a strict accountability by the people for dereliction of duty with full knowledge of the facts in hand.

The statutes are plain and a fool need not error. If it was wrong to solicit contributions from federal officeholders, why does Mr. Blossom, the agent of the ring, put on the outside of his envelope, "to be delivered at the home address of the addressee? How are these letters to be delivered to the addressees at their homes in rural districts and small towns without special delivery stamps? To deliver a letter at the home of a federal officeholder instead of the post office does not excuse the crime of graft. The crime is in the motive rather than the ways and means. The violation of the law is more in the intent and purpose than in the place where you commit the crime.

If it was wrong for federal officeholders to make voluntary contributions in Georgia under Coolidge, why isn't it doubly so for federal officeholders to make involuntary contributions under threats and intimidation under Hoover?

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 30 1930

Colored Republicans Plan for Election

Program for November Taken Up at Regular Meeting.

At the regular weekly session of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, held last night at their new headquarters on Bridge street, many problems came up for immediate consideration; foremost of which was the program for November elections.

Members have been alloted their respective stations by wards and received their appointments in the form of advice to work for Dwight W. Morrow and his entire ticket.

President Boyd stressed the importance of interesting every registered voter to go to the polls, and indications point to the largest Negro vote ever polled in recent years.

Joseph J. Feenan, standard-bearer for the organization, expressed the opinion that "Paterson was in for a great surprise at the coming election. Due to the enterprising ability of their leader, the members of this league have taken a new lease on what should be done for the colored voter, and are working at fever-speed to show how much they appreciate the services of Kanelon D. H. Boyd, recently chosen by the Republican executive committee to lead the group."

Arrangements have also been made to organize a county auxiliary to assist with the large amount of work to be carried on throughout the winter months. The name of the women chosen to head this group is being kept a secret pending her decision to accept the portfolio as outlined; meanwhile other members of this particular group are being properly groomed so as to be able to step up when the time arrives.

It was recently announced that the civil service classes would start in November, but owing to the demand for application blanks, the committee was forced to begin studies last week, which gives the first students at least one month headway to prepare for the October and November examinations.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

OCT 6 - 1930

Revolt Against G.O.P. Predicted in Jersey

Negroes in New Jersey are in revolt against the Republican party, according to Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, Orange negro dentist. He predicts they will deliver 50,000 votes to Alexander Simpson in the coming election of a United States Senator.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

OCT 5 - 1930

NEGRO REPUBLICANS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Colored Republican headquarters have been opened at 702 Western avenue, under supervision of the county central committee and with Mrs. Farrell Love and Mrs. Annie M. Askews in charge. A women's meeting will be held at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. On Oct. 14, Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, will speak at the headquarters. A Second ward colored meeting was held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Mary E. MacDonald, with Mrs. Ida Mitchem presiding and Mrs. Clara Webster as prinicpal speaker.

L. G. WILLIAMS TO HAVE CHARGE OF NEGRO VOTE

Former Member of the Board of Curators Lincoln U. Selected By Republicans

Announcement has been made during the week that Chas. G. Williams of Jefferson City and a former member of the Board of Curators, Lincoln University, under Governor Baker, has been appointed a member of the Republican State Executive Committee and as such will have charge of directing the Negro vote of the state. Williams' selection is said to be a compromise between Judge Crittenden E. Clark, who directed the colored vote two years ago, and Fred W. Dabney, the present Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons, both of whom had strong opposition from the Negro leaders of the state.

Willams was appointed by A. M. Curtis, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

ARGUS
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

OCT 9 1930

COLORED LEAGUE PLANS CAMPAIGN

The Executive Board of the Westchester County Colored Republican League at a meeting in Tuckahoe outlined the campaign which the body will wage to interest colored voters of the county in the elections.

A series of Republican mass meetings are being arranged, it was announced. Candidates will be presented to the colored voters.

The members of the board are J. Walter Nelson of Tarrytown, chairman; Dr. Albert C. Johnson of Tuckahoe, secretary; Sam J. Davis of New Rochelle; J. Francis Monroe of Mount Vernon; James W. Evans of White Plains; Mrs. Carrie Ryerson of Yonkers; Samuel H. Showery of Mamaroneck; Ernest Fozz of Ossining; Miss Amie Perkins of Rye; Edward Gibbs of Elmsford; Mrs. Phyllis S. Perry of Manhattan Park; and Lee Crawford of New Rochelle.

Political – 1930

Party Affiliation.

JIM CROW LAW IS TARGET OF G.O.P. CANDIDATES

Afro-American

Paul Berman Says He will Work for Repeal Measures.

10-28-30

DEMOCRATS BUSY

Baltimore Md.

Total Negro Registration is Now 26,840.

(Reprint from last week's City Edition)

A barrage of big gun fire aimed at the state's jim crow laws featured activities on the Republican battle front, while Democratic submarine warfare featured the political activities in the Fourth Legislative District, this week.

Chief among the candidates who gave the state jim crow laws a direct rap was Paul Berman, candidate for the state senate. In an address at the rally held at Zion A.M.E. Church he declared that if elected to the senate he would make one of his biggest fights, the effort to have every jim crow and racial discriminatory law removed from the statute books of the state.

At the same meeting, August Mueller, candidate for sheriff, made an appeal to voters under the promise that he would administrate his department without discrimination toward Negro citizens.

Practically every Republican candidate, including Mayor Broening rapped the jim crow law in speeches in the Fourth District this week.

Democrats Busy

Indications that the Democratic managers are also busy in the Fourth District reached the surface this week when it was learned that workers were busy getting registrants favorable to their candidates on the books. None of their candidates have staged rallys in the district so far. Political observers characterize their campaign one of the submarine type. Neither E Milton Aldfelt, candidate for the state senate in the Fourth District or any of the legislative candidates have made any speeches.

Fitzgerald Stirs Interest

Considerable interest is still shown this week in the recent change of affiliation of William L. Fitzgerald, who, although a lifetime Republican and one time a Republican member of the city council, registered as a Democrat. Just what the complete Democratic registration among Negroes this year will be is still a conjecture, but observers point out that it will be by far a larger proportion than at any previous time in the history of the party in Maryland.

26,840 on Polls

With the close of the registration Thursday, a total of 26,840 Negro voters had been placed on the books This is around 7,000 less than the record registration eight years ago Party chiefs declare, however, that they expect to put more than this 7,000 on the books on the last registration day, which is Thursday, October 16.

Linwood Koger, Dr. James A White and Lewis H. Davenport are making a strenuous fight to become the first three Negro members of the Maryland House of Delegates Edward H. Hargest, Republican campaign manager, declared this week that the whole Republican organization was solidly behind the election of the Negro candidates.

Socialists

Plans for a big rally in behalf of Miss Elizabeth Gilman, candidate on the Socialist ticket, is being planned for October 16. An unusually large number of the independent voters have told Miss Gilman that they will vote for her, even though her chances to win may not seem so certain, because of her well known atttitude on humanitarian questions. An Elizabeth Gilman Club is being formed in the Fourth District.

Parker on Ballot

The name of Samuel Parker, Communist candidate for governor, will go on the state ticket, according to announcement made Thursday by Willis R. Jones, assistant attorney-general of Maryland. Parker's name will be the first Negro ever appearing on a ticket for governor of the state.

Republican.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

SEP 27 1930

COLORED LEADER SCORES HASTINGS

Naming of Coage Will Not Mollify the Voters, Says Nelson.

Robert Nelson, colored, leader of a colored independent movement, today issued a statement in which he declared that the naming of Jefferson S. Coage, colored, as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia by President Herbert Hoover, "will not deter the thinking colored people of Delaware from administering to that gentleman a rebuke for his vote to confirm Judge Parker for a place on the Supreme Court."

It is stated by Nelson that "the colored people of Delaware will not look kindly to an appointment that would tend to barter their rights." He says that it is very easy for Senator Hastings to have the President make a political appointment in reward for his support of Judge Parker, "who declared against the right of colored people to vote in North Carolina when Parker was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor of that State."

In concluding his statement, Nelson says, "the appointment of Coage will not stop the colored people of Delaware from registering their disapproval of Senator Hastings by rallying to the support of former Senator Bayard, who does not try to use them as pawns on the political checker board."

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Journal

OCT 10 1930

COLORED VOTERS SEE VICTORY FOR G. O. P.

A mass meeting was held last night at the Masonic Hall, Sixth and French streets, by the Republican colored voters of the city.

There were 300 or more present. Organization was effected by electing Charles H. Colburn, president; Mrs. Carrie M. Pipes, vice-president; Courtland Seeney, secretary; Mrs. Helen Bostick, assistant secretary; Dr. Conwell Banton, treasurer; Charles John, sergeant-at-arms.

After organizing there was speech making. Among those who spoke were, Charles H. Colburn, Dr. J. Bacon Stubbs, James Foreman, Dr. Conwell Banton, Harry Irons, Edward Chippey, Dr. Pipes, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Matthews and many others. Evreybody was encouraged and could see nothing but victory for the Republican party.

Senator Hastings and Congressman Houston were lauded for the able manner in which they have represented their constituents and the slogan is to elect the entire Republican ticket.

There was a committee of five appointed from every ward in the city so as ot kepe in close touch with the situation from now until election day.

There will be another meeting at the Masonic Hall, next Tuesday night and on next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, when Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., is expected to address several hundred Republican workers.

WILMINGTON, DEL
EVERY EVENING

OCT 10 1930

NEGRO REPUBLICAN VOTERS ORGANIZED

Sub-Committees Formed to Canvass Wards for G. O. P. Candidates.

Pursuant to a call of State Central Committeeman Charles H. Colburn, there was a meeting of colored voters in the Masonic Hall last night, which organized a city wide campaign committee to assure the election of Senator Daniel O. Hastings and Robert G. Houston, and the entire State ticket of the Republican party November 4.

There were selected 11 sub-committees consisting of five men and women from each ward and special committee of 12 in the Sixth Ward These committees will begin working in their respective wards to see that Delaware remains in the ranks of the Republican party.

After optimistic remarks by Charles H. Colburn, Dr. Connell Banton, Dr. Henri Pipes, Dr. Stubbs and others, the meeting adjourned to meet in the Masonic Hall, French St. between Fifth and Sixth, next Tuesday evening at 8.30.

PRESS

Cleveland O.

OCT 3 1930

NEGRO LEADER DENIES HIS RACE WILL BOLT

Purcell Says Negroes Are Republican By Principle

"The newspaper report of Gov Larson's plan to offset the threatened bolt of Negro Republicans to the Democratic party is interesting," says Rev. Thomas A. Purcell D.D., well known Negro leader of Englewood.

"The cause of the governor's alarm," continues Dr. Purcell, "is the action of Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter who is supporting Simpson for U S. Senator and his Democratic colleagues. Dr. Baxter is a highly respected member of our group. He is active in social, fraternal and political circles. He was elected by Republican voters of Essex county to the general assembly for three successive terms. Indeed the Baxter family has for the past sixty years rendered notable service to education and civics. So much for the Baxters.

"According to our latest official figures there are 109,000 Negro voters in New Jersey. Less than one per cent are doctors, lawyers or are connected with the professions. The great bulk are just plain every day folks, who earn their living by toil of the hardest kind. I have no desire to quarrel with the doctor. He has a right to change parties.

The majority of these people vote the Republican ticket. The writer is one of them. Thoughtful members of my group will not easily seek shelter in the ranks of our natural and ancient enemy. They will not do so even in the face of the cordial invitation extended by Mayor Frank Hague, the clever Democratic boss.

Republican by Principle

The Negro is a Republican by principle. The history of the two parties in their dealings with the Negro shows only isolated cases where the Democratic party has dealt justly with the race given freedom by the emancipation act of the immortal Lincoln. Here and here Republicans have dealt unjustly with this element, but north and south and east and west the Negro voter can exercise his equal right to participate in the councils of the Republican party. This fundamental privilege is denied the Negro by the Democratic party, save in a few northern states.

"The declaration of Mayor Hague,

that the 'Democratic party stands unequivocal for equal rights so far as the Negro is concerned' is in the light of past history pure 'tommy-rot.' The Democratic party is a white man's party both in theory and practice, and Dr. Baxter will find this out the moment the 'Donkey party' gets control.

"Our worried chief executive has the power and the opportunity to wipe out factional discord and restore party harmony. All elements of the party, black as well as white, are amenable to fair treatment. If this is not impertinent I would suggest the Morrow program which is based upon an absolute square deal be carried out. It won't hurt to try it. My word for it, if our honored governor and his distinguished co-workers, Senators Kean and Baird, apply the Morrow policy and play the game without regard to creed, color, race or sex, the worries which cloud their vision will dissipate like mists before the oncoming sun."

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

OCT

COLORED REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE

The colored citizens of North Township met Monday night at the headquarters of the Rosco Home Builders club and organized the Lake County Civic and Republican league.

The league is incorporated for the advancement of political science to promote good government, local state and national, to develop the growth and spread of patriotism and Americanism and Republican principles and to cultivate friendly and social relations among its members. The organization is to form a clearing house organization for the local organization and clubs of North township and Lake county.

The following officers and directors were elected:

Samuel P. Porter, grocer, East Hammond, president.

J. G. Dumneway, merchant, East Chicago, first fire president.

Miss Bessie Dannels, teacher, East Chicago, second vice president.

G. E. Hartwell, East Hammond, secretary.

B. M. Boddy, undertaker, East Chicago, treasurer.

Jno. Tinsley, city employe, East Chicago, chairman of the board.

Directors:

Rev. J. M. Royston, pastor of the First Baptist church, East Chicago Mrs. H. E. Goodman, precinct committeewoman, East Chicago; William McClendon, Hammond; Robt Devine, Hammond; Louise Byrne precinct committeewoman, East Chicago; Rev. W. A. Lee, pastor of Antioch Baptist church, East Chicago; Dooly Hurt, precinct committeeman, East Chicago; James Gainor, East Chicago; Horace Smith, tailor, East Chicago.

The league includes in its membership every regularly elected precinct committee man and woman of color in North township and the officers and a large portion of the members of the following clubs: the Sixth Ward Civic League of Indiana Harbor, John Tinsley, president; the Rosco Home Builders club, H. Smith, president; the 4th Ward club, Sol Williams, president; the Colored Progressive League of East Hammond, Samuel P. Porter, president; and the pastors of five of the leading churches in the county. The officers are one and all well known business men and women of Lake county. Rev. W. L. Davis and Rev. Buttler of Hammond and Indiana Harbor are members of the Political Action committee.

The next meeting of the league will be held in East Hammond Monday night, October 13th.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 7 - 1930

Colored Republicans in Active Campaign

8,000 Potential Negro Votes Appealed to by Group.

Extensive programs are being worked up by Passaic County Colored Republican league, to put into activity 8,000 potential Negro voters in this county. This newly organized group through the medium of the county press is appealing to all colored Americans to use their franchise effectively.

In endorsing the Republican ticket in its entirety the leaders of this group feel that they are making the best possible recommendation for the future recognition of their racial group.

The county leader of the league Kanelon D. H. Boyd, when interviewed issued the following statement:

"When the Passaic County Colored Republican league assembles weekly in their headquarters at 22 Bridge street, the events are more than a coming together of colored people with common interests from all parts of the county. These sessions represent a focus of days of strenuous effort. They are the culmination of the leader's campaign to do honor for work done and insure that it be carried on in a manner worthy of the efforts that they are putting forth in the interest of Negroes throughout the county.

"New activities are being inaugurated to bring home to all what the league and its leaders stand for. The foremost of these are occupation through civil service, occupation through the ballot. These two problems being considered relatively the most vital and necessary are receiving, of course, the most consideration.

"What these league sessions will in a course of time mean to the colored voter at large is a gathering where experience in dealing with racial problems as well as political possibilities and its advantages are pooled and made public, where specialists from the various fields of endeavor bring their knowledge and experience to bear upon problems; and where Negroes from all parts of the county gather to meet personally and to learn from one another of the methods invented and adopted to make conditions more livable for persons of negroid extraction.

"It is a well known fact that political organizations which maintain establishments throughout the year must engineer some worthwhile projects between the various elections to better cement the ties of their organized units.

"I know of no better way to help my race than through the agencies that I am at present employing."



KANELON D. H. BOYD

DOTHAN, ALA.
EAGLE

OCT 6 - 1930

THE SOUTH AND REPUBLICANS

Sam W. Small, nationally known write for the Atlanta Constitution, discusses in an interesting way why Southern people do not like the Republican party. Among other things he says:

"The present generation has not the knowledge, and therefore no conception of what the Southern people were forced to suffer by the hatred and unrestrained capacity of the northern radical Republicans.

"No humiliation that would sting the feelings and affections of the Southern people in their hour of defeat and abject poverty was omitted by such human sons of satan as Thad Stevens, Oliver Morton, Ben Butler, Ben Wade and Jim Ashley and their brutal-hearted political and social serfs.

"They militarized our states, destroyed our home rule, disfranchised our intelligence, denied our leaders the right to make even a living by their professions, and turned us over to the hatred and greed of northern cormorants and the lusts of ignorant and readily inflammable Negro freedom.

"No such record of malignity and misgovernment of a decent people had ever before been written in history, has not been since, and doubtless never will be again.

"The orgies of the Republican helots and harpies in North Carolina are yet unspeakable and the performances that took place in South Carolina under radical and Negro rule were so disgraceful as to revolt even many of the Republican leaders who had planted the feet of the demoniacs upon the descendants of Laurens, Marion, Sumter, Legare and Calhoun. But that record is extent and ineffaceable.

"Too short here is my space to even catalog the hellionisms I witnessed under radical rule here in Georgia under Generals Meade, Pope and Ruger, and under radical leaders like Bullock, Foster Blodgett, Fatty Harris and others who followed in their wake.

"These are the all-sufficient reasons why the very name "Republican" as a party name and faith is odious to Southern men and women.

"For a true-blue Southerner to call himself willingly a Republican makes him a strange bird.

"Two Republican presidents and half a dozen stout Republican senators have asked the writer in years past to give them, as a survivor of the reconstruction era, a frank and intimate statement of what it was in action.

"And when I have given to them many of the proven raw and bloody facts, all of which could be proven beyond contradiction, they have honestly said they could not blame Southerners from feeling as they do about the deeds of such Republicans as we first came to know.

"Present day Republicans are not of that old breed or temper—but they wear the same name and livery and so are in the main still 'the enemy.'-"

The people in the Eleventh district, in this state senatorial district, and in Ware county will read the above with intense interest for we are being asked to vote for this Republican party November 4.

We do not believe that the people here in the heart of the South can so far forget the record of the Republican party as to cast a ballot on November 4 for any Republican nominee.—Waycross Journal-Herald

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 7

Strong Vote for Morrow By Negroes Is Predicted

Dwight W. Morrow, Republican candidate for United States Senator, will receive ninety-five per cent of the Negro vote of the state, George E. Bates declared last night at a meeting of the executive committee of the Essex County Republican Association at 845 Broad street.

Mr. Bates, who was chairman of the meeting, and Assistant United States District Attorney Oliver Randolph urged the members to get out the full Negro registration and see that all Republican candidates were supported.

The committee went on record for Mr. Morrow and Fred A. Hartley Jr., Peter A. Cavicchia and Frederick R. Lehlbach for representatives of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts.

Republican.

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican State Convention Is Thrown Into Great Disorder When Chairman Pickett Refuses to Allow Delegates a Roll Call.

Pursuant to call, the Republican State Executive convention met here last Saturday, preceded by a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. The committee met for the purpose of arranging a temporary roll of the delegates for the convention the next day.

There were 32 contests; 31 instituted by white people versus Negro people, and one instituted by Negroes versus Negroes. The Negroes won thirty cases out of the thirty-one contests brought by white men against black men, and in each and every case the motion to place their manes, was made by white members of the committee. Every vote was unanimous.

At the close of the meeting, the committee unanimously nominated James W. Arnold of Clarke county, temporary chairman of the convention the next day and B. J. Davis, temporary secretary and instructed the chairman to present their names immediately following the call of the roll the next day. A goodly number of contests were referred to the committee on credentials without action on the part of the committee. The committee adjourned sine die.

At noon Saturday morning the convention was called to order by Chairman Pickett. After the usual ceremonies were gone through, the chairman called for the temporary roll as prepared by the Republican state committee on the evening before. The roll was read by W. J. Shaw, assistant secertary. The calling of the roll disclosed 194 delegates present and answering to the roll out of a total of 218.

At the end of the roll call Chairman Pickett nominated the Hon. James W. Arnold for temporary chairman as per instruction from the committee the evening before. District Attorney Hager instead of nominating L. Gilmer Dozier, moved to substitute the name of Dozier for that of Arnold. The chairman put Dozier's name before the house and declared him elected without putting Arnold's name before the house and handed Dozier the gavel; District Attorney Hager pushing Mr. Dozier to the platform.

Pandemonium broke loose. At least 200 delegates, alternates and vsitors demanded that the roll be called. Pickett, having deserted the chair, there was no one to call the roll, he having refused the roll call when demanded by the scretary and 100 others before he made his retreat. A search was then made for the vice chairman, J. T. Rose, who was ushered in, in about ten minutes; Mr. Rose was placed upon the judge's stand and the people became quiet for a minute or so, but broke loose when he said he didn't know what it was all about. Mr. Rose stated that he had been out of the room and hadn't been present, the noise attracted him and he came in to see what it was all about. The secretary explained that District Attorney Hager had nominated Mr. Dozier immediately following the nomination of Mr. Arnold; that Chairman Pickett put the name of Dozier to the house and refused to put the name of Arnold to the house and declared Dozier elected. The delegation rose enmasse, rushed to the platform and demanded a roll call, but Mr. Pickett had made his escape through the back door and there was nobody to preside. The secretary then asked Mr Rose if he would not assume the chair as the chairman had vacated it and complete th etemporary organization. The people continued to demand a roll call. Mr. Rose said he could not reverse the chairman. By this time the house was satisfied that Mr. Rose was in sympathy with and cognizant of Pickett's crime and they drowned out his voice by demanding a roll call. Rose refused the delegates a roll call as did Pickett.

Col. M. O. Dunning was lifted to the platform and made the statement that he was a klansman and the klan didn't stand for any such mob rule or outrages against common decency, that all the people were greater than one chairman and were entitled to a roll-call, that both the chairman and vice chairman had refused to complete the temporary organization and the secretary was next ranking officer and ought to take the gavel and complete the temporary organization. Meanwhile Mr. Dunning asked Mr .Rose if the people were not entitled to a roll call. Mr. Rose made no response. At the almost unanimous call of the delegates, Scretary Davis assumed the chair and ordered the assistant secretary to call the roll. The roll call resulted, 136 for Arnold. 8 for Dozier. The chair declared Mr. Arnold elected temporary chairman. Dr. E. J. Turner, seconded by Captain Jackson McHenry moved that B. J. Davis be elected temporary secretary by a show of the hands, there being no other nomination. Dr. Turner, presiding, announced that election was unanimous.

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The convention was like a turbulent sea. Many of the delegates scented a rough house by the conduct of Picket and Hager who ordered the officers and other door keepers appointed without the authority of the convention to take up the tickets of the delegates as they entered the room. This was taking the tickets from delegates for the purpose of getting names of the delegates as the secretary was in the possession of the roll, the credentials and all the papers connected with the convention. While the roll was being called Messrs. Rose, Hager and a little lawyer from Athens were trying to make copies. When Secretary Davis appealed to the officers to stop the lily whites and Hoover-crats not exceeding 50 on any vote.

Republican.

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican State Convention Is Thrown Into Great Disorder When Chairman Pickett Refuses to Allow Delegates a Roll Call.

Pursuant to call, the Republican State Executive convention met here last Saturday, preceded by a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. The committee met for the purpose of arranging a temporary roll of the delegates for the convention the next day.

There were 32 contests; 31 instituted by white people versus Negro people, and one instituted by Negroes versus Negroes. The Negroes won thirty cases out of the thirty-one contests brought by white men against black men, and in each and every case the motion to place their manes, was made by white members of the committee. Every vote was unanimous.

At the close of the meeting, the committee unanimously nominated James W. Arnold of Clarke county, temporary chairman of the convention the next day and B. J. Davis, temporary secretary and instructed the chairman to present their names immediately following the call of the roll the next day. A goodly number of contests were referred to the committee on credentials without action on the part of the committee. The committee adjourned sine die.

At noon Saturday morning the convention was called to order by Chairman Pickett. After the usual ceremonies were gone through, the chairman called for the temporary roll as prepared by the Republican state committee on the evening before. The roll was read by W. J. Shaw, assistant secertary. The calling of the roll disclosed 194 delegates present and answering to the roll out of a total of 218.

At the end of the roll call Chairman Pickett nominated the Hon. James W. Arnold for temporary chairman as per instruction from the committee the evening before. District Attorney Hager instead of nominating L. Gilmer Dozier, moved to substitute the name of Dozier for that of Arnold. The chairman put Dozier's name before the house and declared him elected without putting Arnold's name before the house and handed Dozier the gavel; District Attorney Hager pushing Mr. Dozier to the platform.

Pandemonium broke loose. At least 200 delegates, alternates and visitors demanded that the roll be called. Pickett, having deserted the chair, there was no one to call the roll, he having refused the roll call when demanded by the scretary and 100 others before he made his retreat. A search was then made for the vice chairman, J. T. Rose, who was ushered in, in about ten minutes; Mr. Rose was placed upon the judge's stand and the people became quiet for a minute or so, but broke loose when he said he didn't know what it was all about. Mr. Rose stated that he had been out of the room and hadn't been present, the noise attracted him and he came in to see what it was all about. The secretary explained that District Attorney Hager had nominated Mr. Dozier immediately following the nomination of Mr. Arnold; that Chairman Pickett put the name of Dozier to the house and refused to put the name of Arnold to the house and declared Dozier elected. The delegation rose enmasse, rushed to the platform and demanded a roll call, but Mr. Pickett had made his escape through the back door and there was nobody to preside. The secretary then asked Mr Rose if he would not assume the chair as the chairman had vacated it and complete th etemporary organization. The people continued to demand a roll call. Mr. Rose said he could not reverse the chairman. By this time the house was satisfied that Mr. Rose was in sympathy with and cognizant of Pickett's crime and they drowned out his voice by demanding a roll call. Rose refused the delegates a roll call as did Pickett.

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You have had the backing of the Administration with all of its power and patronage in the state and the cooperation of Dunning and Anderson. You sat in the Sunday conference in Washington and had a special representative of the Post Office Department for months to coach and advise you how to put the Negro out of the back door of the party, while you smiled him in the front door for his vote; and in the promise of Ben Davis' support, you had 99 per cent of the Negro delegates, which was a working majority, and 60 per cent of the white delegates; and with all of these agencies, you bolted the regular convention and set yourself up as the head of the rump organization, and are now imposing yourself on the public as the legal and rightful head of the Republican Party in the state.

You were handed a united Republican Party March the eighth, and you wrecked it April 19th on the rock of your selfish ambition. You must accept the responsibility. There is no escape from the odium you have brought down on your head. You must accept the responsibility and blood that will be required at your hands for tearing up the Party in less than forty days after it was handed to you on a silver platter. You did not act in good faith with those who were able to hand you the chairmanship with a clear title. You smiled in the face of those who wanted to build a party in the state and consorted with their enemies who plotted to defeat their purpose.

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NEGRO REPUBLICANS EFFECT PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Most Far Reaching and Forward Looking Movement

Washington, D. C.—Answering the call of Dr. John R. Hawkins, the chairman of the Colored Voters Division of the Republican National Committee Campaign of 1928, twenty-five representative men and women from various States of the Union met at the office of Dr. Hawkins in Washington, D. C., Friday, April 25,1930 and effected an organization to be known as "The National Negro Republican League" with headquarters to be in Washington, D. C., and branch leagues to be organized in every state. Dr. John R. Hawkins, the proposer of the plan, was unanimously elected as permanent chairman and Mr. Chas. E. Mitchell of West Virginia as secretary.

The following platform was adopted:

Under our system of government, the responsibility of shaping platforms and directing civic policies is assumed by certain political parties to whose principles the voters are asking to subscribe.

Believing as we do in party fealty and with full faith in the virtue of party alignment, we the undersigned, hereby, renew our allegiance to the Republican Party and to further our interest therein, subscribe to the program for setting up of an Organization to be known and styled as the "The National Negro Republican League" with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

PURPOSES—

TThe purpose of said organization shall be to stimulate greater interest among the colored voters throughout the country. To have an organization that will function as a clearing house of information on all matters pertaining to the political and civic rights, duties and responsibilities of the Negro voters.

MEMBERSHIP—

The membership is divided into three classes:

(1) Registered membership for any one of voting age who subscribes to the principles of the Republican Partty.

(2) Sustaining Membership for those paying a joining fee and an annual fee, to be determined upon.

(3) A contributing membership for those contributing over a certain amount to be determined upon.

The direction of the activities of the organization will be under the control of an Executive Committee composed of one man and one woman from each State, Territory or District, with an Administrative Council composed of fifteen members to be designated by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was authorized to create special Bureaus, such as Speakers Bureau, Organization Bureau and Information and Publicity Bureau.

The Information and Publicity Bureau shall make and keep a file of such matters as will be of special interest to the members of the organization and for the general good of the cause we represent and use such methods as may be deemed advisable for giving out such information to the general public.

The Speakers Bureau shall be a Bureau made up of the names and addresses of capable men and women whose services will be available from time to time in filling engagements in various sections whenever such service is requested by the managers of local, State or National campaign in the interest of the Republican Ticket.

The Organization Bureau shall encourage the work of Organizing Branch Leagues throughout the country in connection with, and under the direct management and instructions of the State Central Committees ad the several District Organizations.

Those participating in the conference supporting the organization were Mr. Hubert T. Delany, Assistant District Attorney, 240 Broadway, New York City; Mr. W. T. Andrews, 1422 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md., Editor, Herald Commonwealth; Dr. Ernest Lyon, 828 North Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Walter Emerson, 407 Robert Street, Baltimore, Md., Member City Council, Baltimore.; Mrs. Howard E. Young, 1100 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs ,Lincoln Heights, D. C.; Mr. Arthur Froe, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Clarence R. Vena. 323 Security Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio; Bishop W. T. Vernon, 348 Josephine Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Chas. E. Mitchell, Institute, West Virginia; Mr. Charles H. Calloway, 1601 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. J. R. Ransom, 2247 Topeka, Kansas; Rev. L. H. Crawford, 750 Everett Ave., Kansas City, Kansas; Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor Christian Recorder, 716 South 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Perry W. Howard, 613 "F" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Edw. W. Henry, 758 South Martin Street, Judge Municipal

Telegrams and letters were read from several who expressed themselves as approving of the movement, but were unable to be present.

Mr. Lewis, representing Mr. De Priest, 130 University, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Geo. W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. John R. Hawkins, 1541 14th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Howard

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(1) Registered membership for any one of voting age who subscribes to the principles of the Republican Partty.

(2) Sustaining Membership for those paying a joining fee and an annual fee, to be determined upon.

(3) A contributing membership for those contributing over a certain amount to be determined upon.

The direction of the activities of the organization will be under the control of an Executive Committee composed of one man and one woman from each State, Territory or District, with an Administrative Council composed of fifteen members to be designated by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was authorized to create special Bureaus, such as Speakers Bureau, Organization Bureau and Information and Publicity Bureau.

The Information and Publicity Bureau shall make and keep a file of such matters as will be of special interest to the members of the organization and for the general good of the cause we represent and use such methods as may be deemed advisable for giving out such information to the general public.

The Speakers Bureau shall be a Bureau made up of the names and addresses of capable men and women whose services will be available from time to time in filling engagements in various sections whenever such service is requested by the managers of local, State or National campaign in the interest of the Republican Ticket.

The Organization Bureau shall encourage the work of Organizing Branch Leagues throughout the country in connection with, and under the direct management and instructions of the State Central Committees ad the several District Organizations.

Those participating in the conference supporting the organization were Mr. Hubert T. Delany, Assistant District Attorney, 240 Broadway, New York City; Mr. W. T. Andrews, 1422 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md., Editor, Herald Commonwealth; Dr. Ernest Lyon, 828 North Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Walter Emerson, 407 Robert Street, Baltimore, Md., Member City Council, Baltimore.; Mrs. Howard E. Young, 1100 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs ,Lincoln Heights, D. C.; Mr. Arthur Froe, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Clarence R. Vena. 323 Security Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio; Bishop W. T. Vernon, 348 Josephine Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Chas. E. Mitchell, Institute, West Virginia; Mr. Charles H. Calloway, 1601 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. J. R. Ransom, 2247 Topeka, Kansas; Rev. L. H. Crawford, 750 Everett Ave., Kansas City, Kansas; Kev. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor Christian Recorder, 716 South 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Perry W. Howard, 613 "F" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Edw. W. Henry, 758 South Martin Street, Judge Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Morris E. Lewis, representing Mr. De Priest, 130 University, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Geo. W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. John R. Hawkins, 1541 14th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Telegrams and letters were read from several who expressed themselves as approving of the movement, but were unable to be present.

Republican.

Political – 1930

Party Affiliation.

Clint Hager Accepts Full Responsibility

Last week the Independent charged the responsibility for the disorder and confusion in the Republican State Convention, April 19, 1930 to Mr. J. T. Rose, Collector of Internal Revenue for Georgia, and candidate for chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for the next two years. In the same issue of the Independent Mr. Rose denies all responsibility for the disorder or knowledge of what tricks Messrs. Hager and Pickett had up their sleeves to turn on the convention at an unexpected hour, when all were peace and harmony. Mr. Rose completely absolved himself from any responsibility for the outrages perpetrated against the rights of the people by Pickett, Hager and Dozier. But the people do not hold Mr. Rose blameless, and are unwilling to believe that a man of his intelligence and business acumen was so stupid that he didn't know what program his chosen floor leader, Mr. Hager, was going to put over. That he left his political fortune in the hands of amateurs to save or slay him as their personal end might suggest.

Mr. Rose wired from New York to the Editor of the Independent, who was in Detroit, Mich., attending the National Negro Press Association, that Mr. Hager accepted the full responsibility for wrecking the convention, and that the Independent was authorized to state the facts to the country, that he was innocent and that Mr. Hager accepted the full responsibility. Whether Mr. Hager authorized the statement or not, he cannot escape the responsibility of leading the mob that wrecked the convention. Mr. Hager, in shifting the responsibility from Mr. Rose to himself, shoulders the following outrages against common justice and a free ballot: First, in company with Pickett, he called on the Secretary at his office Thursday, the 17th, and demanded a copy of the temporary roll and a list of the contesting delegates. The Secretary informed him that the roll was then in the making and he could not accommodate him in advance of reporting the roll to the Committee the next day; he then demanded a list of the contested counties; the secretary asked him if he was attorney for any of the contestants or contestees.

He said: No, but the Chairman had a right to see the list, as he and the Chairman wanted to canvass the contesting delegates. The Secretary replied that the Chairman would sit in judgment the next day on these cases, and so would he as member of the committee, and it would be irregular for them to go into the merit of the contests in the absense of the parties concerned. The chairman ordered Mr. Hager to take the contests from the Secretary's desk and make him a list of them. The Secretary protested and said to Pickett and Hager: "If you make a list, you will do it over my protest." They proceeded, anyhow, and the Secretary took the files and locked them up, which ended their list-making by force.

Second, Mr. Hager violated the instruction of the State Central Committee, of which he was a member, when he nominated Dozier in opposition to Arnold, the committee's choice for temporary chairman. The committee had unanimously selected Mr. Arnold for temporary chairman, Hager and Pickett voting for him. It is apparent that Pickett, Hager and Dozier had formed a conspiracy to defeat the expressed will of the committee and to double-cross their associates.

Third, Mr. Hager accepts responsibility for the fraudulent ticket issued to the delegates and outsiders and instructing the police to admit the delegates on fraudulent tickets instead of the official ticket prepared by the Secretary under orders from the full committee.

Fourth, Mr. Hager accepted the responsibility for ordering the policemen to turn in every man with a white face without regard to qualification or delegates. He accepted the responsibility for ordering the police to take up the tickets of the delegates at the door, deliver them to Pickett, thereby depriving the delegates of the right to pass in and out of the house as necessity may demand.

Mr. Hager accepts the responsibility for seizing the tickets of the delegates and refusing to return them to the delegates when demanded; he accepts the responsibility for packing the house with people not entitled to seats in the convention, thereby destroying the legality of meeting.

Mr. Hager accepts the responsibility for failure to call the roll, in that he led the mob in making noise to drown out the voice of the Secretary when he tried to call the roll; and every time Dozier would agree with Arnold to have a roll call to elect temporary chairman, Hager would interfere, start a noise and tell Dozier not to call the roll or submit to a vote, that he was at his back; he would give the signal and the mob would break loose.

He accepts the responsibility for splitting the convention and the bolters transacting their business outside of the convention room.

Mr. Hager is responsible for the bogus tickets signed and issued by Pickett, for the police taking the tickets away from the delegates, for the fraudulent roll prepared by him and Pickett, for the misleading statements made to the Secretary to get the temporary roll in advance of the meeting.

G. O. P. TROUBLE STARTED IN 8TH WARD

Weakness of Party Now Is Laid to Bitterness Over Negro Vote

The effort of the local G. O. P. to find leadership that can save it from the abyss into which it fell in the city election is reported in the daily press. The story set the tongues to wagging, especially to the active politicians in the old Eighth ward. According to these observers, the present debacle of the party is directly traceable to Old Eighth ward politics. Here is their story:

Once upon a time the republican party in Kansas City acknowledged Thos. A. (Tom) Marks as its leader. It used to win sometimes, but win or lose it was a man-size fighting organization that never conceded that it was whipped. Back in those days the state was democratic and the police being understrappers of the governor, were also democratic. There was no "honest election" law then, and what used to happen in elections was equal to anybody's imagination. But the party organization under the militant Marks leadership stood toe to toe with the democrats and fought it out.

Anti-bosses Dislodge Marks

Then came the anti-boss movement. There had been leaders who wished to have Mark's power and Eighth ward politics was their opportunity to make the try. Marks numbered among his friends and supporters, W. C. Hueston, Negro lawyer. His aspirations and the rising consciousness of his people combined to make Hueston seek the republican nomination for alderman of the Eighth ward. Marks was for him and drove the nomination down the throat of the convention. Seizing upon the novelty of a Negro candidate representing the party, and every other argument they could muster, the anti-boss group drove Marks from power, and he never again made a bid for it. Some bitter words were uttered about Negroes in the beginnnig of the new regime by men who have continued to be its leaders, and in the rift was sown Negro independent voting which now features elections.

Negro Vote Now 50-50

Later elections, including the race which T. B. Watkins made for alderman of the Eighth ward as an independent, further alienated Negro voters from the anti-boss leaders, and added to democratic support by Negroes until now the two parties stand nearly fifty-fifty. "Retribution" is putting it mildly according to the Eighth ward. "The men who drove us out are themselves out of luck, and we helped them to lose."

HOOVER PAYS NO ATTENTION TO THE BISHOPS

Republican Leaders Know that Despite Protests, the Bishops will be Campaigning for the Party at Election Time. Bishop Vernon will be Satisfied with One Appointment, says Howard University Law Student, who Terms Prelates Political Handicaps.

To the Editor:

It is very seldom that a student attacks or criticises the older heads in politics, but from a political discussion among a large group of students you would be surprised at the number of college men interested in the political future of the young Negro.

I do hope that you will allow the older heads to know how the students view the situation.—C. W. A., Jr.

By CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Jr.

The bishops of the A.M.E. Church, who met in conference at Washington several days ago in what they called a representation of a nation-wide disapproval of the Hoover administration, did not by any means voice the sentiment of the young Negro.

The bishops' political way of thinking is out of harmony with the minds of the young and "new Negro" of the day. They are political mis-fits and a handicap to the political possibilities of the younger generation.

A glance at the expressions uttered by those men who attended the conference, their political records, and political waysof thinking is sufficient to show that they are political handicaps and mis-fits to the political future of the Negro.

G.O.P. Knows Bishops Will Stick

The bishops can never expect to advance politically until they become a group worthy of recognition and firm in their stand on questions affectnig the race. No party will recognize a group that it can count and depend upon its vote, at every election.

The Republican party and Hoover know that whether they favor the request of those bishops or not, that those same men will be the first to campaign for the Republican party in 1932.

One mediocre appointment, six months before the election of 1932

will win the hearts of the bishops and all else will have been forgotten.

Just before the election of 1928 the Honorable Secretary of Commerce Mr. Hoover, abolished segregation in the Department of Commerce building, after eight years of his regime and the bishops, with Dr. John R. Hawkins, glorified Hoover as the next "champion of their cause."

Hoover was elected President, the bishops produced their usual votes from their congregations as predicted; and what has Hoover done that Woodrow Wilson didn't do.

Bishops Beg for One Appointment

Now the bishops beg him to make one appointment and all else will be forgiven and forgotten. Forty years the Negro has been the political football of politics. The Republican party has depended upon the bishops as the leaders in their church to rally the congregations votes, and not once have they failed. This dependable process of procuring votes has been going on for so many years that the Republican party knows that it can ignore the bishops as longs as 't wishes, just so it favors them in one appointment before the next election.

Bishop Verron, a former Register of the Treasury, now presiding over the Arkansas District of the A.M.E. Church, in speaking before the bishops' conference, asked only one favor of the President and that was for one federal appointment.

Dr. John R. Hawkins, campaign manager for Hoover, "cries out" that the Republicans are indebted to the Negro and he wants a show-down. Only a year and a half ago he was telling the Negro that Hoover was on with the black man. In 1932 this same this same satisfied type of "one appointment" advocate will be campaigning for Hoover's re-election.

G.O.P. Not Indebted to Negro nor Vice Versa

The Republican party is not indebted to the Negro, nor is the Negro indebted to the Republican party or any party.

The words "white" and "black" referring to the color of a man, have no place in the Consitution. Chief Justice Waite, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in one of the most illuminating decisions of that court, eradicated the word "color" from the Constitution and held that any citizen of the United States regardless of the race, color creed or previous condition of servitude may be capable of holding a federal appointment.

The President of the United States upon his oath is duty bound under the Constitution to recognize in the apportionment of federal positions all citizens of the land regardless of race, color or creed. If he fails to carry out the spirit of the Constitution in tendering federal appointments, no man should bow down and beg for recognition. The weapon of the neglected is at the polls, and there should be no compromise.

How Many Appointments Would be Considered Fair?

Is one federal appointment, out of the population of over twelve million people, a fair and just consideration to the Negro voters of the land? Would even five appointments be a fair proportion as to the population of Negro voters?

Hoover and the Republican party know that the Negro has not been dealt with fairly. But why should they care when they know that a bunch of bishops and demagogue politicians will be satisfied with one federal appointment and therefore produce from their church congregations the usual votes.

Bishops Too Close to the Civil War

The bishops were born too near the Civil War and possess a rather "Satisfied Tom psychosis." The greatest handicap to the Afro-American today is that type of character born during the Civil War period with a deep-rooted feeling that the Republican party is God Almighty.

It is too bad there is no legal way to chloroform that indiscreet and "satisfied type" of self-appointed race leader.

The young Negro knows no party by name, but each man by his deeds, regardless of party affiliations.

The success of the Negro in Chicago and Cleveland, and of the "Fighting Bob Church" of Memphis, has been due to their political stand on equal rights in patronage jobs or down with the "powers in being"; i.e. the use of the ballot for the man rather than for the party.

All Talk, No Action

The Republican party has been acquainted with the bishops for a long time and it knows too well where they stand. It knows that the bishops are all talk and no action; it knows that a litle sugar-coated appointment will win them for 1932, and you may rest assured that Hoover will heed their cry for any wise mother knows how to stop a baby from crying.

Howard University Law School,
Washington, D. C.

"THEY HELD THE FORT" UNTIL WE ARRIVED!

By Jesse O. Thomas.

I realized more fully what the Negro of the passing generation meant in the political arena during the recent meeting at the Courthouse than ever before. There were a number of delegates from several counties in the state. Most of them were men without education in the sense of requirinng normal information and were men who had passed the half century mark. The absence of young men and men with knowledge of history of politics and science of government was striking. The tragedy of the Negro's political situation in Georgia was revealed to me as never before. Unless there is some hasty recruiting, in five years from now Time itself will completely eliminate the Negro from political controversy in this state. If the lily-whites just stand by for another decade they will have no trouble in taking over the Republican organization in this state.

I sympathize more with the efforts of Ben Davis to hold the party intact after Saturday's meeting than ever before. There are other Negroes who could be developed to the point, but at the present time there isn't another man in the state who has the courage and the knowledge of organization technique to out-general those who are seeking to take the party out of the hands of Negroes and completely eliminate them from party consideration, as has Ben Davis. After the presiding officer had double-crossed the organization, the Negroes stood there for an hour pathetically helpless and everybody waiting to see what Ben Davis was going to do.

Those Negroes who feel that this effort to eliminate Negroes from political control is for the purpose of putting in a higher type of white man in charge of the party ought to have been convinced of the fallacy of this theory Saturday afternoon.

The majority of the white people who made up the lily-white contingent were obviously less intelligent, more primitive and more narrow-minded than those who are identified with the "black and tan" constituency. I would rather risk my fortune a half dozen times with the white people on the Davis-Arnold side than with the opposing factions. Invariably we find the best white people on the side of right and justice, either in politics or in any other phase of human relationship. Politics in itself does not make character; it reflects it.

Another thing of which I am convinced is that the majority of those who want to eliminate Davis as a factor simply want to perform this operation as a first step. Their ultimate purpose is to eliminate the Negro. Do not fool yourself on this. They are simply after Davis, first, because he is the most stubborn obstacle in the path. Unless there is a radical change in the attitude of the rest of the Negroes in the state, we are going to wake up and find that when Davis goes, the rest of us will follow speedily in his train.

"They held the fort" until we arrived! It is up to us young men and women of education and training of this generation to visualize the situation as it now appears before our naked eye and justify the fathers for holding on by refilling the ranks and taking the torch from their faltering but courageous hands.

NATIONAL LEADERS WILL ACT IN SPLIT OF GEORGIA G. O. P.

Plans Underway to Buy Ben Davis Off by Making Him Organizer For Party; Dunning Expected to Represent Negro at Washington Conference.

(Macon Telegraph Bureau
105 Kimball House.)

Atlanta, April 22.—Peculiar reports come to Atlanta from Washington on the Davis-Rose Republican embroglio of last Saturday.

The most peculiar part of the story is that, although the Ku Klux Klan leaders in Washington and the party, are fighting Ben Davis and seeking to wrest his power away from him, some of the Georgia Klan politicians are hand in glove with Davis. M. O. Dunning, collector of port at Savannah, for instance.

In fact, the report is that Dunning is to be a sort of spokesman for Davis in Washington when the national party authorities are to be told about the manner in which the Ben Davis slate for the state convention in Atlanta was "double crossed."

Blamed On Pickett

There they lay it on a weakness of Roscoe Pickett, late state chairman, who railroaded the Davis coalition slate out of existence by putting only one side of the vote for chairman of the convention, an act which brought on such a melee as has not been seen in Georgia since the famous Henry Lincoln Johnson convention in the house of representatives hall, which caused Albert Anderson, then a member of the souse, now a Republican "regular" to introduce a resolution in the legislature to bar future mixed conventions from the capitol.

The present Washington story is that, to passify Ben Davis, Negro dominator of the party in this state, and whom the Hoover administration forces have been completely unable to unhorse, is to be given a job as organizer in Indiana, Ohio and some doubtful Republican states where there is Negro strength; that the national organization is to pay him $10,000 a year salary and all expenses, and to agree that he shall have a "say" in the distribution of party patronage in Georgia as well.

Seek to Buy Him Off

It seems that the scheme is to sort of buy Davis off with a place outside of Georgia, promise him some voice in this state, and then gradually let him down and out in a way that will attract as little attention as possible. At least that is reported to be the method now to be put into effect by the administration forces "up there."

So far, though, Davis has been able to outwit all those schemes and at the same time cling onto his power in the Republican party in such a way as to compel the other would-be leaders to "see" him before they can do anything.

John W. Hammond.

Political — 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

One Faction Tells Story Of Wild G.O.P. Convention

Constitution 4-21-30

Hager-Rose Leaders, However, Maintain Silence Despite Dunning Charges

Atlanta Ga.

Following the strangest and most riotous republican state convention witnessed in Georgia in a generation perhaps, charges of a conspiracy to defeat sentiment of a majority of the delegates through "questionable parliamentary tactics" were hurled at leaders of the opposition faction last night by the group which claims the election of J. W. Arnold, of Athens, as new state chairman.

The charges were made by Collector of Customs M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, who served notice that the group supporting the Athens man for state chairman would challenge any effort on the part of the other faction's leaders to have their forces recognized by administration leaders in Washington.

Informed Sunday night of the Dunning claims and charges, neither Collector Josiah T. Rose nor United States Attorney Clint W. Hager would comment on them. Spokesmen for this group, however, indicated that if any reply were to be made it would be that Dunning is not the man who will pass upon the argument. The presence of Postmaster-General Brown's personal representative and his unveiled alignment with the Hager-Pickett group appeared to the "lily white" faction to be plenary answer to any argument emanating from the other side.

First to Talk.

Dunning's venture in hurling a series of charges at the Hager-Cheney combination marked the first time either side has been willing to make a statement touching the status of republican politics in Georgia. Dunning, who was well known in prohibition enforcement work before he was appointed collector of customs at Savannah, will probably direct the Washington end of the fight for the Arnold-Flanders-Ben Davis crowd.

Collector Dunning declared that Mr. Hager and several of his associates, in an effort to stave off defeat at the convention held in Fulton county courthouse Saturday afternoon, conspired to have the presiding officer, Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, retiring state chairman, steam roller the nomination of their candidate for temporary chairman, L. Gilmer Dozier, of Thomson, whose election to the chair was announced, he said, without giving the convention an opportunity to vote on the nomination of Mr. Arnold.

Identified with Attorney Hager in the parliamentary coup, it was charged, were Collector of Internal Revenue Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta; former State Chairman Pickett and Durello Cheney, a personal representative of Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown. The latter has been keeping a close eye on the Georgia republican situation for some time and Mr. Cheney, a postoffice department inspector, is known to have been active in state republican affairs for some weeks.

Opposition Group.

On the other hand, the Dunning faction, which claims to have captured complete control of the state organization, includes, in addition to Collector Dunning and Mr. Arnold, United States Marshal L. H. Crawford, of the northern district; A. S. Anderson, of Savannah; G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, and Ben J. Davis, of Atlanta, negro, former national committeeman from Georgia.

As the story of the much confused convention is unfolded by the Dunning group 24 hours after the riotous scenes which marked its deliberations, a spectacular change in alignments occurred in a series of late conferences held Friday night before the assembling of the conclave the next day. During an earlier caucus of the old state committee a harmony program had been worked out, calling for the election of Mr. Arnold as temporary chairman and Collector Rose as permanent chairman of the convention as well as chairman of the new state central committee to be set up. Leaders on both sides were prepared to go through with this program.

It developed, however, that Dunning leaders, in a midnight conference, reached the conclusion after a resurvey of the situation, that Mr. Rose could not be elected chairman.

Plot Charged.

The opposing leaders, it is asserted, got wind of this opposition and before the convention met on Saturday noon, it is charged that they framed a quiet program for defeating the election of Mr. Arnold by employing parliamentary methods which threw the court room into a weird scene. When Dozier was declared the choice of the convention for temporary chairman without a record vote, Dunning leaders demanded a roll call. And when the gavel was turned over to Dozier by Presiding Officer Pickett without ordering a roll call, the same opposition leaders planted Arnold on the platform.

Thus there developed the interesting spectacle of a convention being presided over by two temporary chairmen, both insisting on their rights and each claiming election.

The fight over the temporary chairmanship had its good reasons, as explained by members of the convention last night. In the convention hall were 32 delegates whose credentials were under contest. Under the rules the temporary chairman was to be called upon to appoint a credentials committee which would pass on the rights of the 32 to be seated. Obviously a Rose chairman would be expected to appoint a committee which would find merit to the claims of the 32 contestants favorable to Rose as state chairman, just as an anti-Rose chairman might appoint a committee disposed to see greater merit in anti-Rose credentials.

Nearly Wrecked Meeting.

It was a block of votes worth maneuvering for and both sides were out to bring them in to the fold. The maneuvering was intense enough to all but wreck the convention, as it later turned out.

After permanent organization had been perfected by the Dunning forces, it was asserted, the other factional leaders met in a caucus in the same building and elected Mr. Rose state chairman. When the contest is taken before administration officials in Washington for settlement the contention will be made by the Dunning spokesmen that only a handful of delegates participated in the Rose caucus.

One of the most interesting developments of the convention related last night revolved around the activity of former National Committeeman Ben Davis. Up until the night before the conclave Hager-Rose organization leaders had figured his influence and support to put over the program for the election of the internal revenue collector as state chairman. The negro leader was counted upon to bring into line the preponderance of negro delegates elected to the convention. At the last minute, however, it was said, Davis switched.

Up to Washington.

Just what the outcome of the convention will be remains to be seen. Collector Rose is closely identified with Postmaster-General Brown and it will be Mr. Brown who will have the say of who is to be patronage dispenser for the state.

But the way things turned out at the convention and the attitude of opposition forces Sunday makes it clear that the whole question will be taken to Washington for spirited discussion before a settlement is reached.

In the meantime, all pending federal appointments in the state may be expected to lie dormant until the situation is clarified.

Both Factions Elect Officers

Savannah

Lily Whites Break Away From

4-25-30

REGULAR ORGANIZAT'N

Savannah, Ga.

Negroes Loyal To Davis-Arnold Faction

Atlanta, April 19—Amid tumult and shouting the Republican state convention here today split into two factions and chose two sets of officers.

The presiding officers of each faction conducted business from the same platform while pandemonium reigned among the delegates on the floor. Shouts and boos greeted speakers who attempted to make themselves heard above the din.

The strains of "I Shall Not Be Moved," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" could be heard in the noise of the convention hall.

Pandemonium broke out in the convention immediately after it had completed a temporary roll call and prepared for the election of a temporary chairman.

Roscoe Pickett of Jasper, Ga., retiring state chairman, presented the name of James W. Arnold of Athens, who had been recommended for the temporary chairmanship at a meeting of the party's central committee yesterday.

Clint W. Hager, United States district attorney presented the name of Gilmer Dozier of Thomson, Ga., Pickett called for a vote on Dozier and he was declared elected, amid cries of "roll call."

Dozier immediately ascended to the rostrum amid boos and cheers while dozens in the convention hall shouted for a roll call. Benjamin J. Davis of Atlanta, secretary of the convention, charged Dozier was a "usurper of the people's right." He reiterated a demand for the roll call, but the Dozier adherents would not listen to such a vote.

Friends of Arnold escorted him to the rostrum and there were more cheers and boos.

While Dozier pounded for order, and pandemonium reigned in the hall, Davis began calling the roll but his voice was drowned in the tumult.

Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue of Atlanta, stood on top of the judge's bench in the court room where the convention was meeting and pleaded for order. For a moment all was quiet while Rose told the gathering that "we are all here for one common purpose and certainly should be able to rule ourselves." But when Rose suggested that "we find a way out" there were cries for a roll call and confusion again broke out.

Savannah Ga. 4-25-30

At this juncture, the custodian of the Fulton county court house approached Rose and the speaker said: "The custodian of the building has requested that we not mar the building or furniture. Please take your seats." Rose thanked a number of persons in the hall who sat down, but the lessening of the confusion was only short lived.

Both claimants to the temporary chairman are white men with the Negro delegates almost solidly lined up behind the Arnold-Davis faction who claimed not less than three fourths of the delegation.

Dozier said that he favored white leadership in the party. Ben Davis was declared by Arnold to have been elected temporary secretary on a count of uplifted hands. Most of the vote came from the north side of the auditorium, where many Negro delegates were seated. White delegates held seats on the south side of the auditorium, which has seats on either side, an aisle down the middle, and a judge's bench and jury box in front.

City and county police and detectives mixed with the standing, shouting throngs although there appeared to be no spirit of anger or ill feeling evident.

One faction elected J. W. Arnold Athens, as chairman; R. W. Fincher, Dawsonville, vice chairman; Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta, secretary, and T. M. Hendricks, Fulton treasurer. These were also chosen as party officers for the ensuing two years.

The other faction, of which Gilmer Dozier was temporary chairman, elected Charles Adamson of Cedartown permanent chairman of the convention.

The faction over which Adamson was presiding elected J. T. Rose of Atlanta, internal collector of revenue, state chairman for the next two years. Roscoe Pickett of Jasper was named vice chairman, Henry C. Davis, Macon, secretary, and Eugene Chendrofer, Atlanta, treasurer.

The report of their council was made by District Attorney

Hager. He also presented a resolution asking that all rules of the party be rescinded and new ones adopted.

Mr. Hager read the names of nominees of the state central Republican committee and these were adopted by his faction. They comprise twenty-nine regular white Republicans, eight Hoover Democrats and twenty-four Negro Republicans in addition to the four party officers.

When the report was begun Negroes of the other faction shouted "Let's sing," but Chairman Arnold quieted them.

Impromptu speeches then came from delegates on both sides. Apparently the best of feeling prevailed. Both factions then adjourned sine die.

In many of the counties there were contests, with but one exception, Chatham, these were between Negro and white delegates, the credential committee deciding in every case in favor of the Negro delegates. In the case of the Chatham county contest which was being waged by the Lemon-Pringle faction and the Cullen-Toomer faction, a compromise was effected in which the delegates of both sides were given a half vote each and the county organization officers divided between them, J. G. Lemon being named chairman; Frank Cullen vice chairman; L. B. Toomer, secretary, and J. M. Ferreebee, treasurer.

NEGRO BLOC AND WET BLOC

Oscar de Priest Responsible For the Former

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVE

To Vote For Candidates Most Favoring the Negro

FOUR MAIN DISCONTENTS

May Bring About Democratic Control of House

BY WILLIAM HARD

Special correspondent of the Morning News.

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Washington, D. C., April 19.—To the wet "bloc" in the approaching congressional elections there must now be added a negro "bloc"; and the effect of both "blocs" is to increase the chances of the Democrats for winning control of the next House of Representatives.

Oscar de Priest, Republican negro representative in the lower House of Congress, from the first district of Illinois, in Chicago, is principally responsible for the emergence of the negro "bloc," which is called "the people's movement." The purpose of this movement essentially is to vote for Republican candidates or Democratic candidates or independent candidates in accordance solely with their attitude toward the negro race. That such a bi-partisan or non-partisan "bloc" should be originated by a Republican representative is almost without precedent. Authentic reports are that it is going strong in Northern and border-state congressional districts in which negro voters are thickly congregated.

It might readily prove decisive in many of those districts, and it has its origin in four main discontents.

First: The Republican presidential campaign managers of last year discarded all efforts to please the negroes in favor of efforts to please the Southern whites.

Second: The existing Republican administration has appointed virtually no negroes to office.

Third: The negro division of the Republican national committee has been closed down.

Fourth: John J. Parker, of North Carolina, accused of opposing negro participation in politics, has been nominated to be a justice of the United States Supreme Court. This fourth discontent might have been in itself of minor consequence. It gets its importance from being the match which set the heap of the previous discontents on fire.

Informed professional politicians here take this fire extremely seriously. In the three border states of Missouri and Kentucky and Maryland and in the Middle Western states of Illinois and Indiana and Ohio and in the four eastern states of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, there were 1,156,298 negroes of voting age at the time of the last census. By natural increase and by immigration from the far South there are many more now. They have ironically but abundantly proved that they can vote for Democrats.

The Harlem region of New York city, which is classically a region of negroes, contributes heavily to sending to the federal House of Representatives the Democratic congressmen Anthony J. Griffin and the Democratic Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan. Mr. Gavagan in recognition of the situation has admitted negroes to his list of nominees for examination for admission to the Annapolis Naval Academy. Congressman Oscar De Priest's "people's movement," is based on the proposition that all negroes should be as willing as the negroes of Harlem to suit their partisan politics to their race interests.

A painstaking count shows that in the border states and in the North and East there are at least twenty-five congressional districts in which negro voters are plentiful enough and are becoming independent enough to be able to make themselves possibly the determing weight in an election. That in these districts there will be defections next fall from the Republican candidates to the Democratic candidates or to independents now seems virtually inevitable. How large these defections will be is a matter of guess but that in certain instances they well may turn the scale issure.

A similar calculation can be made about the wet "bloc". The wets, what ever their numbers, will be more coherently a "bloc" this fall than in any previous federal election. They are angrier than ever before, and richer, and more disposed to leap party barriers. They rapidly are becoming almost as bi-partisan and non-partisan as the drys. They are far yet from having reached that point but they are approaching it speedily. Most of them perhaps will continue to vote their straight party tickets, irrespective of prohibition, but a larger fraction of them than ever before will scorn party tickets in favor of registering their anti-prohibition views.

This change, large or small, will in the North and East, because of the administration's dryness, hurt the Republicans and help the Democrats. There are at least a score of dry Republicans now sitting in the House of Representatives from Northern and Eastern districts, which are indisputably wringing wet. They have managed so far, on business prosperity arguments to re-elect themselves with the help of wet votes. With prosperity not so high now, they will be harder pressed. Some of them will be saved by their long political services to their districts and by their high personal reputes. Others, few or many, will get swamped.

It is genuinely for these reasons that the Democrats can really hope as they do hope, to make a triumphant showing in the elections for the lower House of the Congress next fall. They have been giving their legislative energies in Washington primarily to trying to keep down the tariff duties for the industrial North and East and to trying to elevate the tariff duties for the agricultural South and West. They nevertheless, will gain few congressional districts in the agricultural regions. By a roaring joke they will make their main gains among the Northern and Eastern manufacturers and working men upon whose daily purchases of agricultural foodstuffs they have just helped to lay enormous tariff taxes.

They will be swept to victory, if swept they are, dominantly by two forces—the wet "bloc" and the negro "bloc"—neither of which have they striven, as a party, to create.

They now have 165 seats in the House of Representatives. They need to gain fifty-three seats in order to have a majority in it. Today in the House of Representatives there are fifty-four Republicans coming from districts which were carried by the Democrats either in 1922 or 1926. It is clear enough, accordingly, that on general theory the electing of a Democratic majority in the House is thinkable; and, in the special circumstances of this year, it is certainly within practical possibilities.

Griffin, Ga., News
Tuesday, April 1, 1930

EFFORT TO BAR NEGROES IS EXPECTED

A fight to oust the negro from the Republican party in Spalding County is expected to flare here Saturday when the Republican party caucus will be held. The meeting has been called by Dr. A. M. Wilkins, colored, for many years Republican chairman for the Sixth District. This call has been posted on the board at the court house.

At the same time it is understood that white Republicans and "Hoover-Democrats" in the county plan to attend the meeting, elect a white chairman, and make the Republican party a "lily-white" one in this county.

The Republican caucus will be held Saturday at noon at the courthouse.

WILLIAMS GROOMED

Davis Williams, a native of Indiana, and a life long Republican, is being groomed for county chairman by the "lily white" element. He has the support of W. C. Jackson, local "anti-Al Smith" leader who has been acting as county chairman for the Republican party. Mr. Jackson is anxious to see the Republican party in Spalding county made 100 per cent white.

Mr. Jackson has written the following letter to Mr. Williams:

"I trust that you will see to it that the officers elected at the Republican county caucus to be held April 5th are of such character and standing in their respective communities that your county may be justly proud of them.

"The requisites for one taking part in this caucus is that he is a registered voter and that he voted for Mr. Hoover in 1928, supporting the Kansas City platform upon which Mr. Hoover stood and that he is still supporting President Hoover's policies.

'The old Republican organization in Georgia was corrupt as shown by the recent congressional investigation of patronage. It was not recognized by the National Republican party in 1928 and you who bore the burden and heat of that campaign owe it to yourselves and community to see to it that this old corrupt organization is not revived.

'In the words of President Hoover, 'I am not at all unmindful of the conditions which for years brought about the political solidarity of the South. I firmly believe, however, that the time has come in all sections when men and women should vote from their convictions as to the conditions at the present time and not based on things of former generations.'

"Yours most sincerely,
W. C. JACKSON."

MANY ELIGIBLE

There are many persons in the county eligable to vote in the county caucus. In addition to the 415 persons who voted for President Hoover in the last national election there are hundreds of negroes of Republican faith who did not go to the polls in 1928 and vote.

While Republican caucuses in this county have rarely been attended by more than a handful of persons in the past it is expected that a large group of people will be on hand next Saturday to take part in the meeting.

PATRONAGE GROUP WILL STAY ON JOB

Constitution 4-24-30

Lack of Harmonious Action by State Convention To Prevent Resignations.

Atlanta, Ga.

As a result of the recent republican state convention to agree on the make-up of the Georgia machinery of the party, the patronage committee which has been handling G. O. P. affairs in the state for the past years will continue to function, according to announcement made Wednesday by Lindsey Hopkins, of Atlanta, chairman of the committee.

Announcement was made last week by Henry Davis, secretary of the committee, that it would resign immediately following the meeting of the convention, provided undisputed state officers had been selected from prominent white citizens of Georgia. Mr. Hopkins, announcement follows the naming of two state organizations by the delegates to the recent convention.

According to Mr. Hopkins the patronage committee will continue to function "until the party formulates a harmonious organization within itself."

Political- 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

APR 20 1930

NEW NEGRO 'BLOC' BOLSTERS HOPE OF DEMOCRATS

De Priest's 'Peoples' Movement Expected to Cost Republicans Votes

FOUR DISCONTENTS

Increased Chance for Control of House Seen as Result of Organization

By WILLIAM HARD
San Antonio Express Leased Wire
(Copyright, 1930, Consolidated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—To the wet "bloc" in the approaching congressional elections there must now be added a new negro "bloc" and the effect of both "blocs" is to increase the chances of the Democrats for winning control of the next House of Representatives.

Oscar DePriest, Republican negro representative in the Lower House of Congress from the First District of Illinois, in Chicago, is principally responsible for the emergence of the negro "bloc," which is called "the peoples' movement." The purpose of this movement essentially is to vote for Republican candidates or Democratic candidates or Independent candidates in accordance solely with their attitude toward the negro race.

That such a bi-partisan or non-partisan "bloc" should be originated by a Republican representative is almost without precedent. Authentic reports are that it is going strong in northern and border states, congressional districts in which negro voters are thickly congregated.

Four Discontents.

It might readily prove decisive. In many of these districts, and it has its origin in four main discontents.

First: The Republican presidential campaign managers of last year discarded all efforts to please the negroes in favor of efforts to please the Southern whites.

Second: The existing Republican administration has appointed virtually no negroes to office.

Third: The negro vision of the Republican national committee has been closed down.

Fourth: John J. Parker of North Carolina, accused of opposing negro participation in politics, has been nominated to be a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This fourth discontent might have been in itself of minor consequence. It gets its importance from being the match which set the heap of the previous discontents on fire.

Border States Cited.

Informed professional politicians here take this fire extremely seriously. In the three border states of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland and in the Middle Western states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and in the four Eastern states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, there were 1,156,298 negroes of voting age at the time of the last census. By natural increase and by immigration from the Far South there are many more now. They have ironically but abundantly proved that they can vote for Democrats.

The Harlem region of New York City, which is classically a region of negroes, contributes heavily to sending to the Federal House of Representatives the Democratic Congressman Anthony J. Griffin and the Democratic Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan. Mr. Gavagan, in recognition of the situation, has admitted negroes to his list of nominees for examination for admission to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Congressman Oscar DePriest's "peoples' movement" is based on the proposition that all negroes should be as willing as the negroes of Harlem to suit their partisan politics to their race interests.

A painstaking count shows that in the border States and in the North and East there are at least 25 Congressional Districts in which negro voters are plentiful enough and are becoming independent enough to be able to make themselves possibly the determining weight in an election.

Defections Certain.

That in these districts there will be defections next fall from Republican candidates to the Democratic candidates or to independent candidates now seems virtually inevitable. How large these defections will be is a matter of guess, but that in certain instances they may well turn the scale is sure.

A calculation can be made about the wet "bloc." The wets, whatever their numbers, will be more coherently a bloc this fall than in any previous Federal election. They are angrier than ever before, and richer, and more disposed to leap party barriers. They are rapidly becoming almost as bi-partisan and non-partisan as the drys.

Most of them perhaps will continue to vote their straight party tickets, irrespective of prohibition but a larger fraction than ever before will scorn party tickets in favor of registering their anti-prohibition views.

This change, large or small, will in the North and East, because of the Administration's dryness, hurt the Republicans and help the Democrats. There are at least a score of dry Republicans now sitting in the House of Representatives from Northern and Eastern districts which are indisputably wringing wet. They have managed, so far, on business prosperity arguments, to re-elect themselves with the help of wet votes.

With prosperity not high now, they will be harder pressed. Some of them will be saved by their long political services to their districts and by their high personal reputes. Others, few or many, will get swamped.

Hope for Triumph.

It is genuinely for these reasons that the Democrats can really hope, as they do hope, to make a triumphant showing in the elections for the Lower House of Congress next fall. They have been giving their energies in Washington primarily to trying to keep down the tariff duties for the industrial North and East and to vying to elevate the tariff duties for the agricultural South and West. They nevertheless will gain new Congressional districts in the agricultural regions. By a roaring joke they will make their main gains among the Northern and Eastern manufacturers and workingmen upon whose daily purchases of agricultural foodstuffs they have just helped to lay enormous tariff.

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G. O. P. PATRONAGE GROUP TO RESIGN AFTER CONVENTION

Constitution

Purposes of Georgia Committee Accomplished, Henry C. Davis, Secretary of Body, Announces

Atlanta, Ga.

BY FRANCIS W. CLARKE.

The Georgia patronage committee in charge of republican affairs in the state for the past year, will resign immediately following the adjournment of the forthcoming state convention, according to announcement made Sunday by Henry C. Davis, a member and secretary of the committee.

The membership of the committee is as follows: Lindsay Hopkins, chairman, Atlanta; Henry C. Davis, secretary, Atlanta; H. O. Lovvern, Carrollton; John D. Taylor, Summerville; W. A. Carlisle, Gainesville; A. E. Henry, Augusta; G. C. Dekle, Millen, and I. H. Fetty, Savannah.

The decision of the members of the committee to resign, according to Mr. Davis, was reached following the successful culmination at the recent county conventions of the campaign waged by the committee to secure white control of the party in Georgia. Following a careful canvass of the returns from these county conventions the committee members, feeling assured that the delegates named could be depended upon to formulate a state organization composed of representative citizens from all of the 12 congressional districts of the state, decided to issue the announcement of their resignation as the controlling body in republican affairs in Georgia.

Coincidental with the announcement of the early resignation of the patronage committee, it became generally known that in all probability Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, would be named state chairman when the convention meets. Mr. Rose has for more than a year occupied the position of contact man between Georgia and the party leaders in Washington and reports from the national capital indicate that such action on the part of the state convention would meet with hearty approval.

Office to Remain Vacant.

It also is understood that the present plans do not contemplate naming a national committeeman from Georgia, but to let this office remain vacant until 1932, when the republican national convention will be held, and at which time a new national committee will be named. It will be recalled that the republican national convention in Kansas City in 1928 failed to poll the Georgia delegation regarding either a national committeeman or national committeewoman and Georgia has as a result been without representation on the committee.

Soon after the Kansas City convention a state fight developed among the republicans, resulting in G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, and Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, both claiming the state chairmanship. When the claims of these two Georgia republicans were submitted to the party leaders at Washington, they took the position that they should not decide a state matter by the recognition of either of the two claimants.

This left the party in Georgia without either a national committeeman or a state chairman, a condition which brought about the necessity of a patronage committee. This committee was designated immediately following a public statement of President Hoover, setting forth his desire and that of the other leaders of the republican party that party affairs in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and several other southern states be put on a better and more representative basis. It is known that the president was especially interested in the Georgia situation and that he has followed closely the effort made by the patronage committee during the last few months to reorganize the party by creating greater interest in republican affairs in the state.

The result has been that mass meetings have been held in many places throughout the state, attended by large numbers of white people, many of the meetings having from two to five hundred people in attendance. It is claimed that this is the first time in the history of the republican party in Georgia that such interest has been manifested, especially in a year when there was no presidential election.

As a result of this activity on the part of the patronage committee and of the interest shown all over the state, it is understood that the number of counties having white county chairmen and other officers has been more than doubled, and that the same is true of the delegates elected to attend the convention in Atlanta on April 19. At the same time the committee was named, it is understood that 131 out of the 161 counties in Georgia had negro county chairmen and other officers. A majority of the counties of the state now will be white, according to Henry C. Davis.

as a result of the committee's activities.

In reply to the direct question as to the present session of congress, and as the treaty is not likely to be completed for several weeks, it is not likely to be submitted to the senate until the session starting in December for the necessary two-thirds vote of ratification.

President Hoover since he took office has stood for naval reduction as a principal task, and it is believed now that his supporters are confident that this treaty will make a valuable issue for them in the elections.

Administration supporters like Senators Fess, Ohio, and Allen, Kansas, predict an easy victory, and Chairman Borah, of the senate foreign affairs committee, although withholding comment pending full publication of the treaty, is known to be pleased that no political or consultative pact is embodied.

Weakest Point.

What is expected to be the treaty's weaknest point, from the viewpoint of senate support, is the fact that the United States will have to spend millions of dollars building cruisers to attain parity. The present American cruiser program, strongly opposed by the little navy senators, calls for an aggregate of only 300,500 tons of cruisers, whereas the London agreement allows 323,000 tons or an option of 339,000 tons if some are not of the large 10,000-ton class.

The expected renunciation of the American claim that her needs require 10,000-ton cruisers may provoke the big navy men and the destruction of two American battleships may cause some opposition among sentimental militarists. The safeguard clause against France, under which this country, Britain and Japan may build over the limit if France builds heavily, is also seen as a potential cause of friction and criticism.

Japanese Question.

One senator who would not be quoted advanced the suggestion that Pacific coast senators may not take kindly to the concessions made to Japan.

Senator Allen admitted that he expects attacks by the big navy men.

In general, however, the treaty is seen here as binding closer together the American and British governments without any political pacts, despite the objections of little navy men that it reduces too little, and the criticism of big navy men that it cuts too deeply.

It is believed that many senators who do not entirely approve of its provisions may be brought into line by the public approval which President Hoover expects to receive.

The president's speech to the Daughters of the American Revolution congress here tomorrow night is expected to deal with the treaty, and if this speech follows his previous statements on the subject of peace and navies, he will appeal to the public for its approval expressed in concrete terms, to insure ratification.

Whether or not the prospect at the approaching convention was for complete fulfillment of the administration's wishes, Mr. Davis declared that the patronage committee would not have decided to resign had it not felt that its job had been accomplished.

"When the members of the patronage committee assured themselves that Georgia citizens, representative in their communities, would control the convention, the committee heaved a sigh of relief and determined that with the work it had been designated to do, accomplished, it could resign immediately following the setting up of the new state organization by the convention.

"Ours has not always been a pleasant task, and it has certainly been one requiring months of hard and constant endeavor. We are, therefore, richly repaid for our labors by the feeling that we have been able to accomplish results for the republican party in Georgia, but none the less we shall be glad to get out of harness."

The setting up of a reorganized state organization and the resigning of the patronage committee will return republican politics in Georgia to normalcy again after nearly a year in which the ordinary routine has been necessarily overturned by the nature of the instructions to the patronage committee at the time it was created. These instructions made it necessary to ignore the county organization channels through which the business of the party had been conducted and the centering of all authority in the patronage committee.

Return to Normalcy.

With the resignation of the committee, however, it is expected that the affairs of the party will return to the usual order of functioning through county and district organizations. Especially will the action of the committee in deciding to take itself out of the picture, result in the county committees throughout the state regaining their former voice in party affairs. During the last year these county executive committees have been practically functionless, but with the new organization consummated and operating, they will be the starting point for many of the activities of the republican party. Local committees, for instance, will again have it as their duty to recommend appointments for federal vacancies and will be called upon to perform all the duties which they have been unable to perform during the last year on account of the instructions under which the patronage committee has been working.

It would appear, therefore, that the claims of the republican leaders that the republican party throughout the state is on the threshold of its greatest development in Georgia and that, in line with the declaration of President Hoover a year ago, only the better element in the party will be in control, are given emphasis by the announcement of the coming retirement of the patronage committee, on the ground that the recent county conventions guaranteed the formation of a republican state organization which would meet the president's expressed desires.

SAVANNAH, GA.
News
APR 12 1930

NEGROES PREPARE FOR A CONTEST

Will Carry Their Republican Fight to Atlanta

PROTEST HAS BEEN FILED

They Claim Whites Illegally Ejected Them

Waycross, Ga., April 11.—Negro Republicans of Ware county have filed a protest over the seating of white delegates from Ware county at the state Republican convention to be held in Atlanta, Saturday, April 19 following the election of a 100 per cent white lineup at the Ware county convention here last Saturday, it was learned today.

The protest has been duly filed and two delegations will go from Waycross to Atlanta, it is learned.

The delegate representing the old-line Republicans will be Tom Williams, negro Republican leader; with Dr. H. C. Scarlett, local negro physician, as alternate.

Dr. Scarlett, the negro leaders contend, according to a statement made today, is the duly elected Republican executive committee chairman from Ware county.

Representing the newly formed Republican group will be Dr. H. J. Carswell as official delegate, with Dr. W. C. Hafford as alternate.

It will be the position of the negro delegation that Dr. Carswell was elected illegally, by voters who were not qualified as Republicans, and that Dr. Scarlett is their duly elected nominee. The name of Dr. Carswell was placed in nomination last Saturday by Leon F. Hobby, an avowed Democrat in the past, it will be contended by the negro representatives, with the further claim that all nominations for county officers and executive committeemen were by Mr. Hobby, as chairman of a nominating committee appointed by Dr. Carswell. The nominating committee was composed of Mr. Hobby, W. S. Rysdon, Dan T. Cowart and T. W. Kirby.

Protests are expected to be raised in other counties of the eleventh congressional district, white Republicans claiming the election of white leaders in nineteen of the twenty counties of the district. Officers are reported as follows:

Atkinson county, J. F. Weaver, chairman and delegate; Irwin county, W. H. Weaver, chairman, Samuel Purvis, delegate; Clinch county, J. O. Rogers, chairman and delegate; Coffee county, Lacey L. Sutton, chairman, J. B. Exum, delegate; Cook county, J. B. Cook, chairman, L. S Simmons, delegate; Bacon county, T J. Townsend, chairman and delegate; Pierce county, J. L. Sinclair, chairman, W. J. Tyre, delegate; Berrien county, J. R. Bennett, chairman, N. S. Richardson, delegate; Appling county, S. E. Hollis, chairman, N. D. Fossett, delegate; Wayne county, R. L. Farr, chairman and delegate; Jeff Davis county, B. W. Carter, chairman and delegate; Echols county, Mann Carter, chairman and delegate; Charlton county, E. F. Deen, chairman; Brantley county, I. F. Brown, chairman; Ware county, Dr. H. H. Carswell, chairman and delegate.

Names of officers in Glynn, Camden, Brooks, Lanier and Tift counties could not be furnished by local headquarters, but it is reported that white lineups were selected in these counties

HAGER IS ACCUSED OF LEADING RIOT IN G. O. P. MEETING

Constitution
4-23-30

Member of Central Committee Calls Upon Attorney-General To Make Investigation.

Atlanta Ga.

While Washington dispatches Tuesday indicated that the republican patronage committee for Georgia may be continued, and that Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue will be recognized by the national republican organization, local interest in the aftermath of the double-barrelled state convention held last Saturday turned to charges of leading a riot preferred by John B. Dove, Atlanta member of the state central committee, against United States Attorney Clint W. Hager.

Dove, according to a copy of a message released Tuesday, wired Attorney-General W. T. Mitchell last Saturday, after the convention had adjourned, charging Hager with "pernicious activity" in politics and asking a thorough investigation. After naming several witnesses, Dove's message to Mitchell says:

"We charge that Mr. Hager, district attorney for the northern district of Georgia, premeditated, knowingly and deliberately entered into the conspiracy and led the riot. We further charge the purpose of this was a fight on the Catholic and owing to that fact he is trying to array one sect or creed against another and this pernicious activity, deliberately carried on by him, should disqualify him for holding the high office to which you have trusted him and we ask his removal if the allegations are proven true in your investigation as set forth."

Dove names as witnesses Collector Rose; himself, whom he describes as an inspector of locomotives; Ben J. Davis, editor; Roscoe Pickett, A. S. Anderson, lawyer; J. W. Arnold, lawyer; M. O. Dunning, customs collector at Savannah; L. H. Crawford, United States marshal; G. F. Flanders, businessman; Giler Dozier, Henry Davis, W. R. Tucker, lawyer, and W. Y. Gilliam.

Hager declined to comment on the message of Dove.

ADMINISTRATION SILENT ON CAUSE IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(Special.)—Pending receipt of full information on the recent riotous republican state convention in Georgia, administration officials today declined to say what action would be taken, looking to recognition of one of the two competing factions which set up separate and distinct organizations Saturday.

Neither Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown nor Walter H. Newton, political secretary to the president who constitute an unofficial committee on southern patronage affairs, would commit himself definitely to any program or plan. But, while awaiting more complete reports on the convention tracus, the impression was left by both that they are inclined to leave state patronage distribution to Collector of Internal Revenue Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, and the special committee appointed for this purpose last summer.

The postmaster general told The Constitution late today that he has received initial reports on the state conclave, one containing some reference to a "riot," but said he had not found an opportunity yet to go into the situation. Secretary Newton likewise was without full information and asked to be excused from comment for the moment.

In view of the fact, however, that Collector Rose was the choice of Messrs. Brown and Newton for the office of new state chairman, expectations are that, at least so far as post-office department appointments are concerned, he will be recognized over E. W. Arnold, of Athens, who was named to the same post by forces led by Collector of Customs M. O. Dunning of Savannah.

Postmaster General Brown made one statement that was regarded as significant. Without mentioning Mr. Rose, he said that the Georgia patronage committee still remained, although a pre-convention statement issued in Atlanta by Henry Davis, secretary of the body, announced that the committee would retire from activities after the convention. 4-23-30

Asked about the promised resignation of the committee, Mr. Brown said this had been planned on the theory that the convention would be harmonious. The inference was that the committee would continue to serve, since anything but harmony proved to be the keynote of the meeting.

Suggestions have been heard that Messrs. Brown and Newton, before formally recognizing either Rose or Arnold as the new state chairman, will call a conference of a number of Georgia republican leaders. It is regarded as likely that this method will be taken to iron out the situation, although there are no present indications as to when the conference may be held. The various state leaders would be summoned to Washington for this purpose.

Meanwhile, rumors are flying thick and fast here that the Brookhart senatorial investigating committee is strongly giving consideration to a proposal that it look into the entire Georgia republican situation but with particular emphasis on the events and negotiations leading up to the recent convention. The committee is said to be interested in reports of alleged deals between the postmaster general and anti-Rose leaders looking to the election of Mr. Rose as chairman.

Also it has shown interest in the reported activities of a postoffice inspector, Durelle Cheney, on the scene both during and before the convention as personal representative of Mr. Brown.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Republican of Iowa, the committee chairman, was out of the city today but it is understood that the Georgia situation will be considered early after his return.

Political—1930

Republican

Party Affiliation

AN AFFRONT TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Savannah Morning News 4-26-30

The Republican State Convention which assembled in Atlanta last Saturday furnished some exciting and interesting scenes, and will be noted in political history as much for the things it failed to accomplish as for what was really done. It was nothing less than an affront to the present administration and the whole Republican Party for a group of federal office holders to enter the sacred confines of a house of justice, under the name of an organization made glorious by the worthy examples and laudale precepts of such illustrious characters as Lincoln, Roosevelt and Coolidge, and attempt to stifle the voice and nullify the will of the qualified delegates duly assembled in a convention to reorganize the Republican Party in the state. The administration has troubles enough to adjust without having appointees to dominate a state convention with high-handed methods and thereby seek to eliminate a large number of true and tried Republicans from the ranks of the party. But their designing plans were thwarted in a cool, deliberate and courageous manner by the matchless and heroic political genius, Benjamin J. Davis, together with his invincible army of loyal supporters composed of prominent men of both races.

The retiring chairman, in his last official act as head of the state organization, demonstrated that the stern opposition manifested against his selection for that position four years ago was well founded, and that his ingratitude for the one responsible for his election was so pronounced until it will still be ringing in the ears of those familiar with the circumstances for many years. A presiding officer who fails to put both sides of a question and willfully ignores the opposition purely on the grounds of showing the weakness of his candidate is not only usurping the rights of the majority, but is committing an offense just as grave as one who filches his neighbor. But the steam-roller did not work and the regular organziation elected its chairman and secretary, appointed committees and reorganized the party by electing permanent officers who may be depended upon to preserve the principles of Republicanism and give every man and woman their rights. The Republican Party is not a racial or sectional party, but it is so liberal and broad until all classes and groups are made welcome to participate in its councils. Instead of uniting and formulating a program for the good of the state and national organization, the time and energy of government employees have been wasted in efforts to scatter discord; disrupt the old organization and set up in its place a new machinery dedicated to the cause of keeping out "undesirables" who have paid the price and are entitled to a just consideration in the governmental affairs of the country.

Savannah, Ga.

Many profitable lessons should be gathered from the events of the meeting last Saturday. There is unquestionably an organized and diabolical scheme to eliminate the Negro from the ranks of the party in Georgia. As we stated in these columns last week, this shoud not discourage our group, but on the contrary it should spur us on to greater endeavors. We should begin right now to strengthen our organizations and stimulate a deeper interest in political affairs. We should raise funds and herald the importance of the use of the ballot from the platform, pulpit and press. Only a negligible per cent of our people take an active part in politics in Georgia and we should convince the inactive that now is the time to wake up and take advantage of that rich heritage handed down to us by the constitution, and that in the same proportion as we exercise the privilege of suffrage and make ourselves a potent factor in political matters of the country shall we come into a fuller enjoyment of those civic and economic advantages now being denied us.

The convention was indeed a memorable gathering. The crowd was nearly divided between white and colored, but the Arnold-Davis wing had a large majority of the delegates and completely controlled the convention. One significant feature was that although the lines were tightly drawn between the regulars and the lily white adherents there was no bitterness nor any desire or attempt on either side to cause any racial animosities to break loose. This is a hopeful sign and shows that even though there were those who tried to leave us out, they at least displayed a degree of tolerance and conceded our right to contend for a principle. The convention as a whole was a reproach on the Republican administration because of the undue officiousness of a few federal office holders, who should be the last to crucify the soverign will of freemen.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS AND PRIMARIES

According to recent news dispatches, some of the Republican party leaders in Texas are opposed to holding partisan primaries, as required by state statutes, during the forthcoming summer, setting forth the argument that it will require too much money and will be too expensive for the party to attempt such a venture.

If this report is correct and if the Republican leaders in this state do not plan to hold primary elections in keeping with the law, which is mandatory upon all political parties polling more than 100,000 votes for their gubernatorial candidate at the last general election, what will be the status of the Texas organization?

Augusta

Can not Republican electors resort to legal procedure and compel the party leaders to comply with the state statute governing such elections?

4-26-30

If the Republican machine, in control of state, district and county organizations, should fail to issue a call and make preparations for holding such primaries, what alternative would be left those Republicans who want to exercise their partisan and political rights as voters?

Houston

Is it the expense incident to staging such primaries which is causing the Republican party leaders such concern in this state, or is it fear that the electors will rise up in their political wrath and indignation and consummate a general house cleaning?

Dispatch

According to the senatorial committee's investigation of partisan affairs in this state, the Texas Republican leaders have been able to raise huge funds heretofore for "political purposes," and it is rather strange that they find themselves in the predicament now where they can not obtain enough money to conduct a primary election in the counties and cities where they have some semblance of an organization!

The only way the party leaders of this state can maintain a vest pocket edition of a Republican organization is through the convention system, with its steam-roller, proxies and clandestine meetings; and, unless the Republican voters organize their forces and defeat and dislodge this federal patronage dynasty at the July primaries, not only will the state witness another fiasco of the 1926 species, but partisan control will remain in the hands of the present lily-white regime.

Political—1930

Republican

Party Affiliation

AN AFFRONT TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Savannah Georgian 4-26-30

The Republican State Convention which assembled in Atlanta last Saturday furnished some exciting and interesting scenes, and will be noted in political history as much for the things it failed to accomplish as for what was really done. It was nothing less than an affront to the present administration and the whole Republican Party for a group of federal office holders to enter the sacred confines of a house of justice, under the name of an organization made glorious by the worthy examples and laudale precepts of such illustrious characters as Lincoln, Roosevelt and Coolidge, and attempt to stifle the voice and nullify the will of the qualified delegates duly assembled in a convention to reorganize the Republican Party in the state. The administration has troubles enough to adjust without having appointees to dominate a state convention with high-handed methods and thereby seek to eliminate a large number of true and tried Republicans from the ranks of the party. But their designing plans were thwarted in a cool, deliberate and courageous manner by the matchless and heroic political genius, Benjamin J. Davis, together with his invincible army of loyal supporters composed of prominent men of both races.

The retiring chairman, in his last official act as head of the state organization, demonstrated that the stern opposition manifested against his selection for that position four years ago was well founded, and that his ingratitude for the one responsible for his election was so pronounced until it will still be ringing in the ears of those familiar with the circumstances for many years. A presiding officer who fails to put both sides of a question and willfully ignores the opposition purely on the grounds of showing the weakness of his candidate is not only usurping the rights of the majority, but is committing an offense just as grave as one who filches his neighbor. But the steam-roller did not work and the regular organziation elected its chairman and secretary, appointed committees and reorganized the party by electing permanent officers who may be depended upon to preserve the principles of Republicanism and give every man and woman their rights. The Republican Party is not a racial or sectional party, but it is so liberal and broad until all classes and groups are made welcome to participate in its councils. Instead of uniting and formulating a program for the good of the state and national organization, the time and energy of government employees have been wasted in efforts to scatter discord; disrupt the old organization and set up in its place a new machinery dedicated to the cause of keeping out "undesirables" who have paid the price and are entitled to a just consideration in the governmental affairs of the country.

Savannah, Ga.

Many profitable lessons should be gathered from the events of the meeting last Saturday. There is unquestionably an organized and diabolical scheme to eliminate the Negro from the ranks of the party in Georgia. As we stated in these columns last week, this shoud not discourage our group, but on the contrary it should spur us on to greater endeavors. We should begin right now to strengthen our organizations and stimulate a deeper interest in political affairs. We should raise funds and herald the importance of the use of the ballot from the platform, pulpit and press. Only a negligible per cent of our people take an active part in politics in Georgia and we should convince the inactive that now is the time to wake up and take advantage of that rich heritage handed down to us by the constitution, and that in the same proportion as we exercise the privilege of suffrage and make ourselves a potent factor in political matters of the country shall we come into a fuller enjoyment of those civic and economic advantages now being denied us.

The convention was indeed a memorable gathering. The crowd was nearly divided between white and colored, but the Arnold-Davis wing had a large majority of the delegates and completely controlled the convention. One significant feature was that although the lines were tightly drawn between the regulars and the lily white adherents there was no bitterness nor any desire or attempt on either side to cause any racial animosities to break loose. This is a hopeful sign and shows that even though there were those who tried to leave us out, they at least displayed a degree of tolerance and conceded our right to contend for a principle. The convention as a whole was a reproach on the Republican administration because of the undue officiousness of a few federal office holders, who should be the last to crucify the soverign will of freemen.

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HOOVERISM AND "LILY-WHITEISM"

When backers and supporters of President Herbert C. Hoover were boosting him for the Republican presidential nomination in 1928, it was contended that he was a man who believed in the fundamental principles of Americanism, democracy and Christianity, and that he would make the country an exemplary chief executive.

Many Negro leaders and newspapers, including The Informer which was among the first race publications in the country to support the chief magistrate of the nation for his present position, were enthusiastic over Mr. Hoover and many were the pre-convention and pre-election assurances that he would prove another Lincoln and sound the death knell to those practices and policies which have tended to undermine the foundation of the American republic.

Due to his supposed sympathetic attitude toward Negroes, as shown in the flood relief work in the Mississippi River section during 1927, most of his black adherents believed and argued that Mr. Hoover would recognize men and races on merit and that he would do nothing to offend or injure the cause of the black man.

Scarcely before he was inducted into the presidential chair Mr. Hoover placed his stamp of official approval upon the lily-white party organizations in Southern states, and went so far as to condemn and prejudge the guilt of certain Negro Republican leaders under federal indictment in one or two Dixie states for patronage abuses; while essaying to give a clean bill of health to his lily-white devotees in other states of the Southland engaged in similar practices.

The recent furore raised throughout the country about and against the appointment and confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, as a justice of the United States Supreme Court, has brought to a focus or helped to accentuate the alleged lily-white policy of the Hoover administration.

In his reported speeches made in North Carolina during his race for governor on the Republican ticket in 1920, Judge Parker has been accused of taking the same position, in public addresses, that other Republican party leaders have taken in several of the Southern states, to-wit: That the Republican party is a white man's party and does not desire, seek, nor want the black man as a member of the partisan organization.

Even though the Republican party sprang into existence principally on the question of the abolition of human slavery in this country and the doctrine of human rights, writing into the organic law of the land those constitutional amendments which destroyed the damnable institution of slavery and guaranteed to black Americans the same rights and warranties as other citizens of the commonwealth, such lily-whites as Judge Parker and other party leaders in the South hold to the position that the federal constitution should be nullified and disregarded and the black man denied and refused such inalienable and constitutional rights.

Several other Hoover appointees have held similar notions about the Negro's participation in politics and enjoyment and exercise of his elective franchise right, which leads us to the conclusion that either the president is committed to the lily-white policy and program as initiated some years ago in the Southern Republican party, or he is the victim of some mighty bad partisan advice.

Just like America could not survive part free and part slave, the Republican party can not live and function part black and tan and part lily-white.

The party must become the party of all the people, for all the people and by all the people, in line with the principles and policies of its founders, or become extinct through a process of political miscegenation.

BEN DAVIS KEEPS G. O. P. CONTROL

Conference Results Show Negro Retains Hold On Party. Flanders To Be Marshal

Ben J. Davis, Negro editor and former Georgia national committeeman of the Republican party has licked the white administration crowd in this state.

A secret conference called in Washington the last week-end by Josiah T. Rose, M. O. Dunning, and G. F. Flanders, has concluded its peace negotiations, entered up the treaty pact and the "delegates" have come home—with the Ben Davis party protocol adopted.

Louis H. Crawford, who was being bitterly opposed for reappointment by the Rose faction, is to keep his job as marshal in the north Georgia district while Walter Alterman, backed by Rose to a temporary standstill in the nominations, is dropped out of the picture. G. F. Flanders, who was picked by Davis as chairman of the state committee, and later nominated for national committeeman to succeed Davis, is to be made the United States marshal in the southern district, while George B. McLeod, of the administration faction, who now holds that office, is dropped out of the picture.

Flanders recently, at the direction of Davis, "resigned" as state chairman, at the recent state committee meeting held in Atlanta where every motion and resolution put through was handled personally by Ben Davis, and where Davis "let" Rose preside for a little while and then put Roscoe Pickett in the chair for a little while, and wound things up harmoniously.

Soon after that meeting, and shortly after the nomination of M. O. Dunning had been approved to go through in Washington, for reappointment as collector of port at Savannah, the Louis Crawford nomination was caused by the Rose faction to be held up, and the now more or less famous Watson affidavit from Lithonia was filed, saying funds for the purchase of a postoffice job had been turned ov-

NEGROES SPLIT GEORGIA G. O. P.

Two Factions Elect Separate Officers, One A Black, At Convention

ATLANTA, April 20.—(AP)—Two factions, one of them described by its leader as a black and tan organization, and the other favoring white leadership, claimed control of the Republican party of Georgia today following a tumultuous state convention.

The party split a few minutes after the temporary roll call of delegates to the convention here yesterday. The schism came over the election of a temporary chairman to preside over the convention. From that point on until a few minutes before both factions adjourned, the convention hall echoed almost continuously to the combined din of cheering, booing, handclapping, shouting and singing.

At the end of the six-hour session, each faction had elected a separate set of convention and party officers. Each likewise claimed control of the party and each expressed confidence that their faction would be given recognition by the national party.

The business of both factions was conducted simultaneously, while pandemonium reigned in the hall. Neither faction voted on motions or on other business put before the house by leaders of the other, contenting themselves with singing, booing, and yelling, to drown out the voices of the opposition speakers.

One faction elected James W. Arnold, of Athens, as permanent chairman, and Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro, and former Republican national committeeman from Georgia, as permanent secretary, both for the convention and for the Republican state central committee. This faction claimed among its supporters Mamie Williams, of Savannah, negro woman, Republican national committeewoman from Georgia. Arnold said that this faction was known as the "regular black and tan party—the Republican organization of Georgia."

Josia T. Rose, collector of internal revenue here, was named chairman of the Republican State Central Committee by the other faction. All officers of both factions are white men, with the exception of Ben Davis. White men predominate on both factions' central committee appointments.

47 G. O. P. BODIES NAME 'SOLID WHITE' GROUPS

23 State Delegations Composed of Both Races, Check Here Reveals.

With reports from 70 counties in which republican conventions were held Saturday on hand, 47 have elected solid white delegations, it was learned Monday in Atlanta.

A majority of them were counties which heretofore have been represented by negro delegations, it was said.

Although none of the federal patronage committee headed by Josiah T. Rose would consent to be quoted, it was evident that they were delighted over the success as shown by incomplete returns of their move toward effecting white control of the republican party in Georgia.

At least eight contests are in prospect over the seating of the delegates when the republican convention convenes here April 19, however.

Statements from opponents of the faction led by Ben J. Davis, negro, former national committeeman, indicated the possibility of other contests. Counties in which two sets of delegates were known to have been selected at meetings Saturday are Glynn, Chatham, Spaulding, Emanuel, Cobb, Toombs, Lowndes and Habersham. Davis representatives were selected at Athens, but W. G. Cornett, of the rival group, said a conflicting organization also had been perfected.

A major conflict appears likely in Emanuel county with the Davis faction supporting a delegation headed by G. F. Flanders, one of Davis' chief backers. The opposition held a separate meeting and chose C. S. Rountree as head delegate.

Davis and Mr. Rose, together with eight others, three whites and five negroes, were named in a split Fulton county delegation.

Reports indicated that Davis supporters won out in Bibb, Richmond and Muscogee counties. The opposition elected delegates in Wilkinson, Bleckley, Wilcox, Wayne, Ware and DeKalb.

At Davis' office it was said that out of 75 delegates so far known to be elected, 40 were white and 35 colored. The white representation in South Georgia counties had shown some gains, he said.

Negro Republicans Carry 97 Counties

Practically incomplete returns including 151 counties in which republican meetings were held April 5, show 97 counties will send negro delegations and 54, white delegations to the republican state convention, Ben Davis, publisher of the Atlanta Independent and former republican national committeeman announced Saturday.

The returns show 119 negro delegates and 78 white, Davis stated. Ten counties have not yet been heard from.

Thirty of the elections will be contested, it was said, proceedings having already been instituted in 29 counties by whites against negroes, and in one county, Chatham, by negroes against negroes.

Political - 1930

Republican.

Party Declaration

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT NOON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930, FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF GEORGIA:

Pursuant to the rules adopted by the Republican State Convention assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1928, and by authority lodged in the Republican State Central Committee by said Convention, a Republican State Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican Party in Georgia is hereby called and directed to meet in Fulton County Courthouse, Atlanta, Georgia, at noon, Saturday, April 19th, 1930, for the purpose of reorganizing the party in the state by electing a Republican State Central Committee for two years and until its successor is elected in 1932; and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said State Convention.

The voters in the several counties in the state who are in accord with the policies and principles of the Republican Party, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, and who will subscribe to the following oath, when challenged or required to do so, are invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said State Convention, in the primaries, mass meetings, or delegated conventions Saturday, April 5th, 1930, at noon.

OATH

.....County, Georgia.

Being under oath, I do solemnly swear that I am a qualified voter under the laws of Georgia, am over 21 years of age, and have lived in this county continuously for one year, and in my present precinct or ward 30 days preceding the date of this oath; that I am a qualified Republican voter under the rules and regulations of the Republican Party in Georgia; that I believe in the strict enforcement of the Federal Constitution and all its Amendments.

I further swear that I will abide by the result of this meeting and support its nominees, carrying out its instructions and have not and will not participate in the primaries of any other party during the year 1930, that conflicts with this oath, so help me God.

.....

Sworn and subscribed to before
me this ..... day of .....1930.

.....

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES.

First. Each County shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate as basic representation. Fractional votes will not be permitted.

Second. Each County shall be entitled to one additional delegate and alternate for every 700 Republican votes, and majority fraction thereof, cast for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ELECTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RULES.

First. Said State Convention shall be composed of 218 delegates and as many alternates, elected in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions in the county courthouse in each county, on Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1930. On said day the Republicans of each county in the state shall meet in mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention, in the county courthouse at noon, for the purpose of electing the delegates and alternates to said State Convention; for the reorganization of the Party in the county; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. Delegates elected before or after the said 5th day of April, 1930, will not be entitled to seats in he State Convention.

Second. Only legal and qualified Republican voters shall participate in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, and only legal and qualified Republican voters shall be elected as delegates to said State Convention. All delegates and alternates must be legal and bonafide residents and citizens of the county they are elected to represent at the time of election, and in no case shall any county be represented by proxy, or a non-resident, or a non-citizen. All delegates and alternates elected hereunder, and all precinct, district, ward, city, county, or state officers, members of the State Central Committee, and members of the Executive Committee thereof, shall be duly qualified and registered voters of their respective counties and shall possess at the time of their election and service all qualifications necessary for a member of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The act of any person not thus qualified, elected to serve in any of said positions, shall be wholly null and void. No person shall be elected or serve in any position hereunder unless such said person shall have been a continuous and legal resident of the county in which he resides for a period of two years previous to the date of this call.

Third. Notice of this Call for said State Convention and for county mass conventions or delegated conventions, in the several counties, shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the state by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the election of delegates and alternates, as set out in this Call. Mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions in the several counties shall be called to order by the chairman or vice chairman, or in their absence by any other member of the county executive committee, and such member shall preside over the mass meeting or convention until the meeting is organized.

Fourth. The chairman or secretaries in the several counties of the state shall post at the courthouse door, in each county, the notice of the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention to be held in the county at least fifteen (15) days prior to the day set out in this Call for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Said notices to be furnished the county chairmen and secretaries by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, and said county chairmen and secretaries shall acknowledge receipt of said copy, notifying the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee that the notice has been posted at the courthouse door as nearly as possible to the point or place where the sheriff posts his legal notices. Such notices shall be all the notice necessary for the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention.

Fifth. The credentials of each delegate and alternate elected by county convention or mass meetings, the chairman and secretary of said meetings or conventions shall certify to the election of delegates and alternates as provided by the laws of the State. Said delegates and alternates shall must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at the office of the Secretary, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., at least eight (8) days before the 19th day of April, 1930, the day of the sitting of the Convention. In every case where this rule is not complied with, the delegates and alternates names cannot be entered on the temporary roll by the Secretary.

Sixth. All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a written statement in duplicate, setting forth the grounds of the contest and must be filed with the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee within the same time credentials are filed, and, at least, eight (8) days before the sitting of the Convention.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia is hereby directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to the chairman and secretary of each county, and a copy to each member of the Republican State Central Committee, and to publish the same in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the State, at least, fifteen (15) days before the meeting of the county mass meetings or conventions for the election of delegates to said State Convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO SAID STATE CONVENTION SHALL BE APPORTIONED UNDER THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MARCH 8TH, 1930, ATLANTA, GA., AS FOLLOWS:

Appling	1	Elbert	1
Atkinson	1	Emanuel	1
Bacon	1	Fannin	3
Baker	1	Fayette	1
Baldwin	1	Floyd	2
Banks	1	Forsyth	1
Barrow	1	Franklin	1
Bartow	1	Fulton	1
Ben Hill	1	Gilmer	1
Berrien	1	Glascock	1
Bibb	1	Glynn	1
Bleckley	1	Gordon	1
Brantley	1	Grady	1
Brooks	1	Greene	1
Bryan	1	Gwinnett	1
Bulloch	1	Habersham	1
Burke	1	Hall	1
Butts	1	Hancock	1
Calhoun	1	Haralson	1
Camden	1	Harris	1
Candler	1	Hart	1
Carroll	1	Heard	1
Catoosa	1	Henry	1
Charlton	1	Houston	1
Chatham	1	Irwin	1
Chattahoochee	1	Jackson	1
Chattooga	1	Jasper	1
Cherokee	1	Jeff Davis	1
Clarke	1	Jefferson	1
Clay	1	Jenkins	1
Clayton	1	Johnson	1
Cobb	1	Jones	1
Coffee	1	Lamar	1
Colquitt	1	Lanier	1
Columbia	1	Laurens	1
Cook	1	Lee	1
Coweta	1	Liberty	1
Crawford	1	Lincoln	1
Crisp	1	Long	1
Dade	1	Lowndes	1
Dawson	1	Lumpkin	1
Decatur	1	McDuffie	1
DeKalb	1	McIntosh	1
Dodge	1	Macon	1
Dooly	1	Madison	1
Dougherty	1	Marion	1
Douglas	1	Meriwether	2
Early	1	Miller	1
Echols	1	Mitchell	1
Effingham	1	Monroe	1
Elbert	1	Montgomery	1
Emanuel	1	Morgan	1
Fannin	3	Murray	1
Fayette	1	Muscogee	2
Floyd	2	Newton	1
Forsyth	1	Oconee	1
Franklin	1	Oglethorpe	1
Fulton	1	Peach	1
Gilmer	1	Paulding	3
Glascock	1	Pickens	3
Glynn	1	Pierce	1
Gordon	1	Pike	1
Grady	1	Polk	1
Greene	1	Pulaski	1
Gwinnett	1	Putnam	1
Habersham	1	Quitman	1
Hall	1	Rabun	1
Hancock	1	Randolph	1
Haralson	1	Richmond	2
Harris	1	Rockdale	1
Hart	1	Schley	1
Heard	1	Screven	1
Henry	1	Seminole	1
Houston	1	Spalding	1
Irwin	1	Stephens	1
Jackson	1	Stewart	1
Jasper	1	Sumter	1
Jeff Davis	1	Talbot	1
Jefferson	1	Taliaferro	1
Jenkins	1	Tattnall	1
Johnson	1	Taylor	1
Jones	1	Telfair	1
Lamar	1	Terrell	1
Lanier	1	Thomas	1
Laurens	1	Tift	1
Lee	1	Toombs	1
Liberty	1	Towns	1
Lincoln	1	Troup	1
Long	1	Turner	1
Lowndes	1	Twiggs	1
Lumpkin	1	Union	1
McDuffie	1	Upson	1
McIntosh	1	Walker	1
Macon	1	Walton	1
Madison	1	Ware	1
Marion	1	Warren	1
Meriwether	2	Washington	1
Miller	1	Wayne	1
Mitchell	1	Webster	1
Monroe	1	Wheeler	1
Montgomery	1	White	1
Morgan	1	Whitfield	2
Murray	1	Wilcox	1
Muscogee	2	Wilkes	1
Newton	1	Wilkinson	1
Oconee	1	Worth	1
Oglethorpe	1		
Peach	1		
Paulding	3		
Pickens	3		

Political - 1930

Republican

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I further swear that I will abide by the result of this meeting and support its nominees, carrying out its instructions and have not and will not participate in the primaries of any other party during the year 1930, that conflicts with this oath, so help me God.

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Second. Only legal and qualified Republican voters shall participate in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or for the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, and only legal and qualified Republican voters shall be elected as delegates to said State Convention, and alternates must be legal and qualified Republicans and alternates elected hereunder, shall be duly qualified and registered voters of their respective counties and shall possess all qualifications of citizens of the county they are elected to represent at the time of election, and in no case shall any county be represented by proxy, or a non-resident, or a non-citizen. All delegates and alternates elected hereunder, shall be elected or serve in any position, in any of said positions, shall be wholly null and void. No person shall be elected or serve in any such position hereunder unless such person shall have been a resident of the county in which he resides for a period of two years previous to the date of this election and legal registered voter for a period of one year, all.

Third. Notice of this Call for said State Convention and of the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated conventions, in each county shall be published in a newspaper of the state by the Secretary of the Republican State Committee not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the election of delegates and alternates, as set out in this Call. Said notices to be furnished the county chairmen and secretary of the Republican State Central Committee that the notice has been posted at the courthouse door as nearly as possible to the point or place where the sheriff posts his legal notices. Such notices shall be all the notice necessary for the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention.

Fourth. The chairman or secretaries in the several counties of the state shall post at the courthouse door, in each county, the notice of the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention to be held in the county at least fifteen (15) days prior to the day set out in this Call for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Said notices to be furnished the county chairmen and secretary of the Republican State Central Committee that the notice has been posted at the courthouse door as nearly as possible to the point or place where the sheriff posts his legal notices. Such notices shall be all the notice necessary for the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention.

Fifth. The credentials of each delegate and alternate must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at the office of the Secretary, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., at least eight (8) days before the 19th day of April, 1930, the day of the sitting of the Convention. In every case where this rule is not complied with, the delegates and alternates names cannot be entered on the temporary roll by the Secretary.

Sixth. All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a written statement in duplicate, setting forth the grounds of the contest and must be filed with the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee within the same time credentials are filed, and, at least, eight (8) days before the sitting of the Convention.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia is hereby directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to the chairman and secretary of each county, and a copy to each member of the Republican State Central Committee, and to publish the same in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the State, at least, fifteen (15) days before the meeting of the county mass meetings or conventions for the election of delegates to said State Convention.

Eighth. The selection of delegates and alternates to said State Convention shall be certified to B. J. Davis, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., as follows: When elected by county convention or mass meetings, the chairman and secretary of said meetings or conventions shall certify to the election of delegates and alternates as provided by the laws of the State. Said delegates and alternates shall forward their certificates or credentials to B. J. Davis, Secretary, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., not later than noon, April 11th, 1930; and said chairman and secretary are hereby authorized to issue said certificates of election of delegates to said State Convention in time to be filed by noon, Friday, April 11th, 1930.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO SAID STATE CONVENTION SHALL BE APPORTIONED UNDER THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MARCH 8TH, 1930, AT ATLANTA, GA., AS FOLLOWS:

Appling	1	Elbert	1	Muscogee	2
Atkinson	1	Emanuel	1	Newton	1
Bacon	1	Fannin	3	Oconee	1
Baker	1	Fayette	1	Oglethorpe	1
Baldwin	1	Floyd	2	Peach	1
Banks	1	Forsyth	2	Paulding	3
Barrow	1	Franklin	1	Pickens	3

Bartow 1	Fulton 10	Pierce 1	
Ben Hill 1	Gilmer 2	Pike 1	
Berrien 1	Glascock 1	Polk 3	
Bibb 1	Glynn 2	Pulaski 1	
Bleckly 1	Gordon 2	Putnam 1	
Brantley 1	Grady 1	Quitman 1	
Brooks 1	Greene 1	Rabun 1	
Bryan 1	Gwinnett 1	Randolph 1	
Bulloch 1	Habersham 2	Richmond 8	
Burke 1	Hall 2	Rockdale 1	
Butts 1	Hancock 1	Schley 1	
Calhoun 1	Haralson 3	Screven 1	
Camden 1	Harris 1	Seminole 1	
Campbell 1	Hart 1	Spalding 1	
Candler 1	Heard 1	Stephens 1	
Carroll 3	Henry 1	Stewart 1	
Catoosa 1	Houston 1	Sumter 1	
Charlton 1	Irwin 1	Talbot 1	
Chatham 8	Jackson 1	Taliaferro 1	
Chattahoochee 1	Jasper 1	Tattnall 1	
Chattooga 1	Jeff Davis 1	Taylor 1	
Cherokee 3	Jefferson 1	Telfair 1	
Clarke 2	Jenkins 1	Terrell 1	
Clay 1	Johnson 1	Thomas 1	
Clayton 1	Jones 1	Tift 1	
Clinch 1	Lamar 1	Toombs 1	
Cobb 3	Lanier 1	Towns 2	
Coffee 1	Laurens 1	Treutlen 1	
Colquitt 1	Lee 1	Troup 1	
Columbia 1	Liberty 1	Turner 1	
Cook 1	Lincoln 1	Twiggs 1	
Coweta 1	Long 1	Union 2	
Crawford 1	Lowndes 1	Upson 1	
Crisp 1	Lumpkin 1	Walker 3	
Dade 1	Macon 1	Walton 1	
Dawson 1	Madison 1	Ware 1	
Decatur 1	Marion 1	Warren 1	
DeKalb 3	McDuffie 1	Washington 1	
Dodge 1	McIntosh 1	Wayne 1	
Dooley 1	Meriwether 1	Webster 1	
Dougherty 1	Miller 1	Wheeler 1	
Douglas 1	Milton 1	White 1	
Douglas 1	Mitchell 1	Whitefield 3	
Early 1	Monroe 1	Wilcox 1	
Echols 1	Montgomery 1	Wilkes 1	
Effingham 1	Morgan 1	Wilkerson 1	
Evans 1	Murray 2	Worth 1	

(Signed)
ROSCOE PICKETT, Chairman.
B. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Whites Promised Control of G. O. P.

B. J. Davis Says He Is Willing for Them To Have Majority; Convention Meets Today.

White control of the republican party in Georgia was promised Friday night on the eve of today's state convention to Ben Davis, negro, former national committeeman and secretary of the state central committee, declared that he has agreed to a program by which the negroes will be given 25 posts and the whites 70. The convention will meet at noon in the courthouse.

The negro element in the party is only too willing for the white republicans to take control of the party if it means upbuilding of republicanism in this state, Davis said. He also declared that he will support Josiah T. Rose, Georgia collector of internal revenue, for the post of chairman of the committee.

Resignation of the patronage committee appointed from Washington, after the convention, will mean that patronage will be administered "through the regular channels," originating in the county organization and passing through the state organization, according to Mr. Rose, who made it plain that he is "regular."

Position of Davis.

The present state central committee has 71 members, with negroes in the balance of power. There are 39 negroes to 32 white persons on the present committee. Davis said that he is in sympathy with the administration desire for white control of the party in this state, and that "we will be satisfied with 25 places on the committee." The administration wish in regard to the state central committee is for composition of the body as follows: 15 negroes, 18 Hoover democrats, and the remainder white republicans, Davis said.

In all contests for places on the temporary roll of the convention decided Friday by the state central committee, where negroes opposed white contestants the negroes won, with the exception of Lanier county. In only one case were negroes opposed by negroes that of Chatham county. Eight county delegate contests, Cook, Crisp, Early, Habersham, Paulding, Treutlen Twiggs, and Worth, were referred to the credentials committee, which will meet today. The contest in Habersham and Paulding counties is between white delegates and, in the other counties referred to the committee the contest is between whites and negroes.

County contests in which negro delegates were seated after contests by white persons were: Camden, Clinch Dodge, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Heard Johnson, Laurens, Pierce, Putnam Spalding, Taliaferro, Tift, Walton Wheeler and Ware. The Emanuel Montgomery, Toombs and Walker county contests were between white persons.

A contest from Macon county was between negroes, the point bing that too many delegates were appointed at the county convention.

Voting Unanimous.

Voting on the contests Friday was unanimous in every instance. In practically each case, white men made the motions which seated negro delegates. As explained by republican leaders, the situation in eight county contests arose through a conflict in meetings. Ward sessions at which delegates to the county convention were elected were held at the homes of negroes. These delegates then met in their respective counties and appointed delegates to the state convention.

White persons, wishing to obtain representation in the convention, then held mass meetings in their respective counties and appointed their delegates, but without authority from the county committee. Hence, it was pointed out, the delegates selected by the delegates' conventions were the only ones legally elected.

One of the highlights of Friday's meeting was the victory of G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, over J. F. Roundtree in the contest to represent Emanuel county. Flanders formerly was chairman of the state central committee.

Pickett said that never in his four terms in office as state chairman, nor in the last 25 years, had there "been more interest manifest in the contests" than there was at the central committee meeting Friday.

This indicated, Chairman Pickett said, "a crystallization of sentiment toward building up a good, strong republican organization in the state.

"There is need in Georgia for such a party and many voters of the state are heartily in favor of the organization of a republican party constituting the actual leadership of republicans in the state," he said.

Many of the contests are said to have grown out of efforts by some members of the party in this state to gain control of the party for white persons.

Pickett said that 218 delegates would be seated at the convention, one delegate to each 700 republican votes cast in the last general election.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 6 1930

GEORGIA G.O.P. ROWS OVER CENSUS JOBS

Representative Ramspeck and Senator Harris Protest Naming of Negroes.

ATLANTA INDICTS OFFICIALS

Grand Jury Action Results From Prolonged Investigation of Graft Charges.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, April 3.—Those Hoover crats who have definitely gone over to the Republican party and the lily white members of the Old Guard were considerably cheered by the attacks made by United States Senator William J. Harris and Representative Ramspeck of the Fifth District on the naming of Negro census takers in Georgia. The vocal objections of Senator Harris and Representative Ramspeck came this week just three days before the Republican State-wide meetings which take place Saturday. These meetings, called conventions, will be held in 160 counties. In all counties where large cities are located, there will be mass meetings at which delegates to the State convention on April 18 will be selected. At the same time county chairmen, vice chairmen and secretaries will be chosen.

An indication that a bleaching process has begun in the Republican party is the fact that in Alamo and Waycross, South Georgia, the voters attending the Republican meetings were all white. These meetings were held to select delegates to the county meetings next Saturday. It has been a matter of comment that the meetings thus far have been largely attended.

Naturally, Ben Davis, Negro of Atlanta, who served as Republican National Chairman until Hoovercratic pressure put him out, finds the situation not to his liking. In this attitude he is joined by thousands of Negroes who stood by the Republican party and delivered the delegates punctually long before there was any tinge of lily-whiteness.

The attack on the appointment of Negro census takers was composed of a protest to William M. Steuart, director of census, by Senator Harris and a telegram sent by Representative Ramspeck to Dr. Elizabeth Broach, census supervisor of the Atlanta district. Among other things, the Representative said: "In the interest of the welfare of both races and of the State these Negro appointments should be rescinded at once by you. This type of political manipulation is a shame and disgrace to the Republican party and will be condemned by the better element of both parites. I am filing a copy of this protest with director of census."

Representative Rutherford, of the Sixth District, also filed a protest with the supervisor at Macon.

Talk of the census is a reminder that claims that Charles S. McDonald of Bolton, Fulton County, was the first person in the United States to answer the census questions. E. G. Thomason was at the home of McDonald at precisely 12:01 A. M., April 2, and obtained from the latter the required information.

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Indictments in Graft Cases.

Atlanta has been in the throes of a graft investigation involving Walter C. Taylor, city clerk, several councilmen and an alleged go-between, Jack White. Three successive grand juries have carried on investigations with the result that there have been severel indictments and one conviction. The man convicted was councilman Harry York, the only council member who has had a trial. He drew three chain gang sentences of one year each and $3,000 in fines. The prison sentences are to be served consecutively. York appealed.

This week City Clerk Taylor, Councilman William E. Saunders; Roy D. Warren, former member of the Atlanta Board of Education; Bruce Baxter, superintendent of the Municipal Garage, and Alderman J. E. Turner were indicted. All except Taylor, who is charged with extortion, were indicted for bribery. Taylor, who was already under indictment, was charged with extortion in nine counts.

The true bill alleges that on nine different occasions, the city clerk "by force of arms" obtained money from various persons, though the indictment does not set out what the alleged fees were paid for. One of the alleged offenses dates back to 1923.

As a result of the situation, a move to change the system of nominating councilmen has been inaugurated by the Atlanta Constitution, which also aided in the fight to uncover alleged dishonesty in councilmanic circles. Heretofore, each ward has selected its own candidate. The man winning in the ward primary automatically became the choice of the city-wide election. It is now proposed that the entire city shall vote on all candidates. This was the original rule which has never been legally changed.

Political-1930

Republican

Party Association

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT NOON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930, FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Independent

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF GEORGIA:

3-13-30 Atlanta Ga.

Pursuant to the rules adopted by the Republican State Convention assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1928, and by authority lodged in the Republican State Central Committee by said Convention, a Republican State Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican Party in Georgia is hereby called and directed to meet in Fulton County Courthouse, Atlanta, Georgia, at noon, Saturday, April 19th, 1930, for the purpose of reorganizing the party in the state by electing a Republican State Central Committee for two years and until its successor is elected in 1932; and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said State Convention.

The voters in the several counties in the state who are in accord with the policies and principles of the Republican Party, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, and who will subscribe to the following oath, when challenged or required to do so, are invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said State Convention, in the primaries, mass meetings, or delegated conventions Saturday, April 5th, 1930, at noon.

OATH

.....County, Georgia.

Being under oath, I do solemnly swear that I am a qualified voter under the laws of Georgia, am over 21 years of age, and have lived in this county continuously for one year and in my present precinct or ward 30 days preceding the date of this oath; that I am a qualified Republican voter under the rules and regulations of the Republican Party in Georgia; that I believe in the strict enforcement of the Federal Constitution and all its Amendments.

I further swear that I will abide by the result of this meeting and support its nominees, carrying out its instructions and have not and will not participate in the primaries of any other party during the year 1930, that conflicts with this oath, so help me God.

.....

Sworn and subscribed to before
me this ..... day of .....1930.

.....

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES.

First. Each County shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate as basic representation. Fractional votes will not be permitted.

Second. Each County shall be entitled to one additional delegate and alternate for every 700 Republican votes, and majority fraction thereof, cast for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ELECTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RULES.

First. Said State Convention shall be composed of 218 delegates and as many alternates, elected in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions in the county courthouse in each county, on Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1930. On said day the Republicans of each county in the state shall meet in mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention, in the county courthouse at noon, for the purpose of electing the delegates and alternates to said State Convention; for the reorganization of the Party in the county; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. Delegates elected before or after the said 5th day of April, 1930, will not be entitled to seats in he State Convention.

Second. Only legal and qualified Republican voters shall participate in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, and only legal and qualified Republican voters shall be elected as delegates to said State Convention. All delegates and alternates must be legal and bonafide residents and citizens of the county they are elected to represent at the time of election, and in no case shall any county be represented by proxy, or a non-resident, or a non-citizen. All delegates and alternates elected hereunder, and all precinct, district, ward, city, county, or state officers, members of the State Central Committee, and members of the Executive Committee thereof, shall be duly qualified and registered voters of their respective counties and shall possess at the time of their election and service all qualifications necessary for a member of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The act of any person not thus qualified, elected to serve in any of said positions, shall be wholly null and void. No person shall be elected or serve in any position hereunder unless such said person shall have been a continuous and legal resident of the county in which he resides for a period of two years previous to the date of this call.

Third. Notice of this Call for said State Convention and for county mass conventions or delegated conventions, in the several counties, shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the state by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the election of delegates and alternates, as set out in this Call. Mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions in the several counties shall be called to order by the chairman or vice chairman, or in their absence by any other member of the county executive committee, and such member shall preside over the mass meeting or convention until the meeting is organized.

Fourth. The chairman or secretaries in the several counties of the state shall post at the courthouse door, in each county, the notice of the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention to be held in the county at least fifteen (15) days prior to the day set out in this Call for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Said notices to be furnished the county chairmen and secretaries by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, and said county chairmen and secretaries shall acknowledge receipt of said copy, notifying the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee that the notice has been posted at the courthouse door as nearly as possible to the point or place where the sheriff posts his legal notices. Such notices shall be all the notice necessary for the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention.

Fifth. The credentials of each delegate and alternate must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at the office of the Secretary, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., at least eight (8) days before the 19th day of April, 1930, the day of the sitting of the Convention. In every case where this rule is not complied with, the delegates and alternates names cannot be entered on the temporary roll by the Secretary.

Sixth. All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a written statement in duplicate, setting forth the grounds of the contest and must be filed with the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee within the same time credentials are filed, and, at least, eight (8) days before the sitting of the Convention.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia is hereby directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to the chairman and secretary of each county, and a copy to each member of the Republican State Committee, and to publish the same in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the State, at least, fifteen (15) days before the meeting of the county mass meetings or conventions for the election of delegates to said State Convention.

Independent 3-13-30

Eighth. The selection of delegates and alternates to said State Convention shall be certified to B. J. Davis, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., as follows: Where elected by county convention or mass meetings, the chairman and secretary of said meetings or conventions shall certify to the election of delegates and alternates as provided by the laws of the State. Said delegates and alternates shall forward their certificates or credentials to B. J. Davis, Secretary, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., not later than noon, April 11th, 1930; and said chairman and secretary are hereby authorized to issue said certificates of election of delegates to said State Convention in time to be filed by noon, Friday, April 11th, 1930.

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Political-1930

Republican

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The voters in the several counties in the state who are in accord with the policies and principles of the Republican Party, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, and who will subscribe to the following oath, when challenged or required to do so, are invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said State Convention, in the primaries, mass meetings, or delegated conventions Saturday, April 5th, 1930, at noon.

OATH

.....County, Georgia.

Being under oath, I do solemnly swear that I am a qualified voter under the laws of Georgia, am over 21 years of age, and have lived in this county continuously for one year and in my present precinct or ward 30 days preceding the date of this oath; that I am a qualified Republican voter under the rules and regulations of the Republican Party in Georgia; that I believe in the strict enforcement of the Federal Constitution and all its Amendments.

I further swear that I will abide by the result of this meeting and support its nominees, carrying out its instructions and have not and will not participate in the primaries of any other party during the year 1930, that conflicts with this oath, so help me God.

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Sworn and subscribed to before
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Second. Each County shall be entitled to one additional delegate and alternate for every 700 Republican votes, and majority fraction thereof, cast for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ELECTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RULES.

First. Said State Convention shall be composed of 218 delegates and as many alternates, elected in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions in the county courthouse in each county, on Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1930. On said day the Republicans of each county in the state shall meet in mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention, in the county courthouse at noon, for the purpose of electing the delegates and alternates to said State Convention; for the reorganization of the Party in the county; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. Delegates elected before or after the said 5th day of April, 1930, will not be entitled to seats in he State Convention.

Second. Only legal and qualified Republican voters shall participate in county mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, and only legal and qualified Republican voters shall be elected as delegates to said State Convention. All delegates and alternates must be legal and bonafide residents and citizens of the county they are elected to represent at the time of election, and in no case shall any county be represented by proxy, or a non-resident, or a non-citizen. All delegates and alternates elected hereunder and all precinct, district, ward, city, county, or state officers, members of the State Central Committee, and members of the Executive Committee thereof, shall be duly qualified and registered voters of their respective counties and shall possess at the time of their election and service all qualifications necessary for a member of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The act of any person not thus qualified, elected to serve in any of said positions, shall be wholly null and void. No person shall be elected or serve in any position hereunder unless such said person shall have been a continuous and legal resident of the county in which he resides for a period of two years previous to the date of this call.

Third. Notice of this Call for said State Convention and for county mass conventions or delegated conventions, in the several counties, shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the state by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the election of delegates and alternates, as set out in this Call. Mass meetings, mass conventions, or delegated conventions in the several counties shall be called to order by the chairman or vice chairman, or in their absence by any other member of the county executive committee, and such member shall preside over the mass meeting or convention until the meeting is organized.

Fourth. The chairman or secretaries in the several counties of the state shall post at the courthouse door, in each county, the notice of the mass meeting, mass convention, or delegated convention to be held in the county at least fifteen (15) days prior to the day set out in this Call for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Said notices to be furnished the county chairmen and secretaries by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, and said county chairmen and secretaries

Independent 3-13-30

State Central Committee, and to publish the same in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the State, at least, fifteen (15) days before the meeting of the county mass meetings or conventions for the election of delegates to said State Convention.

Eighth. The selection of delegates and alternates to said State Convention shall be certified to B. J. Davis, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., as follows: When elected by county convention or mass meetings, the chairman and secretary of said meetings or conventions shall certify to the election of delegates and alternates as provided by the laws of the State. Said delegates and alternates shall forward their certificates or credentials to B. J. Davis, Secretary, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., not later than noon, April 11th, 1930; and said chairman and secretary are hereby authorized to issue said certificates of election of delegates to said State Convention in time to be filed by noon, Friday, April 11th, 1930.

Sixth. All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a written statement in duplicate, setting forth the grounds of the contest and must be filed with the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee within the same time credentials are filed, and, at least, eight (8) days before the sitting of the Convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO SAID STATE CONVENTION SHALL BE APPORTIONED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RULES.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia is hereby directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to the chairman and secretary of each county, and a copy to each member of the Republican

DER THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MARCH 8TH, 1930 AT ATLANTA, GA., AS FOLLOWS:

Appling	1	Elbert	1	Muscogee	2
Atkinson	1	Emanuel	1	Newton	1
Bacon	1	Fannin	3	Oconee	1
Baker	1	Fayette	1	Oglethorpe	1
Baldwin	1	Floyd	2	Peach	1
Banks	1	Forsyth	2	Paulding	3
Barrow	1	Franklin	1	Pickens	2
Bartow	1	Fulton	10	Pierce	1
Ben Hill	1	Gilmer	2	Pike	1
Berrien	1	Glascock	1	Polk	3
Bibb	1	Glynn	2	Pulaski	1
Bleckly	1	Gordon	2	Putnam	1
Brantley	1	Grady	1	Quitman	1
Brooks	1	Greene	1	Rabun	1
Bryan	1	Gwinnett	1	Randolph	1
Bulloch	1	Habersham	2	Richmond	8
Burke	1	Hall	2	Rockdale	1
Butts	1	Hancock	1	Schley	1
Calhoun	1	Haralson	3	Screven	1
Camden	1	Harris	1	Seminole	1
Campbell	1	Hart	1	Spalding	1
Candler	1	Heard	1	Stephens	1
Carroll	3	Henry	1	Stewart	1
Catoosa	1	Houston	1	Sumter	1
Charlton	1	Irwin	1	Talbot	1
Chatham	8	Jackson	1	Taliaferro	1
Chattahoochee	1	Jasper	1	Tattnall	1
Chattooga	1	Jeff Davis	1	Taylor	1
Cherokee	3	Jefferson	1	Telfair	1
Clarke	2	Jenkins	1	Terrell	1
Clay	1	Johnson	1	Thomas	1
Clayton	1	Jones	1	Tift	1
Clinch	1	Lamar	1	Toombs	1
Cobb	3	Lanier	1	Towns	2
Coffee	1	Laurens	1	Treutlen	1
Colquitt	1	Lee	1	Troup	1
Columbia	1	Liberty	1	Turner	1
Cook	1	Lincoln	1	Twiggs	1
Coweta	1	Long	1	Union	2
Crawford	1	Lowndes	1	Upson	1
Crisp	1	Lumpkin	1	Walker	3
Dade	1	Macon	1	Walton	1
Dawson	1	Madison	1	Ware	1
Decatur	1	Marion	1	Warren	1
DeKalb	3	McDuffie	1	Washington	1
Dodge	1	McIntosh	1	Wayne	1
Dooley	1	Meriwether	1	Webster	1
Dougherty	1	Miller	1	Wheeler	1
Douglas	1	Milton	1	White	1
Douglas	1	Mitchell	1	Whitefield	3
Early	1	Monroe	1	Wilcox	1
Echols	1	Montgomery	1	Wilkes	1
Effingham	1	Morgan	1	Wilkerson	1
Evans	1	Murray	2	Worth	1

(Signed)
ROSCOE PICKETT, Chairman.
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SENATE COMMITTEE REVIVES CHARGES OF GRAFT IN SOUTH BY REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Both White and Colored Are Included By Senators, After Investigating Ga., Miss., Texas, S. C.

Washington, D. C.—Notwithstanding that Perry W. Howard, National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, was definitely acquitted by the courts of that state of any criminal or venal acts in the dispensing of political patronage, a sub-committee of the Senate Postoffice Committee, with Senator Smith W. Brookhart as chairman, has just made a report in which it charges that "the barter and sale of office was carried on in the most business-like way through Perry W. Howard."

The subcommittee's investigation covered Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, and its report lays specific charges of grafting in connection with the dispensing of Federal patronage, and urges prosecution by the Department of Justice of those who are charged with violating the law; it also asks greater power for the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Money Used Personally.

It was charged by the committee that Republican leaders in the states under investigation had built up a practice of levying a contribution of at least 5 per cent of the salaries of Federal jobholders, and that this money was used to maintain the party machinery and pay other expenses, but never to aid the Republican ticket, either state or normal. What has not been necessary to take care of actual office expense has been appropriated by way of salary and "expenses" to private use of the leaders.

Referring to Perry Howard, the committee estimates that he had probably received $50,000 in eighteen months from officeholders.

Referring to the Georgia situation, the committee said that a regular system of collecting from office holders was set up by John W. Martin, treasurer of the Central Republican Committee, with assessments ranging from 5 to 10 per cent of the officeholders' salaries. Continuing, the report said:

How It Was Done In Georgia.

"We found, upon examination of the records kept by the Republican State treasurer, Mr. Martin, and from canceled returned checks and the stubs of the checkbooks," the report said, "that the money so collected, or the greater portion thereof, was distributed as salary and traveling expenses for Mr. Martin and Ben Davis, the former National Committeeman from the State of Georgia, and one or two others.

"We also found that these payments and this policy had been continued back to the time when Henry Lincoln Johnson was National Committeeman from that State. The records showed that he received $300 per month, with various traveling expenses added thereto. Ben Davis and John W. Martin received salaries of $250 per month, with many expense items added to this salary."

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The Republican State Committee of Texas collected $165,170 from officeholders on notes from 1921 to 1928, but did not reveal how much

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DER THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MARCH 8TH, 1930 AT ATLANTA, GA., AS FOLLOWS:

Appling	1	Elbert	1	Muscogee	2
Atkinson	1	Emanuel	1	Newton	1
Bacon	1	Fannin	3	Oconee	1
Baker	1	Fayette	1	Oglethorpe	1
Baldwin	1	Floyd	2	Peach	1
Banks	1	Forsyth	2	Paulding	2
Barrow	1	Franklin	1	Pickens	2
Bartow	1	Fulton	10	Pierce	1
Ben Hill	1	Gilmer	2	Pike	1
Berrien	1	Glascock	1	Polk	3
Bibb	1	Glynn	2	Pulaski	1
Bleckly	1	Gordon	2	Putnam	1
Brantley	1	Grady	1	Quitman	1
Brooks	1	Greene	1	Rabun	1
Bryan	1	Gwinnett	1	Randolph	1
Bulloch	1	Habersham	2	Richmond	8
Burke	1	Hall	2	Rockdale	1
Butts	1	Hancock	1	Schley	1
Calhoun	1	Haralson	3	Screven	1
Camden	1	Harris	1	Seminole	1
Campbell	1	Hart	1	Spalding	1
Candler	1	Heard	1	Stephens	1
Carroll	3	Henry	1	Stewart	1
Catoosa	1	Houston	1	Sumter	1
Charlton	1	Irwin	1	Talbot	1
Chatham	8	Jackson	1	Taliaferro	1
Chattahoochee	1	Jasper	1	Tattnall	1
Chattooga	1	Jeff Davis	1	Taylor	1
Cherokee	3	Jefferson	1	Telfair	1
Clarke	2	Jenkins	1	Terrell	1
Clay	1	Johnson	1	Thomas	1
Clayton	1	Jones	1	Tift	1
Clinch	1	Lamar	1	Toombs	2
Cobb	3	Lanier	1	Towns	1
Coffee	1	Laurens	1	Treutlen	1
Colquitt	1	Lee	1	Troup	1
Columbia	1	Liberty	1	Turner	1
Cook	1	Lincoln	1	Twiggs	1
Coweta	1	Long	1	Union	2
Crawford	1	Lowndes	1	Upson	1
Crisp	1	Lumpkin	1	Walker	3
Dade	1	Macon	1	Walton	1
Dawson	1	Madison	1	Ware	1
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Political - 1930
Party Affiliation

Republican

LINE-UP SHOWS 3 COLORED, 2 WHITE ON G.O.P. TICKET

Afro-American

Abbott Out, Roscoe Simmons Declines to Quit the Race.

PRIMARY APRIL 8

DePriest Returns to Chicago, March 22.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first of the Spring primaries to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives will be held in Illinois on April 8.

Beside the Senatorial fight in the Republican party in Illinois, the contest in the first Congressional district of the State will attract national interest. Represenative Oscar DePriest is seeking the nomination for a second term.

Wednesday, the last day candidates might withdraw petitions found on the field opposing Mr. DePriest, Roscoe Simmons, lecturer, Richard Parker, and two white men.

Robert S. Abbott, Chicago editor urged to run by the Deneen faction not only did not file, but has made no public statement. From all over the nation have gone letters and telegrams to Chicago leaders, urging them to let well enough alone and support DePriest.

A primary fight engendering bitterness and resulting in the defeat of all colored candidates would call down upon the heads of Chicago politcians responsible for it a nation-wide resentment.

Morris Lewis is in Chicago conducting Mr. DePriest's campaign. The Representative himself is expected to return to Chicago March 22 to take personal charge of his campaign.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, now Representative-at-large, is seeking the nomination for Senator in a three-cornered fight, the other contestants being Senator Charles S. Deneen and State Senator Abraham L. Wislerr. The real fight is between Deneen and Mrs. McCormick, just as the real Congressional fight is between "Os" DePriest and "Ros" Simmons.

Thirty-five Senators and all members of the House are to be elected in November.

Simmons Orator

Simmons is a polished speaker and nationally known orator. In addition to campaign speeches, organizations and funds are required for a successful political fight

DePriest has both He has the backing of the Big Bill Thompson faction and may get help from the McCormick followers.

Simmons has the backing of Senator Deneen, and the more or less silent support of Edward Wright and Louis B. Anderson, Chicago anti-Thompson leaders.

Odds Two to One

Despite his ability as a campaigner, Simmons has never held an elective office.

Bets are two to one that DePriest will win despite Simmons's statement that he "will stay in the race until he takes his seat."

CUSTER AND McDONALD IN ACTION

Americus, Ga., March 25, 1930.

Editor Atlanta Independent:

The Federated Republicans or Lilywhites or Negro haters, held a little mass meeting in the court house here last Friday night, 21st inst., and so small was the crowd that but for the lights in the court house no one would have known a meeting was being held. Judge W. V. Custer, of Bainbridge, and Mr. J. W. McDonald, of Dublin, were the speakers who appealed to the small audience to rescue the party from the colored brother that has controlled it for 50 years. Eloquent speels were heralded forth to stir race prejudice, so as to frighten the Negroes from exercising the political rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The centifugal force of their argument focused on money, office and party control. They further showed that the elimination of the Negro from politics was the God of their salvation. They frankly charged Ben Davis and Ed Richadson of getting all the money and not dividing it with their colored brothers, but assured their hearers if they would put them in power, they would get the money, for they knew how to get it, and give every man an equal share of it. We have decided to follow the shepherd's voice that is known, and not strangers, as the Federated Republicans are. It's unfortunate for this administration that color rather than character and ability dominate appointments. If you are black, you had as well go to hades looking for grace as to ask or expect a good paying job under this administraion. The Negro has proven his loyalty and devotion to the Republican Party and its high noon that he was getting the recognition due him or a good reason given why he doesn't. The notice the regular Republicans of Sumter County has posted at the court house was sarcastically referred by the pie counter hunters and their audience was urged to take control of the meeting, a thing that will not be done in Americus, Ga. Harmony prevails here and Sumter County is in line with the party that stands for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. No one who dares deny any of these rights need look or expect support from here. We drop you these few lines, Lilywhites and Federated Republicans to let you know where and how we stand. Love to all.

S. S. HUMBERT

APRIL 5TH, ALL FACTIONS TO UNITE

State-wide mass meetings and delegated convention will be held throughout the state on Saturday, April 5th, 1930, at noon, for the purpose of electing 218 delegates to the Republican State Convention to convene in Atlanta Saturday, April 19th, 1930. A few renegades and repudiates from the Democratic Party have been doing what they could to stir up racial strife and to throw consternation among colored republicans, by threatening them with the Klu Klux Klan, lily whites and other whatnots. But, we will not be frightened from our plain duty as God has given us the light and conscience to see it.

We will be on hand in every courthouse in Georgia to cast our votes for good government and to blot out the cursed race issue raised by the Custers, McDonalds, and what nots.

Let us be regular! Outside meetings and rump conventions are not going to get you anywhere. We predict a harmonious meeting April 19th—clean of strife. We do not expect to see a lily white or Hoover-democrat throw a single Negro out of a window in Fulton County Courthouse. We are going to have a peaceful and parliamentary convention, where the roll will be called when properly demanded. We have a government of law and order and not of force and violence. Let all the Moses, Custers, McDonalds, and others, who have never been in a republican convention, stack their puny arms of rebellion and come into the meeting and see Rose, Hager, Crawford, Arnold, Duke, Flanders, Dove, Large, Darby, Dunning, Pickett, Corn, Goree, Doughman, Rogers, Dyar, Atwater, Dr. Harris, Boddie, Wilkins, Johnson, Barrow, Walden, Lemon Watson, Hendricks, Purvis, Tucker, Dr. Doyle, Moss, Anderson, Johnson, Capt. McHenry, Wig, Lilyfall, Lee, Cobb, Craddock, Holmes, Harris, Grant, Surber, and Martin put over a real republican convention.

Report Says Appointments in State Are Being Held Up in Order to Whip Office-holders in Line at Coming State Convention.

President's Political Advisors Reported Fostering Coup.

(Atlanta Journal Bureau, Hotel Raleigh.)

By Harllee Branch.

Washington.—It is being whispered around among the Republican politicians in Washington that the political bosses of the Hoover administration have worked out their strategy and are now laying their lines to capture and take full control of the Georgia state Republican convention which is scheduled to be held either in March or April.

It was first reported here that the convention would be held in April, but it is now said that the administration men are apprehensive over the possibilities of trouble for them which may rest in quite anxious to have their convention over with as soon as possible and want it held in March if this can be done.

The "dope" here is that Postmaster General Walter F. Brown and Walter Newton, President Hoover's political secretary, now the political field marshals of the administration, have decided to quietly get control of the convention machinery by withholding all patronage until after the convention and letting the applicants for jobs understand that they can only obtain the places they seek by becoming active in getting the "right" dleegates to the convention and seeing to it that they vote "right" after they get there.

This plan of strategy is said to have been decided upon as the result of suggestions given Messrs. Brown and Newton at a recent conference by Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, collector of internal revenue for Georgia and the real power in the distribution of patronage in that state.

Rose to Direct Coup.

Mr. Rose, it is said, is to be the convention ringmaster and those who now hold good, fat federal jobs and want to be reappointed to them as well as those who are hoping and seeking for places, will have to "perform" at the convention if they want their reward.

Several prominent Republican officeholders in Georgia are wondering why they have not been reappointed or assured of their reappointment. Among these are M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, collector of the port of that city, whose term expired on January 31; George D. McLeod, of Savannah, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Georgia, whose term expired on January 4; Clint Hager, of Atlanta, United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, whose term expired on January 25, and Louis H. Crawford, of Dalton, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia, whose term expires on February 22.

According to the strategy said to have been agreed on by the two

Hoover political directors—in sole commend since James F. Burke, the third member of the former patronage triumvirate, lost favor and went back to his law practice at Pittsburgh—the reappointments of these and other federal office holders will be held up until they have had a chance to demonstrate by their work in the convention just how well qualified they are for another term. In fact, it is said that the political bosses have secretly agreed that they will not, unless something unforeseen arises, advise the President to make any reappointments or any new appointments until after the convetion in Georgia.

This plan, it is said, is favored by Mr. Rose in the appointing of the 1,500 or 2,000 census enumerators in Georgia. It is reported here that Mr. Rose has submitted his plan with regard to the naming of census supervisors to the political directors of the Hoover administration and it is said they have gleefully congratulated him upon his foresight and political acumen.

Enumerators Lined Up

Word comes to Washington from Georgia that the census supervisors are being advised by Mr. Rose to go slow in the matter of appointing enumerators, and to be sure and ascertain that those given or promised jobs as enumerators will "come through" at the convention and "go down the line" for those backed by the administration forces in the elections this fall.

Those who seek jobs not being asked to be "Hooverites." They are, according to reports here, being told in plain English that they must be Republicans and vote for Republicans.

Last fall the Census Bureau was urgng the congress to pass the census appropriation so that the work of selecting census supervisors and enumerators could be done at once and the work of census-taking be well under way by the first of the year.

It is now nearly spring and it is said that only the district supervisors have been named. This lends considerable color to the report that the naming of enumerators is either being held off until after the convention so as to provide real rewards for those who "deliver" the convention or those they commend. Messrs. Brown and Newton have been named have been "given an opportunity to voice their loyalty." M. O. Dunning and L. H. Crawford are both in Washington at the present time along with a number of other Republican stalwarts in Georgia, among them Fred D. Dismuke, of Macon, deputy prohibition administrator for Georgia.

Messrs. Dunning and Crawford, like all the others, want their reappointments sent to the senate and get the business over with, but somehow they are not able to get action or any definite promises, although friends of Mr. Dunning said today that he had hopes that his reappointment would not be delayed more than a day or two longer. These friends said Messrs. Brown and Newton had assurances that they could count on Dunning at the convention and that they could also rely o him doing as much as any other to send delegates to the convention who would promptly and unquestioningly follow Mr. Rose's directions.

Greater Incentive Pointed.

From another source, however, comes information that Messrs. Brown and Newton feel that no harm will be done Mr. Dunning or the others now "suspended in mid-air" by making them wait for their appointments until after the convention and that if they are made to wait they will certainly have a greater incentive to "put out" between now and the convention and during the convention.

Boiled down, it all means that the strategy of the administration's high command for controlling the Georgia state Republican convention pivots upon the holding back of patronage as the reward of those who demonstrate by their works that they deserve it.

From those close to the Hoover high command it is learned that in the case of Mr. Dunning the heads of the customs service in which he is a official, and the heads of the Treasury Department, of which the customs service is a branch, have all strongly indorsed him for reappointment, but that when the indorsements got to the desk of Mr. Newton in the White House he promptly pigeon-holed them along with others which he and Mr. Brown and agreed should be held up until after the convention. The same condition is said to obtain in the cases of Messrs. Hager, McLeod and Crawford.

Mr. Hager is said to have gone to Washington a few days ago to look after his reappointment and to have gone away assured it would be made in due time.

It appears that the administration political aeld marshals nav determined to get control of th Georgia state convention, and it i said they are advised of the fac that there will be several element struggling for control, among them the Lily White faction, led by H G. Hastings, of Atlanta; the blac and tan faction, led by Ben Davis of Atlanta, and G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro; the mixed faction, led by Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, and the faction now in power which is led by Mr. Rose.

High Office Involved.

Involved in the control of the convention is the naming of a new republican national committeeman for Georgia, who, under the rules of the state organization, functions as the patronage referee in the state, and also the selection of the members of the new state executive committee which will be in charge of the machinery of the party during the next two years and which will be in position to play a strong part in determining who the Republicans of Georgia will support the presidential nomination in 1932.

It is obvious, therefore, that the prize is worth all the strategy that can be put forward by the field marshals.

The Story of Banks County

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS UNITE ON FLANDERS FOR NAT'L COMMITTEEMAN

A REPUBLICAN.

In the selection of census takers in the 9th Congressional District a rank Democrat was appointed supervisor over all Republican applicants in the District. Our information is that J. T. Rose, Collector of Internal Revenue was in charge of the appointments and made the recommendations or selections in each case.

The state is divided into 16 census districts and Mr. Rose gave the Republicans one and the democrats 15. In Banks County the Supervisor, Mr. Wright, has designated all democrats over Republicans and the census taking in Banks County will be entirely in the hands of democrats to the exclusion of all Republican applicants.

The pathetic part of this story is, that the present Republican Chairman of Banks County was a clerk in old Uncle Billie Bower's office when he was Census Supervisor and the present chairman has been enumerator in Banks County three different times, so there could be no question as to his qualifications, it is simply a choice of

of the Republican party of the county.

The Chairman of the democrat party of the county was appointed by Mr. Wright, the supervisor for this district over the secretary of the Republican party of the Republican party of the county.

The secretary is a wounded World War Veteran and is a highly respected citizen of Banks County and in every way worthy and well qualified for the job; yet Mr. Rose's Supervisor appointed a democrat and ignores a qualified Republican.

These manipulations and discriminations against Republicans in Banks County are illustrative of the handling of the census takers in every county of the 9th Congressional District and throughout the state. The machine seems to have been built for the purpose of helping the democratic party at the expenses of the Republican party; yet we are told by the leaders that they want to build a Republican party in the state. We will not get very far in the 9th Congressional District appointing 243 democrat enumerators and no Republican enumerators.

recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. Josiah T. Rose, white, vice chairman, presided, and Benjamin J. Davis acted as secretary. Flanders resigned as chairman "for the good of the party."

J. H. Watson, L. H. Crawford, Roscoe Pickett, B. F. Cofer, Dr. E. J. Turner, Sol Clemons, Dr. R. C. Williams and T. N. Hendricks were restored to membership on the committee, the action in removing them having been rescinded July 23, 1928.

Atlanta, Ga.—All factions of the Republican party in Georgia are to have harmonized their differences and recommended G. R. Flanders, white, for National Committeeman. Although Mrs. Mattie Williams was elected National Committeewoman for four years at Kansas City Convention in 1928, no reference was made to her whatsoever.

The "burying of the hatchet" is reported to have taken place at the

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forces in the elections this fall. out" between now and the conven-

Those who seek jobs not being tion and during the convention.
asked to be "Hooverites." They Boiled down, it all means that
are, according to reports here, be the strategy of the administra-
ing told in plain English that they tion's high command for controll-
must be Republicans and vote for ing the Georgia state Republican
Republicans. convention pivots upon the holding

Last fall the Census Bureau was back of patronage as the reward
urgng the congress to pass the of those who demonstrate by their
census appropriation so that the works that they deserve it.
work of selecting census super- From those close to the Hoover
visors and enumerators could be high command it is learned that
done at once and the work of cen- in the case of Mr. Dunning the
sus-taking be well under way by heads of the customs service in
the first of the year. which he is a official, and the

It is now nearly spring and it is heads of the Treasury Depart-
said that only the district super- ment, of which the customs serv-
visors have been named. This ice is a branch, have all strongly
lends considerable color to the re- indorsed him for reappointment,
port that the naming of enumera- but that when the indorsements
tors is either being held off until got to the desk of Mr. Newton in
after the convention so as to pro- the White House he promptly
vide real rewards for those who

Greater Incentive Pointed.

High Office Involved.

Involved in the control of the
convention is the naming of a new
republican national committeeman
for Georgia, who, under the rules
of the state organization, func-
tions as the patronage referee in
the state, and also the selection
of the members of the new state
executive committee which will be
in charge of the machinery of the
party during the next two years
and which will be in position to
play a strong part in determining
who the Republicans of Georgia
will support the presidential nom-
ination in 1932.

It is obvious, therefore, that the
prize is worth all the strategy
that can be put forward by the
field marshals.

The Story of Banks County

FLANDERS FOR NAT'L COMMITTEEMAN

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS UNITE ON A REPUBLICAN.

Atlanta, Ga.—All factions of the Republican party in Georgia are said to have harmonized their differences and recommended G. R. Flanders, white, for National Committeeman. Mrs. S. Williams was elected Committeewoman for four years at the Kansas City Convention in 1928. No reference was made to her what-soever.

The "burying of the hatchet" is reported to have taken place at the recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. Josiah T. Rose, white, vice chairman, presided and Benjamin J. Davis acted as secretary. Flanders resigned as chairman "for the good of the party."

Although Mrs. George Roscoe Pickett, B. F. Cofer, Dr. E. J. Turner, Sol Clemons, Dr. R. C. Williams and T. N. Hendricks were not restored to membership on the committee, the action in removing them is July 23, 1928, having been rescinded

In the selection of census takers county.

Congressional District appointing 243 democrat enumerators and nc Republican enumerators.

a rank Democrat was appointed supervisor over all Republican applicants in the District. Our information is that J. T. Rose, Collector of Internal Revenue was in charge of the appointments and made the recommendations or selections in each case.

The state is divided into 16 census districts and Mr. Rose gave the Republicans one and the democrats 15. In Banks County the Supervisor, Mr. Wright, has designated all democrats over Republicans and the census taking in Banks County will be entirely in the hands of democrats to the exclusion of all Republican applicants.

The pathetic part of this story is, that the present Republican Chairman of Banks County was a clerk in old Uncle Billie Bower's office when he was Census Supervisor and the present chairman has been enumerator in Banks County three different times, so there could be no question as to his qualifications, it is simply a choice of of the Republican party of the

The Chairman of the democrat party of the county was appointed by Mr. Wright, the supervisor for this district over the secretary of the Republican party of the Republican party of the county.

The secretary is a wounded World War Veteran and is a highly respected citizen of Banks County and in every way worthy and well qualified for the job; yet Mr. Rose's Supervisor appointed a democrat and ignores a qualified Republican.

These manipulations and discriminations against Republicans in Banks County are illustrative of the handling of the census takers in every county of the 9th Congressional District and throughout the state. The machine seems to have been built for the purpose of helping the democratic party at the expenses of the Republican party; yet we are told by the leaders that they want to build a Republican party in the state. We will not get very far in the 9th

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican

G. O. P. LEADERS AGAINST PRIMARY

According to an article which appeared in several of the daily papers, some of the Texas Republican leaders are expressing their opposition to the civil statute in this state which makes it mandatory upon all political parties, which polled more than 100,000 votes for their gubernatorial candidates at the last general election, to conduct primary elections instead of party conventions.

In the 1928 campaign, the Republican candidate for governor of Texas polled more than 100,000 votes, and thus the Republican party, under the law, will be compelled to hold primary elections during the summer. Informer

One of the Republican leaders has been quoted as saying that the state should bear the expenses of such primary elections, and that the same polling places and election judges should serve both political parties in this state at such partisan primaries.

Under the convetion system party control is usually vested in the hands of a minority group—a political coterie or regime—which can ignore and disregard the will and wishes of the majority. Houston, Texas

The convention system enables the party leaders to manipulate the steam roller with telling effect and to build up and perpetuate a political dynasty or ring. 3 - 1 - 30

The primary election system gives every voter a chance to select those who are to be party nominees, as well as those who are to guide and direct the partisan organization in the city, county and state, and takes the control out of the hands of the designing few and places it in the hands of the masses.

The fundamental principle of democracy is popular rule, where every elector has the right to express his choice both for party nominees and public officials, and any course different to this is subversive of American ideals and institutions.

Whether the state has a right to conduct and shoulder the expenses incident to partisan primaries, is a legal question that The Informer does not attempt to discuss or determine here; but the United States Supreme Court, in the Nixon case from El Paso, held that the state could not enact and enforce class legislation which seeks to prescribe qualifications for partisan electors.

Partisan primaries are rather expensive, we admit, yet the Texas Democrats, who seek nominations on their party's ticket, bear their brunt of this expense; and the Republicans, laying claims as a major political party in this state, ought to be willing to follow the lead set by their Democratic fraters.

Do the Texas Republican leaders object to the primaries on the ground of the expense, or is this objection based on the ground that the result of such an election might overthrow the reign of the pie-counter regime?

In order to maintain a vest-pocket edition of a Republican organization, are the Republican leaders of Texas willing to discourage party growth in this state, and will they endeavor to concoct some scheme to circumvent the law in the July primaries?

Texas Republicans, who are opposed to machine rule, will do well to keep their eyes on some of the party leaders in this state, for primary pranks of 1926 are still fresh in the memory of many Texas Republicans.

Rights Entail Duties and Responsibilities

Most men who clamor for political rights do not stop to consider that constitutional rights entail corresponding obligations and responsibilities. We obtain and enjoy our rights, both political and economic just as fast as we earn and deserve them. We are not going to grow into what we call our constitutional rights just because they are written in the book, but because we have shouldered our share of the civil and political responsibilities of the community in which we live.

In Georgia, we are at present engaged in a bitter contest as to who shall control the Republican Party in the state, and who shall carry the burden of responsibility. The race question is the one issue. The white man says, if you will put the Negro out, I will shoulder the responsibility and pay the freight. The black man says, I will not yield control to the white man, neither will I pay the freight. Here is a situation that presents an over-developed anomaly. Old notions, prepudices, and reactionaries must give way to progress; and the Negro had as well wake up and live in the Twentieth Century. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries are closed books and live only in the dead past. And, if the colored man in Georgia wants to control any political party or any other institution, he must pay the freight, or the fellow who does pay it will take it away from him.

We have charge of the political machinery of the Republican Party in the state, but we cannot keep it, and ought to lose it, unless we write our names on the voters' list and help pay the freight. We must stop going to conventions expecting some white man to pay our railroad fare and board, and start to paying our own expenses and contributing something to the support of the party in the state. If we want more out of the party than we are getting out of it, then we must put more in it. We must put up or shut up. We must pay our part of the freight and do our part of the voting, or give up control to the fellow who will. We know only one colored man in Georgia, Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens, from whom the Party may expect fifty dollars a year for party support. We whoop up the Independent and its editor, and call him a good, brave fellow and sic him on the white folks, but you won't give the editor or his paper a dime to help support it and build an active, effectual party organization in the state. Luke has got to shoot or put up the gun. We must support the party with money and votes or yield it to those who will, lily whites or whatnots. Independent

The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee called upon the county chairmen to raise $5.00 each to pay rent, buy stationery, pay clerk hire and postage, and out of 121 black counties, 11 responded; and out of 40 white counties, 15 responded. Had the 161 counnties responded, we would have raised $805.00. Troup led the black counties with $10.00; Pickens the white counties with $20.00. The white counties raised $90.00 and the black counties $60.00—total $150.00. The secretary does all of the party work and pays 90 per cent of the expenses. He must pay all the rent, printing, and advertising bills. 3 - 27 - 30

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We ought to build a party of principles and not of races; of votes and not on faces. What we want to do in this editorial is to arouse the Negro to a sense of his duties and responsibilities; that he cannot always control the party unless he builds it up with votes and money. Both are essential, or popular government may pass from the face of the earth.

It takes more than numbers to run a party; it takes character and money. If the average white man had sense enough to approach the question in soberness and commonsense, the task would be easy, but so many of the fools can only see the question through hatred, meanness, and prejudice; that instead of lifting as they climb, they think they must kill somebody to use for a platform to rise to higher heights.

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"We believe the present policy of the reigning Republican party is un-American, violate of the true spirit out of which the party was born and is destructive of the high principles of equality, of opportunity, or rights of suffrage, of equal social and industrial justice, for which the early patriots of Republicanism stood and which are guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States."

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Political – 1930

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Vox Populi Vox Dei

The republicans of Georgia met through their chosen representatives in Republican State Central Committee meeting assembled last Saturday and passed upon the many vexatious questions threatening the growth of the Party in the State. The chief question of which was the race question, unfortunately raised as an issue by those who claim to be the personal and political mouthpieces of the President and his political advisors at Washington. Independent

The people last Saturday, though quiet and without bluster, spoke in tones that cannot be misunderstood. The fight had been made throughout the state to lily white the State or whiten the party in the State by eliminating the Negro from official position in the party councils. Independent

The issue was clear cut and boldly promulgated by Mr. Rose and the Patronage Committee. Some of the new-born republicans became so arrogant and pent up with spleen and race hatred they proclaimed that no Negroes would be permitted to sit in the Conventions or tolerated in official position in party councils. 3-13-30

Federal officeholders, including census supervisors and enumerators have been called speedily to arms to put the Negro out, but the people refused to respond. Patronage dispensers and pie hunters, in order to perpetuate themselves in office and arrogance, have told the Administration that they could put the Negroes out, build a white party, and carry the state in 1932; that the Negro was the millstone about their necks, and kept the state democratic; "loose us and let us carry the state and renominate you in 1932." Atlanta, Ga.

The Committee is composed of 39 blacks and 32 whites. Thirty-six were present in person and 29 by proxies. No record vote was taken as it was apparent from the jump that the lily whites were hopelessly in the minority—of those present, three, and three proxies, showing that if a record vote had been demanded, the lily whites would have been beaten by a vote of 59 to 6. Vice Chairman Rose, presiding, was too shrewd to expose his weakness by a record vote. The platform offered in the form of a resolution was unanimously accepted. The President was unanimously congratulated and endorsed. The meeting was so harmonious that an outsider could not discover that there was the slightest difference of opinion among the members.

The lily whites have been appealing to the Klan and democrats to help them put Ben Davis and the Negroes out, but so far their appeals have fallen on deaf ears and democrats have refused so far to assist them in breaking up republican Negro meetings in the Black Belt.

The democrats are in fine shape, and as a rule are our best friends. We are not opposed to white leadership even in the Republican Party, but we are not going to turn the Party over to confessed Negro haters and intolerants. If we yield party control exclusively to white people, we will reserve the right to have a hand in the selection of those who are to displace us. We are not going to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. We are going to have as much to do with the selection of the white members of the organization as anybody else. The call was issued to republican voters and others who are willing to subscribe to republican policies and principles under republican rules and qualifications.

We appeal to colored men to register and be at the meeting April the 5th and vote for your rights, or you ought not to have them. If you do no arm yourself with a ballot, it will not be long before you will lose the right to vote or have a voice in party councils.

A voteless race, white or black, is a curse among real men and women. Such a race is a liability in any community of which it forms a part and drifts into abject slavery, physically, mentally, economically, and politically.

The republicans of Georgia elect to stand on the declaration of principles enunciated by President Hoover at Palo Alto, August 11, 1928, until he returns to these principles—and if he does not return, as the Party must do, we stand invincible. We are going to stay on the reservation you laid out for us, Mr. President, in your address of acceptance before 75,000 people, who expect you to live up to them and exemplify them in your public acts and utterances. This reservation is good enough for us. Come back and stand with us, Mr. President, on this platform; these are your utterances, not ours:

"Equality of opportunity is the right of every American—rich or poor, foreign or nativeborn, irrespective of faith or color. It is the right of every individual to attain that position in life to which his ability and character entitle him. By its maintenance shall we hold open the Door of Opportunity to every new generation, to every boy and girl. It tolerates no privileged classes or castes or groups who would hold opportunity as their prerogative. Only from confidence that this right will be upheld can flow that unbounded courage and hope which stimulate each individual man and woman to endeavor and to achievement."

THE SOUTHERN PATRONAGE INQUIRY

Now that the special committee of the Senate, to investigate charges of abuse of the distribution of political patronage in the South has made its report, and has found conditions which the majority of that committee thinks warrants prosecution by the Department of Justice, it seems proper to ask, first: Why was the investigation limited to four of the 16 Southern states, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas? second: Why did not the committee argue the necessity for supporting the organization which bears the burden of political campaigns, on the basis of quid pro quo, and note that the value of the patronage more than warranted the cost to the beneficiaries? third: Why did the committee place such emphasis upon the alleged collection of $50,000 by Perry Howard, and the system of Ben Davis and his colleague, without studying the amount and the methods collected in other states which were turned into the Republican column last election? Tribune

It seems to us that it comes from bad grace from any committee of which Senator George of Georgia may be a member, to speak of the conditions obtaining where the colored people are disfranchised when he has his own record on that matter without regard for the intent of the 15th amendment to the Constitution, already on file in Liberty magazine. 3-21-30

No matter what the special committee suggests with regard to the conduct of those who represent the Republican National Committee in the Southern states, the flagrant disregard of the rights of American citizens in the matter of primaries and elections, to say nothing of the opportunity to be chosen for public office in their several states, more than warrants any method of balancing it once in four years.

When shotgun intimidation and other methods, including facetious decisions in the courts, were used to keep the Negro from the polls, the Congress of the United States, not only did nothing but debate the issue, but it refused the power to restrict representation as it had the right to do under the same amendment which conferred the right to vote. Washington, D.C.

The real criminals, if there be any in these matters, are those whose neglect and connivance have made this system which they now condemn, the only possible system by which an organization could be conducted where those who wished to announce their allegiance to one of the dominant political parties could get their American opportunity to hold public office.

The committee had to report what it found, but in making its recommendations, it has been unfair and partial, in that it has not opened the subject of primal causes.

We shall not forget, nor permit the committee to forget, that it was Henry Lincoln Johnson, who remarked at an investigation of political expenditures in the South, that he had spent $9,000 in a county in Georgia, to prevent a recurrence of the fiendish lynching of a colored mother whose unborn infant had its brains dashed out against a tree, by the mob.

A nation that persistently puts money values above human rights must find itself involved deeper and deeper in the consequences of such distorted administration.

Conditions of Southern election patronage are a consequence, not a cause, and those who have been in power by right or fraud are the real perpetrators of any wrong.

ROSE IS SLATED AS G. O. P. LEADER

Secret Conference at Washington Agrees on Atlantan as Committeeman.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—(Special.)—Joining in a secret conference held here yesterday with Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, leaders of the republican organization of Georgia were revealed today to have entered into a tentative agreement to elect Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, as new chairman of the state central committee at the forthcoming meeting of the republican state convention scheduled for April 19. Constitution 3-25-30

Although some of the state leaders are understood to have left Washington without definitely committing themselves to the program, which was sponsored by the postmaster general the agreement to elect Mr. Rose is said to have been conditioned upon the reappointment of Louis H. Crawford as United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia and the appointment of G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, as United States marshal for the southern district.

The program thus calls for eliminating George B. McLeod, present marshal in the southern district, and Walter Ackerman, of Cartersville, who originally had been backed by the Rose organization for Mr. Crawford's position. Atlanta Ga

Those taking part in the conference include Mr. Rose, internal revenue collector—and leader of the reorganized republican faction in the state; M. O. Dunning, recently reappointed as collector of customs at Savannah; Ben Davis, of Atlanta, negro leader and former republican national committeeman from the state, and a few others. Mr. Flanders is also here, although it has not been established that he sat in on the conferences.

The Georgia group was called to the capital by Postmaster General Brown, who, as a member of the president's unofficial committee on southern patronage affairs, sought this means of bringing about harmony in the face of the fight which had been threatened over control of the April convention. All of the leaders except Mr. Flanders slipped into Washington quietly Sunday morning, it was learned today, and after conferring with Mr. Brown for most of the day, returned as quietly last night.

As a result the nominations of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Flanders are scheduled to be sent to the senate later on this week.

Negroes Will Take Part In Va. Republican Meet

BRISTOL, Va.—Negroes will take part in the Ninth Virginia district Republican convention here Saturday, it was revealed with the publication of names of Tazewell county's convention delegates. Sixteen members of the race are among the names 3-24-30

Republican.

Political – 1930

Party Affiliation.

"THEY HELD THE FORT"

From the days of "Reconstruction" to the present a loyal host of colored Republicans have shown their love and fealty to the Republican party by "carrying on" through every circumstance in order to keep alive the party organization in Georgia and strengthening it in every possible way. One by one their number has become lessened but the remaining ones continue to do valiant service. A just tribute was paid them by Jesse O. Thomas in the current issue of the Atlanta Independent who at the same time admonishes the Georgia voters to take in the situation by refilling the ranks and without falter carry on the work the older ones so valiantly begun. The article is here inserted in its entirety:

"I realize more fully what the Negro of the passing generation meant in the political arena during the recent meeting at the courthouse than ever before. There were a number of delegates from several counties in the state. Most of them were men without education in the sense of requiring normal information and were men who had passed the half century mark. The absence of young men with knowledge of history of politics and science of government was striking. The tragedy of the Negro's political situation in Georgia was revealed to me as never before. Unless there is some hasty recruiting, in five years from now time itself will completely eliminate the Negro from political controversy in this state. If the lily-whites just stand by for another decade they will have no trouble in taking over the Republican organization in this state.

"I sympathize more with the efforts of Ben Davis to hold the party intact after Saturday's meeting than ever before. There are other Negroes who could be developed to the point, but at the present time there isn't another man in the state who has the courage and the knowledge of organization technique to out-general those who are seeking to take the party out of the hands of Negroes and completely eliminate them from party consideration, as has Ben Davis. After the presiding officer had double-crossed the organization, the Negroes stood there for an hour pathetically helpless and everybody waiting to see what Ben Davis was going to do.

Those Negroes who feel that this effort to eliminate Negroes from political control for the purpose of putting in a higher type of white man in charge of the party ought to have been convinced of the fallacy of this theory Saturday afternoon.

"The majority of the white people who made up the lily-white contingent were obviously less intelligent, more primitive and more narrow-minded than those who are identified with the 'black and tan' constituency. I would rather risk my fortune a half dozen times with the white people on the Davis-Arnold side than with the opposing factions. Invariably we find the best white people on the side of right and justice, either in politics or in any other phase of human relationship. Politics in tself does not make character; it reflects it.

Another thing of which I am convinced is that the majority of those who want to eliminate Davis as a factor simply want to perform this operation as a first step. Their ultimate purpose is to eliminate the Negro. Do not fool yourself on this. They are simply after Davis, first, because he is the most stubborn obstacle in the path. Unless there is a radical change in the attitude of the rest of the Negroes in the state, we are going to wake up and find that when Davis goes, the rest of us will follow speedily in his train.

'They held the fort' until we arrived! It is up to us young men and women of education and training of this generation to visualize the situation as it now appears before our naked eyes and justify the fathers for holding on by refilling the ranks and taking the torch from their faltering but courageous hands.

Everybody Guess

What was the purpose of the gathering sponsored by Mr. John R. Hawkins in Washington last week when twenty-five Republicans from nine states were called together to form a new national organization?

Mr. Perry Howard, Mississippi National Republican Committeeman, felt that no new organization was needed. Mr. Hawkins, he said, was Hoover's spokesman before election, and, he asked, if Mr. Hoover doesn't listen to the men who helped elect him, is he likely to listen to any new organization that they sponsor?

Missouri, miles away from the capital, wonders whether the confab had anything to do with the Judge Parker fight for confirmation, and who paid the delegates' expenses.

Other absent leaders who may well have wondered what it all means include Dr. R. R. Moton, and Mr. Albon Holsey, co-leaders with Mr. Hawkins and Dr. Emmett Scott in the Hoover campaign; also Mr. Ben Davis, of Georgia; Mr. R. R. Church, of Tennessee; Mr. Walter Cohen, of Louisiana; and "Goose Neck Bill" McDonald, of Texas.

Meantime, while everybody guesses as to the political significance of the Hawkins gathering, the Hoover plum, an assistant solicitorship in the Post Office Department — declined by Mr. T. G. Nutter of West Virginia and said to have been offered to Judge W. C. Hueston of Indiana — is still not ripe enough for the White House to announce.

Congressman Oscar De Priest took one look at the gathering and confessed he was "suspicious" of it.

"Suspicious" is an apt word. The AFRO-AMERICAN suspects that the National Republican leaders, ignored and flouted by Mr. Hoover, haven't the courage to lead a revolt yet, and must needs secure support from elsewhere before they tell the President they are off the reservation.

Inasmuch as the Hoover leaders were selected by him, they carry on only at his will. Consequently when he turns his back upon them, they cannot function except with a loss of dignity and self-respect. They can retire in good order if they are willing to give the White House a piece of their mind and carry their case to the people. But we hazard a guess that they won't do it.

BEN DAVIS SAYS RACE MUST TELL G-O.P. GO TO HELL

Close Ranks, Support Our Own Enterprises, Get Money, Manhood

DETROIT, Mich.—Before a large audience here attending the annual Press Association, President Ben. J. Davis, of the Atlanta Independent, said:

"Newspaper men can no more build a race press without the support of Negroes that the preacher can spread the Gospel of Christ without the Bible. Publicity will make or destroy a people.

"We are politically ostracised and economically starved because we have nobody in the high court of public opinion to speak for us. We must stand for clean, manly journalism and abhor yellow journalism that obscures our virtues and parades our vices.

"Just so long as we buy three white dailies carrying the same news dispatches, just so long will we be unable to run a daily to meet and refute the lies and scandals published about us in the white newspapers.

Political Economic Crisis

"We are facing a political and economic crisis. We are disfranchised and facing starvation, yet we are living in a Christian republic—depending on God and the Republican party for deliverance. The time has come for the Negro to stand upon his own merits, serve God in things that are spiritual and tell the Republican party to go to hell when it fails to enforce the Constitution and all its amendments. When the Republican party makes a white face the necessary qualification for leadership in the party, vote it out of power as a necessary disciplinary lesson.

"Let's divide our votes. Let's vote for men and measures and not politics and creeds.

"Let the race close ranks; support its own enterprises, and demand that the pulpit preach something else besides hell and damnation. We want something else besides living in Heaven on milk and honey, and walking the golden streets.

"We want a vote, land, money. We want our rights as citizens. We want the right to be voted for as well as vote for others.

"Get money, manhood, character and votes and Heaven and all things else will come to us as a matter of course."

BICKERINGS HEATED IN BORDER STATES

Will the prohibition-Negro issue prove disastrous to the Grand Old Party?

With Republicans badly split in many states, leaders are

facing the probability that what was once considered a small matter, now weighs heavily on the political chest. The defeat of Judge John J. Parker, President Hoover's nominee for the Supreme Court Bench, has convinced the Negro constituency that they bear a certain importance if only in the border states.

Ray Tucker, national political writer for Scripps-Howard publications, declares that "for ten years the Republicans have confined this controversial question to a limited area, while the Democrats have suffered reverses in state and national contests through failure to compose their differences. But now it has broken out like a white plague. Everywhere Party strategists see outstanding party spokesman squaring off for a battle adopting an entirely different attitude from that expounded by President Hoover."

The Republicans may suffer the loss of several states on account of the growing sentiment against prohibition, and as many more for ignoring the rights and privileges of its large Negro vote. The "crossing of the palm" is not sufficient to sway the black man as in former years. For his vote he wants patronage and plenty of it. He also wants to be treated fairly and squarely, and he is vigorously opposed to candidates he knows will not give him a man's chance, as in the case of Judge Parker.

An example of the general change in attitude was apparent this week where gubernatorial and senatorial elections took place in leading states. Party lines were shattered and the prohibition and Negro controversies, with discontent over economic conditions, wrought many changes.

As we go to press battles royal are coming to an end in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Rhode Island, Masachusetts and Kentucky. Although the complete returns are not available, indications are that there will be many surprises.

HOOVER'S ATTITUDE

PUZZLES

NEW YORK, May 22.—(A. N. P.)—The lull in the political situation in New York bodes no good for the Republican party, summing up the activities current among Democrats and their supporters. Mr. Hoover is being roundly denounced by colored voters, his attitude on many questions being misunderstandable. The story printed in the New York Times recently illustrates the point.

An alien coming up for his final citizenship papers was asked the question, "Who is President of the United States?"

"Al Smith," he replied quickly.

"You didn't understand the question. We asked you, who is President of the United States?" his interrogators continued.

"Al Smith," again came from the Italian workman.

"You are wrong, there; Al Smith did run for the presidency," came the information.

"Well, when he run for office," replied the Italian, "they tell me, if Al Smith is made President, there will be no work, there will be bread lines, there will be riots, the country will go to hell. All this is true, so Al Smith must be President!"

Heywood Broun Speaks

President Hoover's latest move, the insistence of the appointment of Judge Parker and his peeve over the failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination moves Heywood Broun, outspoken champion of the underlings, writing in the "Telegram," to the following:

"For years the colored man has thrown his vote away. According to a time-honored phrase, any candidate could say whenever a Negro passed, 'There goes a Republican.' Save in a few local elections, this group has exercised a negligible function because it was so faithful. One speech a year about Abraham Lincoln was enough to keep the Negro a good party man.

"But now, the realization has come that Lincoln is dead and that Herbert Hoover does not precisely fill his shoes or wear his mantle. Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, went to Washington and played hard and aggressive politics. He said to weak-kneed Republican senators from the Middle West, 'If you vote to confirm Judge Parker, I will campaign against you in your own district, and I will tell every Negro that if he votes for you he is a traitor to his race.'

"This may seem a bludgeoning sort of system in regard to a Supreme Court appointment, but it is well not to forget that terrific pressure applied by the administration forces.

"Mr. Hoover is a high-minded statesman and detests those phases of politics which are mean and petty. It has always puzzled me that he about the gtnelemen who crawl out from under rocks at night and do all sorts of shabby work and at the same time pretend that they are working in his interests.

"In justice to himself, the President should look into some of the things which are done in his name. His prestige is gravely impaired by the action of many unauthorized miscreants.

"Whether Walter White could actually have defeated any of the senators against whom he threatened reprisals, I am not prepareod cay. Nor am I sufficiently a seer to know whether the effective participation of the colored voter in American politics will be good for the nation or good for the Negro."

Grooming Roosevelt

The Democrats, aware of the magic of the name of Roosevelt, plus the ability of the man, are carefully grooming Governor Roosevelt of New York for bigger and better positions in politics. Having thoroughly adopted the Tammany mantle and mannerisms, the Governor is looking with eager eyestoward the Presidency in 1932. That he will be a candidate to succeed himself as Governor of New York is a foregone conclusion and his methods of assuring himself of the colored vote are showing fruit.

When two Republicans fought for the passage of two bills through the New York Assembly, one with reference to the terrible rent situation in New York and the other with reference to the creation of the court in Harlem, there was little hope that either of the measures would win the approval of the Governor.

But to the astonishment of the voters, Governor Roosevelt signed both bills, although Smith, when occupying the chair in Albany, positively refused to sanction a new court district in Harlem, not only once, but several times' Governor Roosevelt thus swings a Republican project into his favor.

Comes the question of filling the bench in the new court. Will it be a non-partisan bench, or will it be just another question of another plum to be thrown at a Democrat?

At present, there are about 70 candidates for the positions which will be opened on the bench, to say nothing of the minor appointments which must naturally be made. The judgeships are open, the judges being elected by the voters; the other positions are by appointment and by civil service examinations. It is a definite rumor in New York that a judgeship costs the seeker $25,000. which of the colored aspirants can put up that much to insure his election?

Both, the Republicans and Democratas, colored, of Harlem, are eyeing this proposition eagerly. Election to the bench for a term of seven years at a salary of $12,000 per year plus the honor of the position is not to be sneezed at.

Although the elections are quite a way off, campaigns are being planned which will eventually bear fruit for someone. By the time elections roll around, the fight over the leadership in the Nineteenth Assembly district among the Democrats, brought about through the death of the Democratc Leader Houlihan, will be settled, amicably, you may be sure and to the satisfaction of the voters to insure the continued support of the party in the district.

Rumor has it that colored leadership will be demanded in the Nineteenth to compete with colored leadership in the Republican ranks of the same district.

Republican Appointments

President Hoover's failure to appoint any colored men to the commission recently sent to Haiti, has not only aroused his supporters against him, but they are holding it as a cudgel along with the Democrats, despite the fact that they had been advised the Haitians asked for an all-white commission.

All of this is old stuff being rehashed, but when it is considered that two very prominent workers in the last election have been entirely overlooked, two gentlemen who gave of their time and labors to put Mr. Hoover's campaign across, it is understood why they are so bitter against the administration.

Were they not staunch Republicans and loyal members of the party, they would do right well in the Democratic ranks as far as prestige and political rewards go. Both are shrewd politicians and besides knowing how, will play the game "according to the book."

The defeat of Hubert Delaney for Congress has irked the Negro constituency in Harlem, that is, among the Republicans. Were the Democrats to name a colored man, he would win. That is just how strong the Democrats are in the Congressional district, which not only takes in Harlem, but a large section of the Bronx, where there are no colored residents, comparatively speaking. But will the Democrats stretch the point and put a colored congressman in Washington with Priest? The answer is seen in their past actions.

New York Democratic

There is no question as to the political color of New York. The city is Democratic through and through. There are just two or three spots in the city belonging to the Republicans and Harlem is one of them. Regular Republican candidates for office count on Harlem as being their own and nine times out of ten they are right.

The gesture of the Republicans, indicated in the recent dinner to Police Commissioner Whalen is clear. They are invading the Democratic ranks and taking a strong man, who is reputed to have fallen out with Tammany through his actions while Police commissioner and want to put him in line for either the Mayoralty or the Governorship. Possibly the move is made to kill Mr. Whalen politically, then there is the probability that he would like the man.

However, his training in the Department of Plants and Structures, in Wanamakers, and in the Police Department fit him for any executive position. He shows the strongest resemblance to the late Theodore Roosevelt as far as his actions are concerned of any man since his time. Whatever Mr. Whalen thinks, that is what Mr. Whalen does. He is not given to quibbling over trifles, but is the perfect executive and a strong man. If the Republicans are fortunate enough to snare him, it will be a ten strike for the party.

The Probation Scandal

It would not be amiss to give a passing thought to the probation scandal which has shaken New York's political foundations. Here is a mess in the Democratic party which is likely to end in someone going to jail!

At the root of the entire mess is politics. Down in the Court of General Sessions, in which there are nine judges, there is a probation department, under the immediate supervision of the judges of the court. The recent scandal showed that the chief of the probation department, receiving a nice fat salary, had unlawfully appointed his sister to the position of chief clerk of the bureau while she was on the payroll of the public school systems of Buffalo, N. Y., continuing her on the payroll after she had left the department and was working on another job. Thus, drawing salaries from three separate sources at the same time.

The political situation in New York is acute for the Republicans and the Democrats are so busy trying to cleanse their own party and hold rebellious politicians in line. That the colored brother will play an important part in the next election is expected, but, he will have to shake off his indifferent attitude before he can become an active factor in matters relating to his own well-being.

Political - 1930
Party Affiliation

Republican

Hoover Second Term Okeh Denied; Florida Lily White Idea Also Beaten

Montgomery Advertiser
6-29-30

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 28.—(AP)—The newly elected Florida Republican executive committee today repudiated the leadership of Glenn B. Skipper, national committeeman, and sent John F. Harris, Palm Beach and New York millionaire, to Washington as its contact man.

Montgomery Ala

The action followed an ultimatum to Skipper that he offer a new resignation, addressed to the national committee, by 12:15 p.m. today and Skipper's emphatic refusal to accede.

William J. Howey, who took the Skipper issue into the first primary of June 3, claimed complete victory for his coalition faction which had failed in its effort to accept Skipper's resignation at a meeting in Orlando in May. He said today's action marked a "new era in which we will build a two party government in Florida."

The coalition first sought to have accepted a resignation submitted by Skipper and C. C. Callaway to Howey and others at Lakeland last March.

Skipper withdrew this resignation, claiming also there had been a gentlemen's agreement and this had been violated. Notified that any resignation by Skipper must be submitted to the national committee, which alone could act on it, the coalition changed its tactics.

At a caucus here last night, coalition leaders drew up two resolutions, one approved the Lakeland resignation and demanded a new one. The other expressed non-confidence in Skipper and provided for election of a contact man in Washington to replace Skipper. Both resolutions were adopted today by viva voce vote.

The committee declined to accept a resolution by Skipper seeking to commit the body to endorsement of Herbert Hoover for a second term. A coalition substitute resolution indorsed the administration, however.

Skipper's resolution asking that the committee indorse Claudius Huston as chairman of the national committee was tabled.

A third Skipper resolution, seeking to have the committee declare the name of the party as "the Florida White Republican party" and to exclude negroes from voting also was tabled.

R G. Anderson, a coalition laeder, offered a substitute calling for adoption by Republicans of the same voting rules as Democrats. This also was tabled.

The meeting was marked by return to leadership in the party of George P. Wentworth, who was once chairman of the committee during the George Bean regime. Wentworth was elected vice chairman.

NEGRO ORGANIZES POLITICALLY

Christian Recorder

On last Friday at 1541 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the Financial Headquarters of the A. M. E. Church, there was called a very important meeting concerning the political status of the Negro is the United States. There were representatives from a large number of states in the North and Middle Atlantic sections of the country who went carefully over the present political situation. Dr. John R. Hawkins was elected president and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell of West Virginia, secretary. After a thorough discussion by a large number of persons present, it was decided to organize the National Negro Republican League, the purpose of which was to encourage the Negroes everywhere to vote and to vote particularly the Republican ticket; to make out a progressive program for the participation of the Negro in politics. The organization would follow somewhat after the national committee. A committeeman and a committeewoman are to be selected from each state. These will choose an administrative committee and an effort will be made to get members all over the United States who will vote and encourage others to vote so that the political strength of the race may have some representation.

Philadelphia Pa
6-1-30

Among those present were Bishop W. T. Vernon of Detroit, Dr. Enrest Lyon, Dr. and Mrs. J. Howard Young, Councilman Emerson, Editor W. T. Andrews of Baltimore, Emmett J. Scott of Howard University, Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court of Washington, Perry J. Howard, National Committeeman from Mississippi, Judge Edward W. Henry of Philadelphia, Mr. Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago, Recorder of Deeds Arthur J. Frowe, of West Virginia, George W. Crawford, attorney, of Connecticut, C. R. Vena, of Ohio, Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington, D. C., Dr. D. D. Crawford, Hubert Delany, former candidate for Congress from New York, and J. R. Ransom of Kansas, and Charles H. Calloway, of Missouri.



BISHOP W. T. VERNON, LL.D.
President of the Commission making a survey of the A. M. E. Schools which met in Washington two weeks ago.

The Christian Recorder was especially pleased to see this move made. There has been a need for a good many years for a compact political organization among the Negro people—an organization which should devote itself particularly to bettering the political condition of the race. We have a great many organizations which dabble into politics, and that touch politics in a secondary way. The N. A. A. C. P. is doing wonderful work, and is necessarily concerned with politics. But it is not a political organization. The Urban League is a little further removed from politics, being interested in the industrial development of the Negro. The National Business League, National Negro Bankers' Association, National Medical Association, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and other organizations have their particular work, and while all of them are interested in politics and many of them dabble in politics, we cannot get the best results until we get an honest-to-goodness political organization which has for its main object the development of politics among the Negroes. This has been long needed. We are delighted to see such a keen mind as that of John R. Hawkins at the head of such an organization, held up as he is by many of the most experienced and successful men in the political line. If this organization will develop the political power of the Negro, particularly in our Northern sections where this power can be felt, encourage the Negroes to register and vote, teach them the meaning and power of politics, and organize them so that they can move as one man for things that are in their interest and against things that hurt them—if this can be done, a new day in politics awaits us. We wish to congratulate those who are fortunate enough to start in this movement.

Atlanta Ga, Daily World
Monday, Apr 6, 1931

NEGROES LOSE OUT

JESUP, Ga.—(AP)—Negro officers of the G. O. P. lost out at the county convention Saturday, at a session attended by 160 white voters and 12 Negroes. Then both factions held separate meetings.

OUST NEGROES

COCHRAN, Ga. — (AP) — The Bleckley county republican caucus Saturday elected white men to succeed Negro officials of the party here. Dr. W. H. Pirkle, physician, was chosen to succeed Whitehead, Negro, as n. Whitehead has been n for more than 30 years. es also were named to the oming Atlanta convention.

COUNTER REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

The proposal of certain "black and tan" Republican leaders in Texas, to organize the "Jeffersonian Republican party" in this state as a counter movement to the "regular" or "lily-white" organization, will hardly appeal to the great mass of Republican and independent voters, viewing the situation from The Informer's angle. Houston Informer

Under the primary convention system, it is often necessary to resort to revolt movements to attain certain ends and to bring about certain partisan and political reforms; for, despite what some of the present-day proponents of the primary convention system are claiming for it, it must be admitted that such a system does not afford the voters and members of said political party or parties a free opportunity to express themselves with the ballot.

Having polled more than one hundred thousand votes for its gubernatorial candidate in 1928, the Republican party of Texas is forced, under a mandatory and obligatory civil state statute, to hold primary elections this year just like the Democrats. 7-12-30

Beginning last winter, The Informer, notwithstanding it is independent in politics, has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the Republicans would be compelled to conduct primaries in 1930, and this paper urged or rather suggested that the members of the party in this state, who were opposed to the present party leaders, both state, district, county and precinct, would have a chance to repudiate such partisan leadership at the July primary.

The Informer even went further and advised that those opposed to the present "lily-white" Republican dynasty, should organize their forces, places candidates in the field and march to the polls on election day (Saturday, July 26, 1930) and defeat the candidates of the "machine." Huston Texas

It seems that such advice and warning fell upon deaf and unresponsive ears, and, with the primary election just a fortnight off, nothing has been done in either an individual or collective way to restore the Republican party in Texas to the rank and file at the impending election.

It appears to The Informer that these "black and tan" leaders should have been on the alert and placed candidates in the field for the various county, state and congressional offices; that they should have organized their forces for the impending partisan conflict and turned out to the polls on election day and repudiated the present "lily-white" coterie with their votes.

Profiting from their experience in 1926, when the Republican party leaders failed to hold the primary election in keeping with the laws of this state, these "black and tan" leaders should have known what course to pursue to force the hands of the party chieftains, and toward this end they should have bent every energy and put forth every effort.

The primary election, under the law, is not a private undertaking, where party leaders can manipulate affairs to suit themselves and controvert the will and wishes of the voters; for the primary was designed to destroy partisan bossism, czarism and steamroller tactics and secure to every voter the right to express his preference in electing nominees for the various elective offices.

Before organizing a counter movement and seeking redress through other channels, the Republican voters of Texas should have made a concerted effort to exercise their suffrage rights in the primary election, and, having been denied the right to participate in such election, then a protest movement would have been the logical consequence.

It seems that most of the Republican leaders in Texas, among both factions, are more interested in representation in the Republican National Convention every quadrennium than in building up and maintaining a robust and virile party in this state.

If both factions had placed candidates in the race for nomination to the various offices—precinct, county, state, district, congressional and senatorial—and had conducted a lively campaign throughout the state, thousands of Republican electors would have gone to the polls on the 26th inst., and cast votes for the opposing candidates.

It requires such intra-party rivalry and opposition to arouse the voters from their lethargy and indifference.

As to the heavy expense incident to holding such partisan primary election, the leaders of both factions could have provided the funds with which to conduct a real primary; the "black and tan" leaders, particularly, seeing to it that polling places were provided in all precincts where the Republican voters could cast a ballot, and that honest men and women served as election officials.

It appears to The Informer that it would have been much easier to have done this than to attempt the organization of a new political party; and, if the proposed "Jeffersonian Republican party" does not make any more headway and progress than the lamented "Black-Tan Republican party" of 1920, then the game is not worth the ammunition and the promoters of the counter organization are wasting both time and money in their present endeavor.

The Informer admits that the Republican party in Texas will never become an important factor in the politics of this state under the present federal pie-counter regime; yet this paper can see no immediate relief from this situation through another partisan movement, especially when the proponents of the new organization fail to take advantage of a primary election whereby and wherein they not only could repudiate but dethrone and defeat the "lily-white" regime.

Finally, to be more specific, aside from the nomination of candidates for the various elective offices at the Republican primary election Saturday, July 26, 1930, precinct and county chairmen must be elected, not nominated, at the same time.

Thus, it should be apparent to any rationally-minded person that had the "black and tan" leaders been on the job, they could have wrested control of the party, through the election of county and precinct chairmen favorable to their cause, from the "lily-white" forces at this primary election.

For these and other reasons, and because of the failure of the "black and tan" leaders to take advantage of this almost ideal situation to correct certain partisan evils and restore the Republican party in Texas to the voters, The Informer does not look with much favor or enthusiasm upon this proposed counter partisan organization at this time.

Political—1930

Party Affiliation

Republican.

Let the Republicans of Georgia Settle Their Differences Among Themselves

Independent

Let the republicans of Georgia settle their differences in the state among themselves and have harmony in the party.

Party interest should rise above the personal interest of any one individual. Every republican worthwhile should be willing to forego personal ambition for the good of the whole. Our differences do not grow out of issues or principles, but out of a selfishness that cannot see anything but federal pie. 5-9-30

The Republican Party in Georgia has existed for seventy years, and has not failed to function and produce in all these years. It has weathered every storm, though often threatened by the rock of personal ambition. Our differences now grow out of the selfishness and greed of white men. The Negro has never split the party. The near riot in the Convention on April 19th grew out of the treachery of white men—not black men. Haven't the republicans of Georgia commonsense enough to settle their differences without carrying their troubles to the next National Convention? Will Georgia wash her dirty linen at every National Convention?

The white republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Rose, were raring for 100 per cent white leadership. It was handed to them on a silver platter, but they did not have sense enough to take it and fell out among themselves about who should have it. Among them, it was not a question of white leadership, but a question of which one of us is going to get it. One of the factors that contributed to Mr. Rose's defeat was treachery among the white men he had trusted his interest with. They did not want it said that Ben Davis elected Rose, and rather than see it done, they wrecked the boat and Rose fell overboard.

The men who wrecked the convention did not want Rose elected. They would rather have this state in confusion than to see Rose at the head of the party. But all of this is water past the mill. If we have party loyalty enough, let us get together and fathom out plans to settle our differences and have one organization in Georgia. It can be done; it ought to be done; and it must be done. Let us have suggestions as to the best methods to pursue to accomplish this all-important end. Who is rude or selfish enough to stand in the way of party harmony? Not even the District Attorney or Ex-State Chairman would dare to attempt to turn their trick again. They, too, would like to atone for their inexcusable sin against the rights of honest men. Atlanta, Ga

Several plans have been suggested through which peace might be reached; none though without serious objections.

First: It was suggested that the old State Central Committee call a new convention, or recall the delegates of the April convention. The point was raised that the old state central committee adjourned sine die Friday, April 18th, 1930, and was dead and could not further function.

It was then suggested that Arnold and Rose call their committees together and discuss amalgamation. The point was raised that the public might say that neither committee was legal and their action was void, as a cloud was on the title of both committees, though both claim to be legal and bona fide.

The latest suggestion is that a majority of the uncontested delegates to the April convention reassemble themselves in state convention by methods devised by themselves, void all that was done or attempted to be done, and set up a regular bona fide organization in the state and report their action to Messrs. Brown, Newton and Huston; the necessary machinery to reassemble the convention to be devised and arranged by the uncontested delegates themselves, also the rules by which the reassembled convention would be governed to be provided by the delegates themselves. Objections to this idea were, it would cost too much and where would the expenses come from; secondly, the farmers are too busy to lose the time from their farms.

A still later suggestion is that the Rose committee resign, as it bolted and was hopelessly in the minority, and the general concensus of opinion is that the conduct of Pickett and Hager was a confession of defeat and that Mr. Rose cannot afford to accept an election so rankly tainted with fraud—an election where a large majority of the delegates were brutally denied a roll call after howling for it for two hours, as Mr. Dunning said in the New York times, "Where a bold attempt was made to steal a convention and suppress the will of the people." Dalton, Ga.

Georgia Lily Whites vs. Negroes.

There is novelty and there is humor in the spectacle of a republican state convention in Georgia, with the lily whites simultaneously in session with the negroes under the old leadership of Ben Davis, of Atlanta, each faction in the same hall electing different sets of officers, with much noise and singing but no bitter feeling in evidence. At the start the not unusual fight over a temporary chairman had involved a demand for a roll call from Davis, which had been ignored. A man named Clint W. Hager, President Hoover's United States attorney, had been declared elected. Another white man had been chosen by the negroes, and from that point what may be called Siamese-twins proceedings went on.

The Ben Davis wing's state chairman is James W. Arnold, of Athens, who is white. The Hoover faction's state chairman is J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, who incidentally is collector of internal revenue. That Rose will be recognized as patronage dispenser is commonly anticipated. However, the lily whites are not so uncompromising as might have been expected. Their state committee has on it twenty-nine white republicans, eight Hoover democrats, and twenty-four negroes. "Hog and hominy" may produce peace and harmony in time. That Ben Davis keeps some followers is an indication of negro loyalty to leadership rather remarkable just now.

Nobody doubts that President Hoover is encouraging the lily whites in all the southern states. And very few doubt that he is alienating the feeling of negroes everywhere by so doing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

APR 21 1930

The Raw Deal the Negro Gets From Republicans

The Georgia State Republican covention has given fresh proof of the combustible nature of Southern Republicanism which rarely fails to flare up when the non-mixable elements get together. The faithful "colored brother' 'is the unfailing casus belli, and generally comes out second best in these violent clashes that feature Republican conclaves in the South. White Republican leaders in the South still nurse the delusion that the negro is the deadly upas tree which prevents the growth of Republicanism in Southern soil, but the negro naturally and rightfully refuses to be unloaded and resents the sacrificial role they want him to play. The white leaders lack the courage to bluntly avow that they are elminating the negro as a political necessity, but undertake to accomplish their ends by trickery and hypocrisy and low cunning.

Still the negro with a devotion that knows no parallel continues to vote the Republican ticket, while the white Republican bellwethers labor to achieve "lilywhiteness" and their white compatriots in the North try to make amends by extravagant promises and the lure of the loaves and fishes of office that are very sparsely and sporadically delivered. The negro sees this perfidy and resents it, but he appears to be unable to do anything about it.

The Democratic Party in the South usually formally excludes negroes from participation in its deliberations, so the talk that often crops up about a negro revolt from the Republican party is idle and meaningless, for in the first place the negro has no where to go and in the second place the issue of white racial supremacy is still a powerful factor in the Southern political situation. Hence, the negro finds himself hoist on one of two horns of a dilemma, either to quit the party outright which has for a half century treated him with abuse and ingratitude or to secede from his false friends and set up an independent policial organization of his own. He appears to lack either the leadership or the abdominal adequacy to take this latter course.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

APR 2 8 1930

NEGRO G. O. P. CLUB

Rockville Centre, L. I., April 23—The Frank Graham Colored Republican Club of Nassau County was added to last night at the Shiloh Bapitst Church when 50 local Negroes organized a Rockville Centre unit. Benjamin Singleton, chauffeur for Assemblyman Edwin Wallace, presided. The speaker was Alonzo Myers of Freeport.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS
APR 22 1930

Colored Voters To Hold Banquet

It was erroneously announced in last Friday's Daily News that Mrs. Ella M. Laval and Frank Baylor, of the Abraham Lincoln Association, were on the committee in charge of the first annual banquet to be held under the auspices of the Colored Voters' Association of Bergen County, on Thursday evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock, in the Hackensack Armory, State and Mercer Streets, Hackensack. Mrs. Laval and Mrs. Baylor are on the sick committee of the Abraham Lincoln Association, of Wallington.

There are two members of every city representing the Voters' Association of which the committee in charge of the banquet includes Mrs. Louise Oliver and Alfred Harrison, of Wallington; William Harson and Mrs. Bertha R. Hill, of Rutherford; Henry Murray and John English, of Lodi. John Logan and Mr. Clark, of Garfield; and Mrs. William Hones, of East Rutherford.

The Abraham Lincoln Association will hold its next meeting, Thursday evening, May 1, at the headquarters, 20 Arms Avenue, Wallington

WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It was the late President Woodrow Wilson, who, during the World War stigmatized certain United States Senators who opposed his war policies as the wilful twelve.

In the President's opinion those Senators, headed by Senator Reed of Missouri, did not oppose his policies from patriotic impulses, but out of pure cussedness because they did not like him.

But the Atlanta daily papers are by the Republican Party as the wilful twelve were by Mr. Wilson. Our dailies do not misrepresent the Republican Party from honest error, but out of pure cussedness. They misrepresent the party as a matter of choice rather than to report the facts as they exist.

In the first place, they undertake to misrepresent the public and make them believe that the organization over which Mr. Arnold presides, is not the regular party organization. They would have the people believe that the little rump aggregation of lily-white, carpet-baggers and Hoover-crats who bolted the Convention, April 19th, constitute the Republican Organization in the state and the Arnold majority is seeking to regain the party organization back by a series of compromises in conferences. There is not an iota of truth in this misleading propaganda. Just the reverse is true and the daily presses know the facts or could inform itself if it was willing to give the public the facts in justice to the republican party.

The daily press states that the party was divided into two racial groups to work separate and apart; this is another willful misrepresentation out of the whole cloth. It states that a committee was appointed to confer with the Rose faction and for the further purpose of reorganizing the counties, this is another canard exploded for there are only six counties in the state without bona fide organizations in the state, two in the Ninth and four in the Eleventh. But the rules of the National and State Committees take care of this condition and a resolution would have been unnecessary. Therefore, no such resolution was passed.

There is nothing in the economy of the public welfare more distasteful than an organized effort to distort the truth for the sake of propaganda, and we are not willing to hold the management of the big papers responsible for insidious propaganda carried in their columns from irresponsible and ignorant curbstone reporters who do not know the difference between legitimate news, falsehood and malicious misrepresentation.

A lie is not news; nothing is news except the truth and the newspaper or agency that propagates falsehood for truth, is a public enemy and ought to be suppressed.

The daily press said, that a majority of those present in the meeting were Negroes, this statement was untrue, and if it had been true, it would not have been any crime; but this propaganda was sent out for the purpose to discredit the meeting. Not a single reporter was present and all the stuff they have imposed on the public was hearsay and no effort has been made on the part of the dailies to get the facts.

As to the personnel of the Committee present in person, we have thirty-eight whites and thirty-three Colored members. There were four white members absent, three represented by white proxies and one by a Colored proxy holder; eleven Negro members absent, six represented by white proxy holders and five Colored. Representation by races, white 43 and blacks, 28. Cheap propagandists may prevaricate and misrepresent, but figures do not lie, like the truth they stand out in bold relief.

GEORGIA G.O.P. ROW TAKEN TO HOOVER

Constitution 6-24-30

President Faced With Problem of Rose, Arnold Claims to Leadership.

Atlanta, Ga.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Having definitely declined to enter into any compromise agreement over control of party affairs in the state, leaders of the anti-Rose faction of the Georgia republican organization came to Washington today to press their demands for official recognition at the hands of the Hoover administration.

An initial conference was held this afternoon with Walter H. Newton, political secretary to the president, who with Postmaster General Walter F. Brown constitutes the administration's official committee on southern patronage matters. It is the intention of the delegation, headed by Collector of Customs M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, and J. W. Arnold, of Athens, to remain in Washington for several days. Other conferences are scheduled to follow with Chairman Claudius H. Huston, of the republican national committee, and perhaps with President Hoover himself.

In addition to Collector Dunning and Arnold, the visiting group includes A. S. Anderson, of Savannah; G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, together with Ben Davis, of Atlanta, former negro national committeeman, and W. H. Harris, negro republican leader, of Athens. United States Marshal Louis S. Crawford, of Atlanta, whose nomination for another four-year term was just approved today by the senate judiciary committee, is still another member of the group in the city. The latter has been here for several days.

The demands of the Dunning-Arnold group for recognition are twofold: first, they are insisting that the state committee, headed by Arnold, as chairman, which was set up in Atlanta during the April 19 state convention, be recognized as the official party organization of the state as against the committee of which Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, was named chairman. And, second, that Dunning be confirmed as republican national committeeman for Georgia, in keeping with the recommendation made by the group at its most recent meeting when it was decided to reject all offers of compromise with the Rose faction.

Secretary Newton discussed the situation at some length with Arnold and Dunning at the White House and promised to go into it further later. Chairman Huston was out of the city today, but is expected to return before the middle of the week. The conferences with the national chairman will concern more the Georgia national committeeman's post, which has been vacant since the last republican national convention of 1928.

Collector Dunning, who has also been designated as republican nominee for the United States senate in Georgia this year, claims assurance of recognition to the national committeeship after preliminary conferences today. He predicted, moreover, that the Hoover administration will accede to the demands of his group with respect to state organization activities, embracing the right to dictate federal patronage, although no discussion of the latter has yet come up.

Hoover Rule is Factor.

In the light of the approaching presidential election year which is expected to find President Hoover a candidate for re-election, with the possibility of strong opposition within his own party, it is expected that an effort will be made to settle the Georgia controversy soon, preparatory to that time.

The Georgia situation has been a muddled one for the administration almost ever since President Hoover took the oath of office. Early in his regime Postmaster General Brown threw things into a furore by upsetting a state patronage committee which had been appointed by Colonel Horace A. Mann, a Hoover manager for the southern territory during both the pre-convention and pre-election campaigns. Since then a fight beneath the surface has been carried on between Brown and Mann adherents.

The fight finally came into the open again with the recent state convention. Postmaster General Brown, who is responsible for the preferred position Rose has held in Georgia republican affairs, is bent on the recognition of the Rose group, but Secretary Newton and Chairman Huston are regarded as more favorable to the Dunning-Arnold faction. President Hoover may have to intercede personally in the end to settle the fight.

Hager Backs Rose.

Aligned with Rose as his chief lieutenant is United States District Attorney Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, who threw the April 19 convention into an uproar by a parliamentary device designed to defeat the nomination of Arnold as chairman.

The nomination and approval by the senate committee of the Crawford reappointment was hailed today as a victory for the Dunning-Arnold forces, since the northern district marshal had been vigorously opposed by the Rose organization from the start. This is the only major patronage appointment that has been made by the administration since the convention squabble.

Although the anti-Rose group just arrived in Washington today, letters and telegrams urging Dunning's confirmation as national committeeman preceded him, indicating that national party leaders are beginning to interest themselves in the Georgia squabble. For one, it became known today that Governor Fred W. Green, of Michigan, a warm supporter of President Hoover in the 1928 pre-convention campaign, has addressed a communication to Chairman Huston urging recognition of Dunning. His telegram follows: "Have recently returned from Georgia and feel that I have sufficient information to suggest that M. O. Dunning be recognized as the national committeeman from Georgia. Have known him for a long time, know of his exceptional ability and his high standing in the state."

The Michigan governor's indorsement is cited as an example of the pressure being brought by the visiting delegation.

SECRET MEETING IS HELD BY G. O. P. OPPOSING BROWN

Constitution 6-16-30

Atlanta, Ga.

No Announcement Made as to Action Taken—Arnold-Dunning Committee To Meet Today.

A group of republicans opposed to the administration factions of Postmaster General Brown in the south held a meeting here Friday but declined to make any announcement of what was discussed or what action, if any, was taken.

John B. Dove, acting executive committeeman of the group in Georgia, said Friday's sesstion was purely a business gathering that included some of the republicans who recently held a convention in Savannah, and adopted resolutions criticizing the conduct of the administration committees in the southern states. No announcement was made as to the names of those present, but Mr. Dove said they included M. O. Dunning, collector of customs in Savannah and candidate of his faction for senator, and J. W. Arnold, of Athens, chairman of the Georgia central committee of the Dunning-Arnold faction.

Mr. Dove announced that the Arnold-Dunning executive committee would meet here this afternoon to consider the resolutions of policy adopted at the Savannah convention and that a statement would be issued after the meeting on a program for Georgia. The Savannah resolutions, in addition to criticizing the administration factions, praised the leadership of Colonel Horace Mann, who was in charge of the republican campaign in the south during the 1928 presidential campaign. Since then, however, he has not been active in the administration councils.

Among those Mr. Dove said were scheduled to attend today's session are Mr. Dunning, Mr. Arnold and Ben Davis, negro, former republican committeeman from Georgia. Mr. Dove said that United States Marshal Louis H. Crawford was a member of the committee, but would be unable to attend.

In connection with Friday's meeting J. T. Rose, collector of internal revenue in Georgia and one of the leaders of the administration faction in the state, issued a statement saying that "now is the time to stand by the administration, and I have no patience with those who are trying to embarrass it."

Political - 1930

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Last Saturday Republican primaries were held in each county of the state for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention which will be held April 19 in Atlanta. White Republicans took a more active part in these primaries than ever before. The main reason being to capture the entire state organization as well as those of the various counties. In this effort many of them used crude methods. In a quiet way they have been planning and working for months. In some of these counties the old line whites worked in conjunction with the regular organization and had harmonious meetings. In others the new comers tried to force the organization from the regulars and are claiming victory. A report has been sent from Atlanta stating that the whites have captured more than a majority of the counties. The only satisfaction they will get is from the mere announcement. It is conceded that they have a few counties where the colored officials quietly turned over, but in other counties like Glynn and Ware, they tried to force themselves but without success, yet claiming the county organization. There will be a sad awakening when the proper time comes.

The colored Republicans who have been carrying on for all of these years are not inclined to "hog" the organization and are willing to work hand in hand with the white Republicans should they come in the spirit of building up the party, not along racial lines but strictly party and for its growth.

UNITY IN CHATHAM

If the Republican State Convention which met in Atlanta last week, did nothing else, it was the cause of the warring factions in Chatham County getting together, and from accounts compromised whatever differences that might have existed. Efforts were made to have them get together and have one jollification convention but for one reason or other, this could not be done. It is useless now to discuss the cause but allow it all to end with the hope that whatever the cause might have been, they are forgotten and all of the leaders will remain solidly together for the building of a strong party organization in the county and congressional district. The unison of these forces will have a far reaching outcome in this community and while it is effective advantage should be taken of it for the benefit of the masses. This can be done by first encouraging increased registration and the paying of back taxes by those who have been on the list. Within the past several years not less that a thousand of our registered voters have become disqualified simply upon failure to pay poll tax. They should be encouraged to pay up, then a drive must be made for not less than five thousand names on the registration list. Out of a population of about 45,000 in this city, this number is modest, and should be gotten with but little effort if proper appeal be made and method adopted. This is the time to plan for such a drive.

ROSE AND ARNOLD ARE NAMED HEADS OF TWO FACTIONS

All Alignments Lost and Agreements Forgotten as Tumult Rules at State Convention.

CONTACT MAN HERE FROM WASHINGTON

D. Cheney, Aide of Walter Brown and Walter Newton, Attends Gathering of G. O. P. Heads

Constitution

BY HAROLD STEPHENS.

A bitter fight for republican power and patronage in Georgia, echoes of which may sound long after the republican national convention of 1932 was precipitated Saturday when the republican state convention, splitting in the first few minutes on the election of a temporary chairman, lost all semblance of order in a wild contest between two factions for supremacy and six hours later emerged from confusion to perfect two separate and distinct party organizations.

What had begun as a short, efficient session, with well-oiled machinery grinding out events according to an agreed plan, was suddenly turned into bedlam when Clint W. Hager, United States attorney, broke line and with the aid of Chairman Roscoe Pickett placed Gilmer Dozier, of Thomson, in the chair over James W. Arnold, of Athens, the nominee of the night before. 4/20/30

All Alignments Lost.

All trace of alignments within the convention was lost in the hours-long pandemonium which followed. When the smoke of battle cleared the Hager-lily white faction had won over Josiah T. Rose, the intended nominee of the black and tan group, to act as its own leader, and Arnold, the temporary chairman of the convention, had obtained the chairmanship of this wing of the party. Atlanta

Through the excitement the figure of D. Cheney, contact man with state organizations for Walter Brown, postmaster-general, and Walter Newton, political secretary to the president, moved quietly in the background, hinting at administrative policies—known to favor white leadership—connected with the upheaval. Ga.

The nominations of the Hager group, which were completed after Charles Adamson had been installed as permanent chairman of the convention, were said to be directly in line with the policies of the Hoover administration. It was stated that they were designed to coincide with the wishes of Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose declined to make any statement concerning his election. He said that he had no knowledge that he would be nominated, and had not been in contact with the nomination committee, which was headed by Hager.

He said that it was understood and agreed Friday night that a definite program was to be followed. The nomination of Dozier as temporary chairman, the immediate point over which the convention split, was a surprise, he stated.

Fight Is Certain.

Supported by shouting constituents, both claimants of the state chairmanship signified their intention to carry the fight to the end, Arnold, by a direct statement that he would "stick by my guns and fight to the finish," and Rose, who made no statement, by his acceptance of the office offered him.

The conclusion of the conference came after a noisy, good-natured hour which delegates and spectators spent in singing and listening to extemporaneous addresses while committees labored in ante-rooms over the preparation of reports embodying nominations and resolutions.

The report of the Arnold faction naming him as chairman, W. R. Tucker, Dawsonville, vice chairman, and B. J. Davis, Atlanta negro editor, secretary, and T. N. Hendricks, of Edison, treasurer, with a total of 38 whites and 26 negroes on the central state committee had been made an hour prior to the adjournment.

The faction, however, continued its session until the other report, naming Rose as chairman, Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, vice chairman; Henry C. Davis, of Macon, secretary, and Eugene Oberdorfer, of Atlanta, treasurer, with 48 white—15 of whom were Hoovercrats—and 16 negroes on the committee, had been submitted. Both sides of the convention then simultaneously adjourned.

The split in the convention, apparently, was wholly beside plans which had been laid Friday night for a ticket to be submitted to the convention at its regular session.

Clint W. Hager, United States attorney, tossed a wrench into the machinery. On the first motion put, the election of a temporary chairman, which was made after the usual preliminaries of organizing the convention, Hager nominated Gilmer Dozier, of Thomson, in opposition to Arnold.

Dozier Declared Elected.

Chairman Pickett gave Dozier's name to the house, reaped a harvest of "ayes" and without putting Arnold's name to a vote declared Dozier elected, immediately passing the gavel to him.

For a startled moment the convention stood aghast, startled speechless. Then pandemonium broke loose. Both whites and negroes jumped to their feet, gesticulating and protesting. Other voices rose in approval.

The gavel thundering on the block failed to quiet the crowd. Cries of "A roll call! We demand a roll call!" came from every corner, with echoing shouts insisting against one.

Ben Davis, fighting his way through a roaring, pressing crowd about the judge's bench in the Fulton county courtroom in which the meeting was being conducted, climbed to a table top. In the uproar his voice carried only a few feet.

"Are you going to usurp and take away the rights of the people?" he demanded of Dozier.

White constituents caught Arnold and amid loud shouts of approval bore him to the bench, placing him beside Dozier.

Deadlock Continues.

For more than 30 minutes the situation continued deadlocked, every effort made by one side or the other blocked by the wild confusion going on all sides. Excited pleas for calmness were made. Extemporaneous speeches were delivered on every hand. A suggestion was made to send for police to restore order.

Roll Call Demanded.

O. M. Duke, of Florella, shouted, "We are going to have a roll call."

Davis, climbing upon a table, tried again to make himself heard.

"The Hoover administration does not stand for mob law. It will not stand for a federal officeholder putting a thing like this over," he shouted. The rest of what he said was lost in the noise.

Josiah T. Rose, patronage committee leader, was summoned from a conference room in an effort to restore order. Quieting the crowd, he said: 'We are a deliberative body. There is some way of settling this thing. If there is not we will see then what we can do. Everybody sit down. The room won't run away."

Pleading for order, he said that he had been out of the room and did not know the situation which had arisen. As an effort was made to explain it to him pandemonium again broke loose.

The convention seemed hopelessly blocked, the white element, led by Hager and Dozier, refusing to allow a role call on the temporary chairman election, and the other side refusing to continue without one.

Dozier, his voice lost in the echoing shouts, began and continued an effort to refer disputing pairs of delegations of 32 counties to the committee on credentials. From the other side loud demands were made that the delegations stay in the room.

M. O. Dunning, collector of customs at Savannah, moved into the picture at this time. "Take your medicine like a man," he told Dozier. "You're licked. It takes a man to take a licking."

Arnold Won't Compromise.

Arnold, protesting his right to a roll call, shouted to Dozier, "I'll die and go to hell before I'll compromise on this."

Dunning again cut in, "You must be familiar with parliamentary law," he declared. "Isn't it an established principle that every delegate has a right to demand and obtain a roll call?"

More than an hour after the deadlock the contesting factions of convention drew apart, widening the crack into an open breach. Ben Davis climbing to a table top, managed to obtain a vote by raised hands on Arnold and Dozier. He counted 138 votes for Arnold and eight for Dozier.

Color of legality was given the vot by the claim that on the refusal o Chairman Pickett to call the roll which had been followed by a simila refusal on the part of Rose, vice chairman, the secretary had the right to preside.

Chairmen Side by Side.

Both chairmen, each claiming office, were standing side by side on the judge's bench of the courtroom in which the convention was held at this time. Dozier continued in his call of contesting counties, and Arnold proceeding in the election of Ben Davis to temporary secretary of his side of the convention, and in naming a committee on credentials.

Two white men, O. M. Duke and T. N. Hendricks, of Edison, were named on the committee and three negroes, Frank P. Rogers, of Marietta; D. A. Winston, of LaGrange, and S. S. Hambert, of Americus.

Their report, which was adopted by a vote of 148 to 2, recognized the black and tan delegations from the contested counties.

Dozier's committee, composed of C. W. Hager, Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Charles Adamson and Ed Richardson, the latter colored, had not reported at 4 o'clock.

Arnold proceeded rapidly in the program of the committee. A motion that the temporary roll submitted by the credentials committee be made permanent carried by a vote of 136 to 9, and a second motion, to appoint a committee on permanent organization to be composed of one member from each congressional district, carried by a vote of 148 to 12.

CHRONICLE

Tulsa, Okla

APR 3 1930

HOOVER APPOINTS NEGRO TO JUDGSHIP

At last Mr. Hoover proves that he is a fullfledged, true-blue Republican of the blue-black vari-ety. He has appointed a negro to a judgship in the District of Columbia. The Chronicle has more respect for the "nigger" than it does for Hoover or for any other white man who goes his limit in trying to change this government from a white man's government, to a black man's government or to any other sort of conglemerate racial admixture. Perhaps, however it is just another "NOBLE" experiment with Mr. Hoover. He lived in England and other foreign countries so long that he lost the idea and the ideal of the white man's supremacy and has arrived at the conclusion, with a few other Republican demagogs in this country, that the negro should have a place in this nation with the "seats of the mighty."

Perhaps he is right. Maybe it has gotten so that in the Republican ranks there are not enough good white men to fill the offices. And of course republicans like Hoover evidently hold to the idea that most any "nigger" is better than the best of Democrats. A great many good and respectable white republicans in this nation have watched this experiment with the negro ever since the civil war and they have come to detest and abhor it, and are realizing now when it is almost too late that the grand old party not only made a mistake

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[illegible] perhaps an unpardonable sin, in its efforts to make this country a government of two races.

The Chronicle has no word of censure or condemnation for the negro race. Indeed, it respects it as such, admires its efforts to rise and take its place beside the great races of the earth and a stands ready to help and encourage it to achieve such a distinction. But this paper does not believe that the negro at this time should come into the seats of the mighty in a white man's government. Indeed, it does not believe there is any halfway ground in the premises. If this nation could not endure half free and half slave, no more can it indure as a government half white and half black. And the sooner the Republicans and the party find this out the better. If the negro advances mentally and morally sufficiently to rule and govern himself, help him to provide for himself a government of his own. If he surpasses the white man in this nation mentally and morally and in the ability to govern then turn the government over to him and let the white race bow to the supremacy of the black race and submit to its rule. For it is the opinion of this paper that the two races will not and cannot succeed amicably in jointly conducting this government.

As a matter of fact it is a well known fact that the negro has not had a fair deal in this government either north or south. He has been imposed upon, cheated, maligned and made a pawn of by the republican party in order to get his vote, which under granted him. And in order now to keep him in line and get his vote such men as Hoover threw him a "sop" now and then to hold him to the lick log. And the negro in his helplessness and in his hopes to better his condition falls for it. The Democracy of the south especially, has better understood the nature and the limitations of the negro and though sympathizing with him and his inferiority and unable to aid him to any extent has often exploited labor and robbed him of his just earnings. This the flag should never have been may be a cruel indictment to draw against the white race toward the negro in America, but it is nevertheless true. But it cannot be corrected now by appoining or electing him to office in a white man's country. That is simply making bad matters a little worse.

Republican politicians may do well to call a halt in the matter and begin to try to solve the problem rightly and justly before it is everlastingly too late. And in the meantime, it would do a lot of good perhaps if every man and woman who affiliated with the Democratic party up to the autumn of 1928, then voted for Hoover and are now scrambling to get back in the Democratic party, to have to make a trip to Washington and extend with becoming kee-tows their congratulations to Mr. Hoover's new Nigger judge, with Tom Heflin and Tom Love leading the procession.

The Chronicle does believe the negro must be a damcite better than Mr. Hoover.

A NATIONAL G.O.P. GROUP FORMED

Leaders from Country Over Gather to Discuss Party Issues

WASHINGTON, —Gereral apathy among Negro republicans of the country because of the seeming indifference of the party toward the race and the projected elemination of the colored division of the G. O. P. group were largely responsible for the forming of the National Negro Republican League here last week by John R. Hawkins, prominent republican leader. Twenty party leaders from various sections of the country were in attendance.

Temporary leaders in the new organization are: John R. Hawkins, chairman, and Charles R. Mitchell, secretary. No definite requests for positions were advanced at the meeting which was devoted mainly to organization and the selection of persons for the executive committee.

Among those present were Dr. Emmett J. Scott, District of Columbia; Hubert Delany, New York; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, District of Columbia; Miss Nannie Burroughs, District of Columbia; Rev. R. R. Wright, jr., Philadelphia; Rev. C. R. Ransom, Kansas; Rev. L. H. Crawford, Kansas; Bishop John Gregg, Kansas; Bishop W. T. Vernon, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Young, Councilman Walter Emmerson, W. T. Andrews, and Rev. Ernest Lyons of Baltimore; Arthur G. Froe, District of Columbia; Perry W. Howard, Mississippi; Charles E. Mitchell, West Virginia; Charles H. Calloway, Missouri; Clarence Vena, Ohio ,and Morris Lewis of Chicago.

LUCAS' SALARY $25,000.00.

It is currently reported that the salary of R. H. Lucas, who was elected a few days ago chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, has been fixed at $25,000 per annum. Mr. Lucas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the Government, receives a salary of $10,000. Mr. Lucas is the second chairman of the Republican National Committee selected by the President since the National Convention. How long Mr. Lucas will serve, is only a question of how well he pleases the Postmaster General, who is engaged in lining up delegates to renominate the President and to nominate himself for Vice President.

The public would like to know where is the conscience of the President and where is the National Committee to get the $25,000 from to pay this enormous salary. The Brookhart Committee raised hell all over the country because a few Republicans in the South receiped salaries for their services in their respective states, in Georgia, for an instance, the Secretary and Chairman of the State Committee received $250.00 per month for services. If it was a crime for them to receive $3,000 per year for their services, is it any less a crime for Mr. Lucas to receive $25,000 a year?

Where is the conscience of the Administration at Washington, and where is the mouth of Senator Brookhart who squalled corruption from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf a copper cent?

But, the main question is, where is the money coming from to pay this millionaire salary will the officeholders be required to cough it up, or will Treasurer Nutt fry it out of the Corporatons and big businesses for anticipated favors?

Political - 1930
Party Affiliation.

REPUBLICANS ISSUE PAMPHLET LAUDING HOOVER'S 'WORKS'

Pamphlet Shows Pledges in Kansas City Platform, and Statements Telling How He Fulfilled All But The Negro Plank

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—(By CNS)—Pointing with pride to the fact that President Hoover has kept faith with the American people, and has lived up to the 1928 platform pledges of his party, the Republican National Committee has issued a 49-page statement in pamphlet form. In one column appear the various pledges in the Kansas City platform, and in another appear statements telling how President Hoover has made good on them.

In one instance, however, no claim of fulfillment is made, the space opposite the Negro plank being left blank. The platform promised that Congress would be urged at the earliest possible date to enact a federal anti-lynching law, "so that the full influence of the federal government" might be wielded to "exterminate this hideous crime."

The Dyer bill, which would do this, failed of passage at the last session.

On Aug. 25, however, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People received a letter from the White House in which President Hoover declares: "Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy."

The President's statement is in response to a request made by Walter White, acting secretary of the Advancement Association, on Aug. 15, for a pronouncement from the White House regarding the recent recrudescence of lynching.

ELECTED A MEMBER OF REPUBLICAN STATE COM



LANGSTON HARRISON

At a meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee of the twelfth District of Missouri at the American Hotel on last Tuesday, Langston Harrison was elected a member of the State Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Harrison is well known in political circles of the state, being at present a constable of the Fourth District, serving his second term. During the recent primary election, he led the field of more than half dozen aspirants for the nomination for a third term.

He is popular in civic and social life with his people of the city. For several years he has led the workers the Y. M. C. A. Annual Membership Campaigns.

Republican.

G. O. P. NEGROES WON IN ELECTION DESPITE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE

Colored Candidates Scored Victories Throughout the East and Midwest. Held Own.

ROXBOROUGH IS SENATOR

Baltimore Gives Three Offices to Negroes. Hess Goes Over in Cincinnati, Ohio

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(CNS) Although the Democrats swept the entire nation in their first outstanding landslide since the days of Woodrow Wilson, Negro Republicans throughout the East and mid-west held their own, winning many state, county and city posts.

Win In Chicago

Oscar DePriest, the first Negro to sit in the House of Representatives for the last 30 odd years, was re-elected from the 1st Ill. Congressional Dist. Early returns showed DePriest running a close 2nd but the final count gave him a majority of over 6,000 votes over his Democratic opponent.

Other Republicans in and around Chicago who went into office over Democratic opponents were Albert H. Roberts, who was reelected as State Senator from the 2nd Dist; Charles Blackwell, from the First District to the House of Representatives, Harris B. Gaines, also from the 1st; William King and Charles Jenkins, both from the Third, and William Warfield from the Fifth.

Judge Albert George of the Chicago Municipal Court was defeated for reelection. Running near the end of the ticket, he polled 25,210 votes.

Roxborough Wins Detroit

Charles Roxborough was elected to the State Senate at Detroit, Mich. He polled a total of 9,623 votes to 4,082 for his white Democratic opponent. Roxborough is the first Negro to go to the State Senate. Race members have served in the House of Representatives, but not within the last 30 years.

Bush Defeated

William B. Bush, candidate for the State House of Representatives from the city of Cincinnati was defeated. Final returns gave him a total of 24,387 votes.

Pittsburgher Wins

Walter E. Tucker, named by the mayor of Pittsburgh several weeks ago to suceed a white member of the State Legislature from the First District, the vacancy being caused by death, won by a wide margin to continue in office as the representative from this district. Tucker is the first Negro to be elected from this section of the State.

In New York City.

Harlem got its first two Negro municipal court judges as James Watson and Charles E. Toney, running on the Democratic tickets were victorious in the Democrat landslide. Both candidates piled up over 14,000 votes, while Hawkins and Rivers Negro Republican opponents received over 12,000 each.

Edmund Austin, Republican candidate for the Assembly from the 21st District lost to a white opponent. James Stephens, Democrat, defeated Myles Paige, Republican for the 19th Assembly district seat.

In Cleveland

Perry B. Jackson, candidate for the State House of Representatives and Alexander Martin, candidate for Common Pleas Judge, were both defeated by white opponents.

In Baltimore

Three Negro Republican candidates from this city running for the the legislature from the Fourth District were defeated as the Democrats carried the entire State. Dr. James White, prominent dentist, was at the end of the ticket with 10289 votes. Linwood Koger, attorney and newspaper man, received 10,400 votes, while Lewis H. Davenport, local merchant, received 10,200 votes.

In The Capital

Democratic and Republican leaders of both houses still claim control on Capitol Hill. Late returns give the Republicans 48 seats in the Senate and the Democrats 47, with one for the Farmer-Labor party. In the House the two parties are about even.

Out at Cincinnati, Charles Sawyer defeated Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives from the Second Ohio Congressional District, has alleged fraud in the victory of William Hess, Republican, his opponent. The rumor contends that in three Negro wards where Hess piled up a 5,000 majority two different types of lead pencils were use in marking the ballots. A recount is to be made.

NEWARK, N. J.

NEWS

Scores Negroes Who Have Quit Republican Party

Scoring Negroes who have deserted the Republican party because now they are "neither the one thing nor the other," the thirty-sixth quarterly conference of the New Jersey Colored Republican Women Voters, meeting at Woodbury last week, unanimously recorded themselves as intending to remain in the Republican ranks "and clamor for recognition." A rousing oration was given Enoch L. Johnson of Atlantic City by the women, "because of the splendid cooperation and recognition" given their race by him, and "because we feel very strongly the lack of recognition given our group by leaders in other counties."

The main defection among Negroes, to which the resolution obviously refers, is that of A. Leroy Baxter, former Essex Assemblyman, who has gone over to the Democrats.

E. H. Riggs, Mayor of Wood-Bury, explained the $100,000,000 bond issue and advocated its passage. Rev. Roy Beverly spoke of the success of organization and Mrs. Halle Emerson, editor of the Weekly Journal, talked on racial progress. Candidates and issues were discussed.

Other speakers included Professor W. R. Valentine of the Bordentown Industrial School for Colored Youths; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Dr. Charles A. Lewis and Rev. W. Y. D. Delaney. A report on the Bordentown scholarship maintained by the group was given by Mrs. Serena Shackelford. Mrs. Bessie B. Menturn, a member at large of the Republican State Committee and president of the conference, presided.

ATTY. McLEMORE SCORES THE REPUBLICAN REGIME BEFORE LARGE AUDIENCE

St. Louis Mo
10-31-30
St. Louis Argus

Cites Mal-administration of City, State and Nation Rule of Republicans, and Urges Negro Voters to Exercise Their Rights as Citizens and Vote For Men and Measures, Rather Than Party Labels

St. L

In a speech before a crowd of Negro voters that taxed the capacity of the Burning Bush Church, 4370 North Market Street, last Sunday after noon, J. L. McLemore, former candidate for Congress on the Democratic Ticket said, in part:

"I know that you and I are right in our determined efforts to bring Negroes into the Democratic Party. We know that Negroes have heretofore voted almost enmasse for the Republican ticket. The several million Negro voters of the United States have yet to learn that a man should be a Republican or a Democrat or a Socialist accordingly as he believes in the Party principles of such party and not because his grandfather belonged to that Party.

"The Republican Party during the last ten years has saddled on the American people an amount of corruption unequaled in the political history of our country. That Party has employed all means and methods, however illegal they might be, in order to gain and hold the reins of Government. The Harding administration dragged across the pages of American history a smear of bribery, thiefery and official corruption that blackens its pages. The two Republican administrations that have followed that of Harding have not uttered a word in condemnation of Harding, Fall, Daugherty, Forbes and its other unholy sattelites. The Supreme Court of the United States has recorded its condemnation of the Harding administration in no uncertain terms as it restored to the Government the naval oil reserves which were declared to have been illegally acquired. Of this great crime with the high officials implicated but one man has been sent to the penitentiary as a punishment for the heinous affair.

"The situation in the State of Missouri is so well known as hardly to require reccunting. We have lived through the administration of Governor Baker and its nepotism and inefficiency. And now we have a Republican Secretary of State, Mr. Becker, and the Republican Attorney General, Mr. Shartel, and the costly failure of the Young brothers with which both had intimate relations. We now are forced to bow in shame as the Republican State Treasurer, Mr. Brunk, is relieved of his office for misadministration of its affairs. Most assuredly the Republicans have nothing to which they 'may point with pride' as they view the possibility of Democratic success 'with alarm.'

"If there is a situation with which you are more familiar than the mal-administration of our State government it is the 'rotteness' which surrounds Mayor Victor Miller in our own City Hall. A contractor came from Chicago and with the connivance of local officials, in offices of public trust, mulcted from the City treasury $157,000 of tax-payers money. Ponder this, you men of toil who are walking the streets without employment and without food for your families.

"I might spend an hour telling you of the various attitudes which Mayor Miller and his adm nistration has taken with reference to the City Hospital for Negroes. I might spend another hour recalling to your minds the many times the impartial grand juries have declared the present hospital a fire trap and of the recent electrocution of one of its physicians due to faulty equipment. Such was a life sacrificed on the altar of inefficiency.

"All of this brings me to the point that I desire to drive into the hearts and minds of the Negro voters of St. Louis. With all these examples of official corruption and mal-admin istration of Governmental affairs of Nation, State and City, before us, some wonder how at elections after elections men are placed in office who are wholly unworthy of the public trusts the insignia of office carries. Let us trace the steps by which such men come into power—are elected to office. Let us for the purpose of this discussion assume that we are residents of a city of 100,000 qualified voters, 10,000 of whom are Negroes. Let us assume, also, for it is so frequently the case, that among the white voters they are about equally divided as to Republicans and Democrats. If the Negroes were not controlled by the traditions of the past and divided their vote between the two major parties, it would be necessary that the success of the party tickets would depend upon the outstanding qualifications and character of its candidates. However, the old traditions have controlled and in this hypothetical city of 100,000 voters the 10,000 Negroes have consistently cast their votes as one for the Republican ticket. As a result the political manipulators and exploiters have recognized the possibilities that can be worked out to their advantage from such a condition and in their primary elections have put men wholly unfit for office and frequently but few steps removed from gangdom. The nominations of these men have been procured by the outright buying and trafficking in Negro votes and while it is said with regret the immense amount of money that has been so improperly expended in the purchase of their franchise has done the Negro an irreparable wrong. Many of these Negroes are from the South and their first experience in politics is that gained at the primary elections. Here they are taught by the unprincipled men who thus debauch them that the participation in Governmental affairs is based upon the cash value of his vote. Such has robbed many of our people of their moral fibre and stripped them of self-respect. Having purchased from the Negroes sufficient votes to nominate their associates they offer to an unwilling public men who are unfit and unworthy of public confidence and such has been shamefully gained by the prostitution of the Franchise of Negro voters. Such is the unhappy story of the hypothetical city.

"Bringing into the scene the conditions that actually confront us, we find that in the City of St. Louis that at election after election where the Republican white voters have been exceeded in number by the Democratic white voters, the Negro vote, cast in a solid block, has put in control of our public affairs those who are now responsible, through mal-administration of the trusts imposed, for the deplorable conditions that now confront us as citizens of our city.

"As a Negro, I am appealing to the voters of my race to exercise the franchise that has been granted them through a civil strife that took as its toll countless lives. I am asking you to vote your convictions as citizens above and free of the low standard I have here described. It is high time, in my judgment, that the Negroes of St. Louis should free themselves of the stigma of partisan politics and in a clear and resounding voice proclaim the self-respect expected of all loyal Americans. In this approaching election we are priviliged to register, most effectively, our protests against the powers that, through manipulations un-American in character, have despoiled the character of many of our race. I am thankful that this fight in drawing into active combat many of the fine Negro men and women of St. Louis who share with me the sincere belief that the ultimate hope of the Negro race is freedom from Republican control and use. And that the highest of our ideals in life can be best realized through independent action in the election booths of our country."

Press
Fort Jefferson, N.Y.
NOV 18 1930

Colored Republican Club a Big Success

The north shore colored Republican club is certainly showing real life, not only is this club working extensively on the north shore of Brookhaven, but some of its officers are working throughout other sections of the county. Last week a reception and dance was held at the club rooms at Setauket, when President Osborn and Secretary Calvin had J. Dalmus Steele, one of the most prominent colored Elks of America and a prominent real estate dealer of New York out to speak.

With Mr. Steele came A. B. Falling, an organizer of the National Republican committee. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Falling that Mr. Steele was brought here and he proved to be an orator of great ability. He spoke at length in a witty interesting manner and summed up his case that his people, the colored race owed allegiance to the Republican party, the party of Abraham Lincoln.

The other speakers were Assemblyman Hamilton Potter of the second district of Suffolk, and Jacob S. Dreyer, Tax Receiver of the Town of Brookhaven. There were a very large number present, consisting of delegations from Bay Shore, Bellport, and other sections of Suffolk county. An orchestra formed by the members of the club played several selections and furnished music for dancing. A very fine solo was rendered by Mrs. Osborne accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Cole at the piano. Refreshments were served and the meeting was considered one of great value, educationally and surely was a social success.

Political-1930

Party Affiliation,

Five Precincts Give a Majority of Votes to Democratic Party

Leaders Tired of Promises of G.O.P.

Give Democrats Chance to Keep Word Given During Campaign

Convinced that they had not been treated fairly by the republican office holders, Negroes went to the polls last Tuesday and gave the democrats the biggest vote ever recorded on the south side. Final returns gave the republicans 3,125 votes and the democrats 1,933 in the sixteen south side precincts.

The party of Jefferson and Wilson carried five precincts and battled on virtually even terms in two others. Even the strongly republican Fifth ward weakened and allowed democratic votes to slip through a line that hitherto had been held taut.

Precinct 45 G. O. P.

Precinct 45, with its polling place at 2500 Adams street, was the only section to come near to successfully resisting inroads of the opposition. Only 78 democratic votes were registered there while the followers of Lincoln went over big and gathered a harvest of 340 votes.

In contrast with it was Precinct 44, which consists of voters in the vicinity of 1071 West 25th avenue. In the election of 1928, only seven democratic votes were counted. Tuesday the final count stood: Republicans, 196; Democrats 120.

Precincts which the democrats swept were 30, 32, 33, 36 and 40.

Few Split Ballots

As is usually the case, there were few split ballots on the south side. In precincts 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45 and 46, there was a toatl of only twelve split ballots cast.

Had the south siders voted the customary way and given only a few hundred votes to the democrats, the figures would show that some of the succesful candidates would have been numbered among the losers. Those office seekers who won by from 2,000 to 3,000 votes would have lost, the figures show, had it not been for the large Negro vote. Fifteen hundred of the 1,933 total of Negro democratic votes, had they gone to the republican slate as they normally might have done, would have in effect increased the republican total by exactly 3,000.

Leaders Dissatisfied

An explanation of the sentiment which permitted democrats to make serious inroads into the Negro vote was made by John E Cooper, 44th precinct committeeman. It has been mainly through his efforts that the 44th has remained almost 100 per cent republican in previous elections and then reversed its form last Tuesday.

"There have been too many promises," Mr. Cooper stated. "We have been promised everything for our support; but when it came time to pay off we received nothing. Instead, we have been, under republican regime, segregated from the schools and business places. We have not even been allowed decent jobs. Further, there is the Washington park situation of last summer where we were first barred from going there and beaten or humiliated unless we went in sufficient numbers to protect ourselves.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Journal

NOV 3 1930

NEGROES SUPPORT REPUBLICAN TICKET

Colored voters of Wilmington ended their campaign yesterday afternoon with a meeting in the National Theatre under auspices of the Young Men's Civic League of the Eighth Ward. J. H. Matthews presided. Charles H. Colburn, member of the Republican State central committee, introduced Albert Stetzer, recorder of deeds, as the first speaker. He advised the voters to support the entire Republican ticket. Louis Redding, attorney also urged support of the entire ticket.

Jefferson S. Coage, recorder of the District of Columbia said:

"I wish to take this opportunity to repudiate on behalf of the Republican voters of this city the efforts of a speaker who last Thursday night in Ezion M. E. Church, attempted to crucify the Republican party under the guise of being a friend to the Negro. The voters here will see to it that this political hypocrisy is canned tomorrow. We will permit no man to come into this State and insult our friends and get away with it. This effort at injury will help us rather than hurt us, as the results will show on Tuesday."

Other speakers were Mrs. Carrie Pipes, Mr. Cann and Mr. Anderson. Mr. Coage will speak at Newark tonight.

Republican

NEWARK, N. J.

NEWS

OCT 3 0 1930

Candidates Address Colored Republicans

Three hundred and fifty Negro Republicans from all parts of the county attended a meeting last night of the Essex County Colored Republican Association in county committee headquarters.

Speakers included Peter A. Cavicchia, candidate for Representative; Rev. J. C. Love, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Montclair; Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave and Oliver Randolph, assistant United States attorney.

Mr. Love complained of discrimination against colored girls at New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick, which, he pointed out, is partly supported by public funds. His daughter was accepted there this fall, he said, and then was not allowed to enter when it was learned she was colored.

Mr. Cavicchia promised, if elected, to support an anti-lynching bill at Washington. Dr. Hargrave and Mr. Randolph declared the hope of colored voters lies in support of the Republican party, which has befriended them.

Other speakers were Rev. H. C. VanPelt, Homer C. Zink, Louis F. Dodd, Mrs. J. E. Churchman, Arthur W. Smith, Judge George W. Grimm, Frederick W. Fort and George E. Bates, president of the group.

A Lesson to the Republicans

Irony American

11-8-30

Irony Bad

LAKE county, for the first time in many a year, gave herself, soul and body, to the democrats. Even Gary's three Negro wards, considered to be solidly republican, had a difficult time in remaining in administration ranks. Precincts 30, 32, 33, 36 and 40, went democratic with a bang. And the 44th precinct, which had only seven votes to give to the party of Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 national elections, mustered a total of 120 democratic votes in Tuesday's election as against 196 republican.

The only excuse for this avalanche of votes lies with the republicans themselves. It should teach them a lesson, both locally and nationally, which they should not soon forget.

The American pointed out several weeks ago that Negroes in the district were dissatisfied with Otto Fifield, republican secretary of state. He had done little to merit their support. Other republicans, getting into office, had promptly forgotten their Negro adherents. They thought the race would stumble on blindly behind the republican banner no matter how badly they were mistreated.

The other reasons of the Negro for democratic support are the reasons of the nation. Two years ago the republicans capitalized on prosperity. At that time it was concrete. Today it is little more than a hazy myth. The nation's financial morale is at a lower ebb today than at any time within recent years. The voter saw this and, by the same process of reasoning which laid prosperity at the feet of the republican party, held them accountable for the prevailing hard times. They believed that democratic rule could do no worse and that a change might help.

The republican party periodically becomes drunk with power. They begin to believe themselves anointed and their dynasty never to be dethroned. History shows that at the height of this reeling and rocking the public has become disgusted and has smiled on the democrats. Sobered, the republicans have come back to earth and have realized that they, too, are mortal and that the public will not forever be deceived.

Victory for the followers of Jefferson and Cleveland will probably mean more directly to the average man, black and white, than another republican victory could possibly have portended. In two years comes the presidential election. The G. O. P. elephant will go storming through the land and in an attempt to again gain the good graces of the voters. And the voters have their ears closed to all but one immediate plea, and that is the return of this prosperity which republicans have long considered to be one of the biggest by-products.

Local republican officials see that many Negroes will not stay aboard the ship when that ship proves to be unseaworthy. Democrats here should learn from this election that the Negro is no longer a one party man. Whether he can keep this vote rests with him. If he deals out fair and just patronage to those who supported him, he has reasonable assurance that he will get their continued support.

So both parties here have new question to ponder. Democrats can capitalize on republican treatment and successfully woo the Negro's vote. Republicans are faced with the surprising problem of sizeable defection and see that only fair treatment will keep them within the fold. But either way it goes, the Negro, if he continues to react as he did in Tuesday's election, will be the winner.

SUN

Gary Post Tribune

NOV 2 1930

Urges Colored Voters To Back Republicans

A plea for colored voters to vote a straight Republican ticket for "the best interests of the colored people" was made last night by Elisha Scott, colored Topeka attorney, in a talk at a meeting in the City Hall.

Mr. Scott denounced the Democratic party for its policies in "trading on the colored people in the South." He declared all advancement made by the colored man had been made under a Republican administration.

In addition to speaking here, Mr. Scott spoke at a meeting held earlier in Girard.

The final rally of the Republican campaign will be held tomorrow night in the Shrine Mosque. Phil Campbell, former representative to Congress from the Third District, will be the speaker.

CANTON, O.
REPOSITORY

NOV 1 - 1930

GROUP REPRESENTING 500 COLORED VOTERS BACKS G.O.P. TICKETS

Holds McCulloch's Action In Parker Case Unfairly Emphasized.

Members of the executive committee of the Stark County Political Welfare league, representing approximately 500 colored voters, met Friday night in Massillon and indorsed the entire Republican ticket state and county.

John H. Lowry, president of the league; Rev. A. W. Ross, pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist church of Canton; Rev. J. W. Webb, pastor of Friendship Baptist church of Massillon; Rev. C. H. Crumpt of Aultman and George B. Titus of Canton were members of the executive committee placing the organization thus on record.

"We are convinced that the Republican party has always shown a greater degree of friendship toward the colored cause and that today this party offers greater opportunities for appreciation of our political action," the committee concluded. "We did, of course, take into account the Parker incident but we appreciate the position in which he was placed and we are very much of the opinion that his action has been unduly and unfairly emphasized."

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 30 19

LOCAL RESIDENTS AT COLORED CONFERENCE

Jersey City is well represented at the thirty-sixth quarterly conference of the New Jersey Colored Republican Women Voters being held today at the Campbell A. M. E. Church on Park avenue, Woodbury.

The local delegation left in buses at 9 o'clock this morning. The opening session took place at 11 o'clock. Other sessions will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon and 8 o'clock tonight.

Counselor C. Bion Jones of Jersey City is listed among the speakers for the day.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

OCT 31 1930

HASTINGS SAYS HE HAS HELPED NEGRO

Pleads for Support at Rally in Ezion A. M. E. Church.

United States Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican senatorial nominee, told an audience at Ezion A. M. E. Church, Ninth and French Sts., last night, that he is and has been a friend of the Negro race. He reissued his challenge to anyone to say that he is insincere and that he has not always been appreciative and respected the progress the race has made since they have been given their freedom.

He denied that he obtained the appointment of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia for Jefferson S. Coage in order to obtain the Negro vote.

Others who spoke included Congressman Robert G. Houston, Republican candidate for reelection; Kelly Miller, a professor at Howard University; Isaac Nutter, an Atlantic City attorney, and Mrs. Adeline Huston, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

James R. Kirkland, assistant district attorney of Washington, also delivered an interesting talk. Mrs. Carrie Pipes, a member of the Republican State Committee, arranged the meeting.

"In view of the fact that the anti-temperence question has been injected into this campaign by one of the major political parties involving the enforcement of the 18th Amendment the Volstead Act, and the Klair Law of this State, it is our opinion that the principles for which these laws stand are in the interests of morality, civic righteousness and the welfare of all people, especially our racial group," further declared Mr. Dickerson.

"Although the enforcement of these laws has been far from perfect they have worked a tremendous influence for good among our people. We declare ourselves opposed to the revocation of the 18th Amendment, believing that the same party advocating that would not hesitate to agitate the repeal of the 13th, 14th, and 15th, Amendments, which gives us our national life," concluded Mr. Dickerson, who is one of the local leaders of the colored race in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, DEL
EVERY EVENING

OCT 31 1930

COLORED PASTORS TO SUPPORT G. O. P.

Ministerial Union of Wilmington Pledge Support to Republicans.

"We declare ourselves as being in hearty sympathy with the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention and pledge our hearty support" announces James M. Dickerson, secretary of the Colored Inter-Denominational Ministerial Union of Wilmington and the vicinity.

"Everybody gone to the fair but me."

A new Republican party in South Carolina ma negroes sit in the balcony of the capitol where t organization meeting took place. That's been o ideal all along—that a G. O. P. party in Sout Carolina should be topped by the blacks.

A GUY WE LIKE—

Is Jim DeTarso

Finds enjoyment at the fair.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE G. O. P. AND NEGROES IN KANSAS CITY, JACKSON CO

The republican party in Kansas City and Jackson county suffered two defeats this year, one in the city and a second in the county and state election. Its demoralization has gone so far that its leaders realize something is wrong at the core. This paper will present a series of articles discussing the party's situation dealing with the republican party from the Negro viewpoint beginning Friday, December 5. The subjects discussed will be Program, Organization, Methods, Rewards. The discussion will be confined to subjects from the Negro point of view.

AND THE BAND PLAYED "DIXIE"

Those who still feel that "the Good Old Party is the ship" may well think seriously of the recent happening in South Carolina where a Republican mass meeting had been called, presumably by those who were in favor of the Hoover regime. It appears from news reports that no Negroes were allowed seats on the main floor of the Columbia auditorium where the meeting was being held, but that they had been relegated to the balcony. One of them tried repeatedly to get a hearing from the chairman but when he became insistent, the chairman ordered the band to play "Dixie." The band played and the brother was drowned out. It is not recorded that any other Negro tried to get the floor. The keynote speaker was Judge Kelly Kash, general counsel for the treasury department at Washington. Such other Republican organization as has been in South Carolina was described by the speakers as "not fit for a man to join."

And there it is again. More proof that President Hoover, flag bearer of "the Grand Old Party" does not care "a whoop" for Negroes. He is interested in changing the solid South into a Republican stronghold. Time and again since his coming into the White House, he and those who control the affairs of the party have indicated that they were interested in building up a "white man's party" purely and simply. Beginning with the repudiation of Perry Howard down to this time there have been insults after insults heaped upon the Negro, who has stood hard by the party since time immemorial. What is to be done about it? Will the brother still stand "the gaff" and trust those who continue to slay him?

The band played "Dixie" to drown out the most real Republican in the whole meeting. There is always a band to drown out the pleas of our minority for the sort of fairness that is to be expected from those who profess a love for the right and a knowledge of the right. And yet we cannot and will not become discouraged. Minorities have become balances of power. They somehow survive all of this sort of mistreatment. And the Negro voters of the South will be no exception to this rule. They will do well, however, always to bear in mind that heretofore they have been ruled by sympathy and emotion. They must now begin to think and to work for their own salvation.

Party Affiliation.

OCT 13 1930

DE PRIEST APPEALS FOR G. O. P. TICKET

Colored Congressman in Gary Speech Praises Will R. Wood

Hurling the charges that the democratic party has been responsible for impeding the progress of the Negro race and warned voters not to listen to the promises and propaganda of democrats, Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois, made a stirring appeal to members of his race to vote the straight republican ticket in the November election at a monster mass meeting at the armory in Gary Saturday night.

Although he displayed no flash of oratory Congressman DePriest, who is the first colored man to hold a seat in congress for the past 2[illegible] years, made a spellbound plea. Juggling facts with wit and humor he held his large audience, including the many white voters for nearly an hour and a half. He lauded Will R. Wood, chairman of the important appropriations committee as the most courageous and efficient official in the congressional body and made a special sppeal for voters not to fail to support him in his reelection.

Representative R. King, colored of Illinois preceeded him. King admonished members of his race not to be foolish and even think of voting for a single democrat. He told of his mistreatment while a boy on a farm in the democratic south. "The democrats never did anything for me and they have done nothing for you. Everything I have I owe to the republican party."

Congressman DePriest touched on what Representative King had remarked: "When I listened to King talk about his days in the southland, I know he is not old enough to remember some of the horribleness of the slavery days."

DePriest, a white haired veteran of the southlands plantation slavery days, depicted the trials and tribulations of his mother and father. They were both slaves, he said: "I will never forget the bruised stripes that plantation owner put across my mother's back and he was a democrat too. Many of you know only too well." There were hushed answers in the affirmative. "You only have to think, to know that the blacks have no place in the democratic party. I think I know the true situation. I have been in the public world for many years and have found that the obstacles placed in the way of the black man has nearly always been put there, by the democrats. Still they would try to fool you and have you vote for them.

"The democrats are howling about economic conditions. We all know that we have had them for two years but could the democrats change them. The United States are no criterion. Most of the foreign countries are experiencing the same economic conditions, only even worse. I supose they would even charge the country's drouth up against us." He stated that the great economic depression was an outgrowth of the World war.

He told of the well remembered panic during the Grover Cleveland administration and the near panic during the Wilson first term. The republicans saved the first and the World war the later, he declared.

"I don't see how any self respecting Negro can [illegible]mocrat. They tell you that [illegible]ill save the country and al[illegible] bunk. Why, while we were [illegible]ling with the tariff bill in co[illegible]s, every single democrat was [illegible]very thing in his power to ge[illegible]ing he could for his state and still they would want you to believe that they are all honest.

"The republicans have been doing everything they possibly can for the farmer. We have passed the farm relief bill. Sixty-five per cent of the tariff relief, is for the farmer's benefit while the other 35 per cent is beneficial to labor. Of course the farm relief bill is in an experimental stage and of course will need some changes. These will be altered as needed."

DePriest touched on immigration stating that new citizens are pouring in at the rate of 250,000 persons annually. He opposed the immigration of ch[illegible]p Mexican labor and hoped tha[illegible] it can be halted. For his reason he declared that American labor could not compete with it and was responsible for a lot of our unemployment. "America for American" was his belief.

Congress has passed three pension bills and has done much for the sailor and soldier. He said soldiers should be protected against the invasion of classes of foreign labor. Acting on a request he spoke about the Marion county lynching. He declared that it resulted from a sheriff being a coward in the discharge of his duty.

"Why condemn a whole party for the weakness of an individual. I believe that each constituant is personally responsible for his own acts. In referring to his social difficulties in Washington, DePriest claimed that all his trouble has been caused by democratic living across the Mason and Dixie line. In discussing his views on social equality, he claimed he would exercise all his rights as an American citizens while in the discharge of his duty.

Governor Harry Leslie, who had intended being present had to make a last minute cancellation. He was represented by Gaylord Morton, his secretary. Others who gave short talks were: Otto G. Fifield, secretory of state and candidate for re-election, Republican State Chairman Elza Rogers; County Chairman Ernest W. Force, and Maurice R. Taylor, executive secretary of the state republican organization. City Councilman Wilbur Hardaway introduced Congressman DePriest. Sheriff Joe Kyle, candidate for re-election; William Calder, candidate for county clerk, and Dan Kreitzman, candidate for county treasurer, spoke. All other candidates were introduced by Gary City Chairman William Weir.

In appealing for voters to vote the straight republican ticket, Sheriff Kyle stated that 16 out of the 23 candidates are now serving in public office and for voters to match it against the democratic ticket.

County Chairman Force declared that the republicans were not going to carry on a mudslinging campaign like the democrats were doing. He spoke in glowing terms of Congressman James Watson, Will R. Wood and DePriest and called them three great men of achievement.

EAGLE
WICHITA, KANS

OCT 15 1930

COLORED VOTERS TO HOLD RALLY TONIGHT

The Colored Republican Voters club will hold a meeting tonight at Republican county and congressional headquarters, 139 North Main. Miss Stella B. Haines, candidate for congress from the Eighth district, will be the principal speaker. T. R. Gravelley is president of the club and Mrs. Mattie Copeland vice president. P. G. Porter, Kansas City, Kan., representing the state central committee headquarters, will be present.

Sen. J. H. Stewart will introduce the candidates for county offices.

All of the Republican candidates are planning to attend the Presbyterian supper at Derby Thursday night. Saturday night they will attend a rally at Cheney.

N. Y. JOURNAL

OCT 18 1930

Desert G. O. P. Over Negro Incident

Withdrawal of all support from White Plains City officials and from the Republican organization in the coming election is the aim of 500 residents of the Highlands section of White Plains. They are the citizens who held numerous indignation meetings last Spring when three Negro families moved into their exclusive neighborhood.

Two of the Negro families still maintain homes there. They are those of Dr. Errold D. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williams.

The Highlands residents support is being withdrawn because they received no co-operation in their campaign to compell the Negroes to move from their newly acquired homes.

The Rev. Frank Morsell, Negro clergyman and secretary of the Negro branch of the White Plains Y. M. C. A., recently vacated quarters in Dr. Collymore's home. The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. removed the Rev. Mr. Morsell from office shortly after. Highlands residents were indignant at city officials because they allowed special policemen to guard the homes of Dr. Williams and Dr. Collymore from alleged threatened attacks by white neighbors. It also is claimed that city officials are responsible for the situation because they have not developed a high class Negro section in White Plains.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 14 1930

Colored Association Selects Leader

Men Named to Carry on Republican Campaign in Various Districts.

At the regular weekly session of t[illegible] Passaic County Colored Republica[illegible] league last night district leaders a[illegible] captains were selected as follow[illegible] Gaston Hinton, First district, a[illegible] sisted by Fred Rodgers; John Bu[illegible] roughs, Sixth district; Elmer Klin[illegible] Fourth district; John Kline, Thir[illegible] district; Roy Pascoe, Fifth district. The duties of these officers is to get every possible vote out on Nov. 4, explain the necessity for the Republican choice and discourage where noticeable, split-ticket propoganda. The slogan as given out is "By all means vote and above all things vote the entire Republican ticket."

In his discourse on "A Straight Republican or Nothing," Mr. Boyd, the county leader, took time to discredit the so called Progressive movement, particularly in Paterson, organized to confound the minds of colored voters. Mr. Boyd said taat it was fair time that these so-called leaders realize the uselessness in attempting to persuade the colored voter into any new political controversies.

Frederick Rodgers heads the entertainment committee and also has charge of the newly organized orchestra. Mr. Rodgers is a qualified musician and heads one of the best known orchestras in North New Jersey. His headquarters will be in the newly furnished headquarters of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, at 22 Bridge street.

George Gould, who at present has charge of the organization of the auxiliary units, expresses satisfaction with the way the auxiliary handled the registration of unregistered citizens during the past week. He estimated that close upon 300 voters were secured in at least two districts of the Fourth ward. The auxiliary will for the present operate directly under the governing power of the league. Beginning with the new year, this important branch of the service will operate as an independent unit.

Regular weekly sessions will be held until after the November elections are over, after which time arrangements will be made to continue the business on a bi-monthly basis. The house committee before adjoinment reported that arrangements had been completed for the house warming party to be staged at the headquarters, 22 Bridge street, Friday evening, Oct. 17, beginning at 8:30 o'clock. This is an open affair and everybody has been cordially invited to greet the boys at their new home

extensive use of ba

SOUTH BEND, IND
NEWS TIMES

OCT 15 1928

DEPRIEST URGES NEGRO VOTERS TO STAY WITH G. O. P

Illinois Congressman Appears Before Local Audience.

Congressman Oscar B. DePriest of the First Illinois district, only Negro representative in the lower house of Congress, addressed an audience of 400 members of his race at the Trib une auditorium Tuesday evening in the Republican campaign speech, under auspices of the county G. O. P. Mos of the candidates for Republican county officers were seated on the platform.

The speaker, a gray-haired, persuasive orator, besought his audience to stand by the Republican party and warned them against possibilities of "the South in the saddle," which he foresaw if Democrats gain control of the national government.

The lynching of two Negroes at Marion, Ind., two months ago, was discussed by the Congressman at the start of his address.

Replies to Query

He referred to a handbill asking 'why two colored boys were lynched by Republican officials in Marion, Ind., and why the prosecution of the guilty ones had been blocked."

In reply to this, he said that while the sheriiff of the county in which Marion is situated is a Republican, the police force there is controlled by Democrats and that in his opinion "both Democratic city officials and Republican county officials in Marion were a bunch of cowards, that's what most of them were, allowing the mob to run riot."

"If I had been sheriff down there no mob living could have taken a prisoner away from me as long as I was alive," he said to loud applause.

Let Law Take Course

"No man justifies lynching. If a man is guilty let the law take its course. If that sheriff is guilty of neglect of duty the law of Indiana provides for his removal from office. If he is guilty he is responsible to the people who elected him but the Republican party is not responsible for him. We know how that is; we as a racial group have been condemned too many times in Americ. for acts a no-account Negro has done."

He called attention to the number of Negroes holding office in Cook county and said "not one has been elected by Democrats."

"If you want to be Democrats," he told his audience, "why not go back South where you came from? Senators Tom Heflin and Cole Blease came from the South and are Democrats. They talk about the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana; but what is left of it—except what is in Michigan City prison—is alligned with the Democratic party."

Several Leave Hall

At this point several members of his race around the outskirts of the crowd were seen to leave the hall, declaring that the address was "getting too strong" for them.

Referring again to the Democrats, he said: "If they offer you some vice privileges"—and he broke off, saying, "They used to call it African golf," as the audience laughed. "The Democrats have an idea the highest ideal of a Negro is to run a gambling game."

He concluded by saying: "If you give Democrats control in county and state, it will help them control the nation and then God help the Negro."

James Higgins presided at the meeting. C. A. Wills introduced Congressman DePriest, and W. A Bertsch, Republican county chairman, introduced the Republican county candidates.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

OCT 15 1928

COLORED REPUBLICANS HOLD MASS MEETING

Dr. Conwell Banton and Dr. J. Bacon Stubbs addressed a meeting of the Colored Republican Committee last evening at the Masonic Temple.

This evening there will be a meeting in the Odd Fellows' Temple at Twelfth and Orange Sts., under the auspices of the same committee. This will be a mass meeting and the speaker will be Robert Church, of Tennessee, who is said to be one of the best speakers who will be heard here this season.

WILMINGTON, DEL
EVERY EVENING

OCT 16 1928

CURTIS WISHES G. O. P. IN STATE SUCCESS

Vice-President Sends Telegram to William B. Smith, Jr.

Vice-President Charles Curtis yesterday sent a telegram to William B. Smith, Jr., chairman of the Seventh Ward Hastings-Houston Republican Club, wishing United States Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican senatorial candidate, and the entire Republican party, success in Delaware.

Senator Hastings delivered four addresses yesterday. He spoke before women from the Second district at the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club, 810 King St.; the Seventh Ward Hastings-Houston Republican Club at the West End Reading Room, 1402 du Pont St.; a group of Negro voters at the colored Odd Fellows' Building, Twelfth and Orange Sts., and then before a number of Republican workers at the home of the chairman, Elwood Simon, at Rose Hill.

At the Seventh ward meeting Senator Hastings charged the Democratic nominees were not exhibiting courage in favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Klair Law, but were merely attempting to win the election by any method, regardless of principle involved.

Charles Colburn, colored Republican leader, introduced Senator Hastings at the Negro meeting.

Senator Hastings shared the speakers' platform with Congressman Robert G. Houston, the Republican nominee to succeed himself; James A Hirons, of Dover, a former Republican national committeeman, and Jefferson Coage, whom Senator Hastings had appointed recently as recorder of deeds in Washington.

HOOVER OKEYS SOUTH CAROLINA LILY-WHITES

"Respectable" Party is Formed by Order of National G.O.P.

HOOVERITE THERE Sent, He Says, by Treasury Department.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The Herbert Hoover administration definitely gave its approval to a lily-white party policy in the South, here last week when Robert H. Lucas, chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, sent John Kelly Kash, Treasury Department employee, to deliver the keynote speech at an all-white state Republican convention.

The meeting, attended by more than 500 delegates representing every county in the state, was held in the Columbia Township auditorium, and whites alone were allowed any voice in the proceedings.

Sing "Dixie"

That the meeting was organized as a purely lily-white Republican party developed early in the proceedings when Gibbes Mitchell, well known Charleston Republican, tried to obtain the floor from his seat in the gallery where thirty other colored men had been directed by the ushers. "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," he shouted.

Speaking in a coarse voice to the orchestra, A. B. Kale, white, the presiding officer, told the orchestra to play "Dixie." The music drowned the appeal of Mitchell to be heard, and he and others in the gallery left the hall. From that time on the convention rolled along in true lily-white fashion.

Hoover Praised

In his keynote speech, Kash, who is said to be a Kentuckian, praised President Hoover. "The best friend the South has had since the days of Lincoln is now in the White House. The door is open for a reorganization and a rejuvenation of the Republican party in South Carolina."

Mayor L. B. Owens and Charles B. Gordon, president of the Chamber of Commerce, both white, welcomed the convention to the city.

In tracing the history which brought the convention together, J. C. Hambright, white, who was elected chairman, stated that two years ago an effort to hold a Republican meeting in Columbia was met with derision and an attempt made to break it up. In October of last year a meeting was held in Rock Hill, he said, to discuss plans of making the party in the State "respectable."

Recognized by Hoover

This movement, which was to exclude the Negro Republicans, resulted in the present meeting, it was learned.

"Herbert Hoover," he said, "has recognized the advisory committee growing out of this Rock Hill meeting, as the spokesmen for the present administration."

A platform unanimously adopted by the convention pledges its allegiance to the National Republican party; endorses the administration of Presidnt Hoover and appeals for openminded consideration on the part of the people.

When asked directly whether the new party was to exclude Negro citizens, Hambright declared: "This is a new party; take it as you see it." Negro citizens were not allowed seats in the main floor and therefore did not remain through the meeting.

Tolliver Not There

Joseph Tolliver, one of the surviving brothers of the Tolliver family, and national committeeman of the regular Republican party, was not at the meeting. For more than a generation the Tolliver have been leaders in the Republican councils of the state.

The regular Republican party, comprising both races in this state, will organize as usual and send delegates to the next National Republican convention, leaders here declare. They also say that this meeting in South Carolina is the first direct and open statement of the Hoover policies in the South. With a man sent directly by the Chairman of the National G.O.P. Executive Committee to help organize a purely lily-white organization in South Carolina, the country will know exactly what to expect of the administration.

"Respectabiliity" a Ruse

They also point out that no one knows better than the Republican leaders that the plea to organize a "respectable" party is a ruse to drive the Negro Republicans out. Some of the ablest statesmen of the race and many of the most brilliantly educated and well-to-do Negroes in the country have been identified with the stirring history of the Republican party in this state.

Political-1930
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

ELITE D.C. CLUB SPEAKER HITS HOOVER, DYER

Afro-American
10-18-30

Virtual Silence Greets Barrage of Censure Against G.O.P.

THOMAS SPEAKS

Dyer Called World's Greatest Hypocrite.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Division of the Negro vote between the Republican and Democratic parties was advocated by James C. Thomas, an attorney, of New York City, at a meeting at the Mu-So-Lit Club, 1327 R Street, Northwest, last Friday night.

Mr. Thomas, a comparatively young man, is a former assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York. He served under the Coolidge administration. He quit the office in 1926, became Democratic and espoused the election of former Governor Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Old Guards Agree

There were several of the Republican Old Guards in attendance at the meeting. Although a general discussion followed the address of Mr. Thomas, only one of them differed from him without reservation. He was Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi. Judge James A. Cobb of the municipal court, while making a general defense of the Republican party, agreed that it would be better if the Negro would split his vote.

Negroes are chafing under the treatment they are being accorded by the major political parties, Mr. Thomas declared. He referred to the remark of Fredreick Douglass that "the Republican party is the ship, all else the sea.' But today, let me tell you, that expression is no longer true. I should rather say, the new-thinkig Negro is the ship, all else the sea."

Hoover Denounced

Mr. Thomas made a bitter denunciation of the Hoover administration for its treatment of colored Gold Star Mothers and Widows, who were sent to France on a cattle boat to visit the graves of their sons and husbands. He compared that treatment with the reception given them by the Democratic city administration of New York.

He also reminded his audience that Negro troops had been sent to France on the fastest ships and were the first troops to be moved up on the firing line. "Such indignitis," he declared, "would never occur if the Negro conserved his strength at the polls and called the party in power to account for the injustices heaped upon us.

Every day you pick up a paper and read where some human being has been lynched," he continued, "and the Chief Executive of this nation has not said one word to create public opinion against the burning and lynching of Negroes in the United States."

Photos Shunned

He recalled that no photograph had been made of President Hoover with a colored delegation. Not one appointment of a colored Republican has been made in the Veterans Bureau to protect the interest of the hundreds of thousands of colored veterans, he pointed out.

Muzzling Jobholc

He charged the Republican party with taking able men of the race and giving them jobs, "and once a man has a job and his bread and butter depend on it, he canot tel the people the truth.

"If a political party wants you suffrage," he declared, "it mus guarantee you a fair break. Sixty five years of trial I think has been sufficient to put the Republican part on notice that the Negro is getting tired of its treatment of him. The Negro has carried the obligations of citizenship. He has the right to demand some of its emoluments. The white man expects you to stand on your own feet and stop begging. Go and take the things that are yours and let our leaders inform the party in power that he is tired and he is chafing under the reins. The new Negro is at hand and the political renaissance of the Negro has begun. Where it will end, I do not know."

Middle Man in Politics

Judge Cobb agreed that the Negro "should be a middleman in politics. I have always thought it would be better if the Negro would split his vote," he said. President Coolidge agreed with him, he said, that it would be better if the Negro would split his vote.

Leaving the Republican party and going to the Democratic party is not much of a remedy, declared Mr. Howard. He agreed, however, with Mr. Thomas's criticism of Representative L. C. Dyer, whose anti-lynching bill has failed of congressional enactment. "I do not think there is any greater hypocrite in the world than Mr. Dyer," said Mr. Howard. Mr. Thomas in his address had said that Mr. Dyer was insincere. Judge Cobb had followed with the remark that he believed in the sincerity of the congressman.

Armond W. Scott, an attorney, who took sides with Mr. Thomas, declared that "the time has come that we have got to let men know that no man can look at me and say, there is a Negro, he is a Republican." The Republican party, he said, "is now the ku klux party n this country.

Lincoln Did Not Free Negro

"Abraham Lincoln did not free the Negro," Mr. Scott declared. "Today we would have been in slavery except for the fact that Frederick Douglass induced Lincoln as a war measure to call on two hundred thousand black soldiers, and they are the men who saved the Union and liberated us from chattel slavery."

M. Grant Lucas, president of the club, presided. Other speakers were Ralph C. Bunche and William H. Hastie of the faculty of Howard University.

In an interview after the meeting Mr. Thomas stated that he quit the Republican party because he felt in order that the Negro may accomplish anything politically "we would have to divide our allegiance so as to make both parties want us."

Political Illusions

Whip

While political enthusiasm and fervor in Chicago becomes impassioned and tense, let us, the colored electorate, have no illusions. Our politics, like our economics, should be made the subject of careful, painstaking and intelligent analysis. We find the vote of this district at the present election highly desirable and much sought. This vote in times gone by has been made the target of derision and ridicule, but it is now respected and recognized because it has the faculty of balancing elections and sweeping candidates into public office. When these candidates are successful and take office they have been almost uniformly able to win fortunes for themselves, power for their families, and legacies for their posterity. Here and there we, the voters, have been the recipients of their appreciation and favors, but our votes in Chicago have not brought us the benefits that others have received. We have no illusions on matters of politics and the colored people would do extremely well if politics were deemed by them as a business demanding both study and understanding.

The shunting of the colored people out of the field of national politics, the recognition of the Lilly-Whites by the Hoover Republican administration should convince us that new methods must be used, new affiliations must be sought, new alignment engineered and a fuller prospectus of the entire political situation must be presented. In these matters there should be no illusions. The colored people must take full cognizance of the facts in politics and recognize the frozen truth. The truth and the truth alone will eventually set them free.

In the present Illinois election and in the affairs of the city of Chicago, after a scrutinizing analysis is made, it will be honestly and fairly concluded that at this time the colored people should support men and measures rather than party and precedent. This newspaper has advocated from its inception that the colored vote should be split. It holds to the belief that there is good and evil in both Republican and Democratic. The good in both should be endorsed and supported and the evil in both should be eschewed. This is the attitude adopted by every other clearly differentiated race. Every other race has seen the infalliable wisdom in such attitudes.

Hoover Lays Cards on the Table.

Still Out of the Air.

Afro-American

NEGRO LEADERS, if there are any left who still doubt that it the direct aim of the National Republican administration, and especially the aim of President Herbert Hoover, to drive the Negro out of the Republican party in order to win over the Solid South, ought to have their doubts dispelled by a happening in South Carolina last week.

11-8-30

And driving the Negro out of the Republican party in the South will be about as practical a form of disfranchisement of this group of American citizens as could be devised by the party in power.

Last week, Robert H. Lucas, chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, sent Judge Kelly A. Kash, Kentucky Republican and an official in the Treasury Department, to the Palmetto State to help organize a lily-white party, and in the keynote speech to the five hundred white delegates representing every county in the state, Mr. Kash got off of his chest the following statement:

"The best friend the South has had since the days of Lincoln is now in the White House."

At this meeting, no Negro was allowed on the main floor, and when Gibbs Mitchell, well known Charleston Republican, tried to speak from the gallery, the chairman ordered the band to play "Dixie."

That there was no mistaking the studied intention of this new-born party in South Carolina was further brought out when J. C. Hambright, white, chairman of the meeting, answering a newspaper query as to whether the party was to exclude the Negro, declared: "Take it as you see it."

When Mr. Hambright spoke those words, every Negro had been directed to the galleries, and seeing that they would not be allowed to participate, the most of them had left the hall.

That this movement in South Carolina came directly from the Hoover administration and is a part of his program is about as evident as anything could be. Certainly the chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee could take no such important step as to formulate a policy which in effect will bar Negroes in the South from participation in the Republican party councils, without some understanding with Hoover or with someone close to him.

The ousting of Perry Howard in Mississippi and of Ben Davis in Georgia was wrapped in some mist of uncertainty through which filtered charges of corruption, but the case in South Carolina is as plain as the nose on a man's face —or the scowling face behind the turned-up nose, if you please.

Apparently, the movement, covering as it did, a pre-arranged state-wide organization, started at the White House; and if this is true, it presents one of the most menacing perils the Negro has faced since freedom.

And what shall we do about it? God alone knows what the leaders WILL do about it, but it is certainly plain that it is a matter which should call for action not only in the South, but wherever a Negro can muster a voice and vote from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to Florida.

It should be met with an organization from every state in the next National Republican Convention. It should be met without equivocation by every Negro leader who is approached to whoop it up for the administration between now and the next election.

The Negro group is the only one in this country which the Republican party chiefs allow to be kicked around like hound dogs, and the reason is evident. We had just as well be frank about it—they know they can do it and get

away with it.

They know this outrage will not keep some bishops of churches, some heads of lodges, some big business men and women, some college presidents, and some leading professional men from taking up the Republican banner when the G.O.P. rattles the coin before the next campaign.

If the Republican party, which came into existence through the birth-pains and travail of slavery, and which attracted the attention and support of the many noble hearted white man and women of the country by its preachment of justice and human welfare, has come to the place where it will condone or help in a movement to drive the Negro out of the party in any section of the country, then it is not the place for ANY Negro any longer.

IRREGULARITY REPUDIATED IN THE 11TH.

Dr. H. J. Carswell, the candidate of the bolters for Congress in the 11th District, was pitifully overwhelmed in defeat Tuesday. Congressman Lankford carried every precinct in the twenty counties composing the district. Dr. Carswell was not in any sense the candidate of the Republican Party in the District, but was put out by a bunch of bolters who bolted the State Convention in April this year. He claimed to be nominated by a so-called republican club in his district, but political clubs can not legally exist without apparent party with which they must act and take their name from.

The Republican Organization long ago repudiated the candidacy of Dr. Carswell and gave its moral influence to his defeat. His candidacy was irregular and without the stamp of regularity upon it. It met its deserved fate, defeat.

The movement was purely a klan, lily-white movement, born of the purpose of eliminating the Negro from the Republican Party. In some counties the Doctor did not get but one vote, and in others no vote at all. The Doctor did not hope to win on merit or on republican principles, but on the color of his skin and the texture of his hair and race hatred, but he was thoroughly repudiated.

HAMBRIGHT HEADS NEW STATE GROUP

400 Attend Convention; Negro Tries To Speak But Is Drowned Out.

CLAIM 'DECENT' PARTY

Columbia, Oct. 28 (AP).—The formation of a new Republican party organization in South Carolina was completed here today and J. C. Hambright, of Rock Hill, was elected state chairman.

Approximately 400 persons attended the "Republican mass convention" which clicked with remarkable smoothness as it moved according to prearranged schedule.

No negroes sat in the first floor of the Columbia township auditorium, where the delegates were group by counties, but a score of them sat in the balcony. On one occasion when one of them attempted to speak, he was not recognized and his continued efforts to make himself heard brought an order from the convention chairman for the band to play Dixie.

Called by Mr. Hambright, who was chairman of the Republican advisory committee in the state the convention marked the birth of an "infant Republican party" in South Carolina, according to speakers.

Judge Kelly Kash, general counsel for the Treasury department at Washington, was the keynote speaker, urging unity of party members in the state and lauding Herbert Hoover.

He declared President Hoover was the best friend the South has has in the White House since Abraham Lincoln.

No mention was made of the recent convention of another group of South Carolina Republicans at which Joe W. Tolbert, of Nine Six, was elected state chairman, but several speakers referred to the organization, one of them George D. Shore, Jr., of Sumter declaring that "up to this time there has been no Republican party in South Carolina that any decent man could join."

In addition to the election of Mr. Hambright as chairman, G. J. Cherry, of Charleston, was elected vice-chairman.

NEGRO LEADER SUPPORTING LANKFORD

Macon News Bureau
By P. H. McGowan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Another interesting "news break" in the eleventh congressional district fight was current in Washington Friday. Information came straight to this correspondent that Ben Davis, the Negro Republican leader of Atlanta, was hot, sore and fighting mad because it had been reported in Georgia papers that he was supporting Dr. Henry J. Carswell for the seat in the house now held by Representative W. C. Lankford.

Davis has let it be known that "the statement that he, (Davis), was supporting Dr. Carswell is absolutely incorrect. He is supporting Congressman Lankford."

The two interesting phases of this situation are that apparently there is a break between Davis and Carswell somewhere along the line and that Davis is unwilling to let the statements that he is supporting Dr. Carswell go unchallenged; on the contrary he rises and demands, through persons in Georgia, that he is a Lankford supporter.

Details of the situation as to just why Davis is not only opposing Dr. Carswell but is openly an avowed supporter of Congressman Lankford is not detailed here, but it is probably just one more of the little kinks that has arisen in recent years in the ranks of the Georgia G. O. P.

Now, what Lankford has to say about Davis being for him, a Democrat from a strong Democratic state and district, is something that only he can elucidate. The congressman is not now in Washington, hence, no statement can be obtained from him, but those who know him are scarcely able to conceive of a situation where he would wish for help from the Republican party, especially from the "Black and tan" element of that party, though votes are votes, if the Republicans are trying to wean away Democratic ones from him.

Deep down at the bottom of the wood pile probably lies the bug in the chestnut. Let's guess that President Hoover's committee setup would not be altogether appetizing to Davis should Dr. Carswell come to congress. That would appear to be about as a reliable solution of the matter as any other right now.

Herbert Hoover, Sociologist.

A survey made possible by The Julius Rosenwald Fund brings out some highly interesting facts concerning Negro life in the nation particularly in the south, and furnishes the basis for a report on "The Economic Status of the Negro," by a commission appointed by President Hoover. The commission is composed of Robert P. Lamont, Arthur M. Hyde, Julius Barnes, Homer L. Ferguson, William Green, T. Arnold Hill, Benjamin F. Hubert, Robert R. Moton, R. B. Pegram and Julius Rosenwald. When a commission whose personnel is so important as the one listed above makes a report or recommendation it naturally arrests nation-wide attention. Some of the members are playing conspicuous roles in American life. Mr. Lamont is secretary of commerce and Mr. Hyde is secretary of agriculture in President Hoover's cabinet; Mr. Ferguson is president of the Newport News Shipbulding and Drydock Co.; Mr. Green is president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Hill is director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League; Dr. Hubert is president of Georgia State College for Negroes; Dr. Moton is president of Tuskegee Institute and of the National Negro Business League; and Mr. Rosenwald is the man who puts up the money for most of the educational and uplift projects undertaken in behalf of the Negro race in the United States. The survey was made by Professor T. J. Woofter, of the University of North Carolina.

The commission finds that the Negro has been gaining ground in certain classes of occupations and losing in other, particularly in the south, where such jobs as cooks, maids, gardeners, butlers, barbers, nurses, waiters, bellhops, truck-drivers, and other common tasks are being taken away by whites, who in former years disdained that sort of work, and in carpentering, bricklaying, plastering, painting, and tailoring the Negro is being crowded out in the south by white competition. Also the race has been losing ground on the farm.

To remedy this unsound and unfavorable condition the commission recommends that more emphasis be put upon agricultural training for Negroes, especially along the lines of farm management and marketing; that more farm and home demonstration agents be made available; that efforts be made to include Negroes in cooperative marketing projects; that credit facilities be liberalized; that land ownership be encouraged, and that "communities of Negro land holders" be strengthened.

The commission finds that there has been a large shift of Negro population from rural to urban centers, mostly northward. The 1930 census will show that more than one-third of the Negro population now resides in cities, and that the industrial gains made by the race workers have been in the steel, meat-packing, rubber, and automotive industries. There are no present indications of a decline in such employment, except of course, as these industries may be affected by business conditions. While "there are obstacles to the rise of Negroes to the higher paying jobs," the commission notes "an encouraging increase in Negro employment in skill and unskilled occupations."

To improve the industrial position the commission recommends better facilities for industrial education and feels that trained workers in vocational guidance are necessary; that the federal board of vocational education and the department of labor should extend their facilities to cover more of the Negro citizen's needs; that organized labor should encourage Negro membership; "that the basic importance of being practically trained for industry should be emphasized in the education of the Negro so that full advantage may be taken of opportunities for industrial training and employment," and that home ownership be encouraged.

These recommendations if put into practice would undoubtedly reach the heart of the economic problems of the Negro in the United States and coming from a commission of such high standing appointed by President Hoover they will undoubtedly command attention of the public educational authorities of the several states, as well as private sources of educational aid.

The report reveals Mr. Hoover in the light of sociologist, and suggests that the president is thinking of the problems of the Negro in American life in terms of the sociologist, rather than in terms of the political statesman. It is patent that he is relying to a large extent upon philanthropy and altruism to undo what injustice in government has done. Certainly if the Negro had been given his just share of federal and state educational funds he would now be far better.

Having been uniformly and methodically robbed of his just share of federal and state appropriations for education over a period of fifty years it is no wonder that the Negro is a fit subject for sociological clinics. Mr. Hoover is to be commended for making the sociological approach and Mr. Rosenwald is due our grateful thanks for financing it.

Party Affiliation.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

OCT 19 1930

Letters To The Editor

A PLEA FROM GEN. GOODWYN

Editor The Advertiser:

1. Facing the twilight with equanimity and without asperity in my heart for any man alive or dead, and believing that I am the only one who can call from his storehouse of memory, with photographic accuracy, local facts of the notable campaign of 1860, I recall a few impressive incidents which may be interesting and informative to the present generation. I will also make some suggestions in regard to the present campaign.

2. In 1860 there were three National tickets and one sectional ticket in the campaign; Breckenridge and Lane, Douglas and Johnson, Bell and Everett were the three National tickets. Lincoln and Hamlin was the sectional ticket.

3. Col. T. B. Bethea was chairman of the Breckenridge campaign committee. His son Theodore, my classmate and friend, was killed in battle during the subsequent War Between the States. James H. Clanton represented Bell and Everett. Douglas was the only presidential candidate who visited this city. While here he was the guest of Col. J. J. Seibels, a distinguished and esteemed citizen, and a Confederate Colonel in the war following.

4. I stood in a large and enthusiastic audience at Court Square, which was addressed by John Tyler Morgan. During this address, Douglas, accompanied by a large cavalcade, passed by, on his way to take the steamboat to Mobile. Morgan ceased speaking for a moment and proposed three cheers for Douglas which were lustily given.

5. The sectional candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, were elected by a minority popular vote, but by a majority electoral vote, owing to a division in the National Democratic party. This sectional party made a hero of a Kansas murderer and thief, John Brown, who came to Virginia with organized followers in 1859, seized the national arsenal at Harper's Ferry, declaring his purpose to inflame the negroes of the South to active rebellion to secure their freedom. He was duly tried under the laws of Virginia, convicted and executed. His remains were delivered to his friends, and in many Northern cities church bells were tolled in his honor. A resolution to adjourn in his honor received a minority vote in the Massachusetts Legislature. These facts caused great excitement throughout the whole country, and much apprehension in the South. Bear in mind these conditions were before the war. Bear in mind also that New England was enriched by the nefarious African slave trade.

6. Gov. Moore of Alabama called a State Convention to decide what should be done in view of these lawless and threatening conditions. Our people divided into two parties, one for State action per se; the other, for calling the Southern States into a general conference. Senator Tooms of Georgia, a distinguished leader in the United States Senate, was invited to address our citizens. I sat within ten feet of him during his address in the theater at the corner of North Perry and Monroe Streets. I quote as I now recall some words he used: "My countrymen, if this sectional party gets full control of our government, it will Africanize the South, not from any love of the Negro but from animosity to the White man." As a boy, I felt he was over apprehensive; as a young man I impressively realized that his foresight was vindicated. In socalled Reconstruction I saw hundreds of negroes brought to the polls in my native voting precinct under the leadership of a carpet bagger from Maine and voted as he directed. Several of these negroes were native Africans, brought over here unlawfully by a New England ship called "The Wanderer." These innocent and pitiful Negroes were numerously armed with shotguns and pistols. The great mass of the representative Whites was disfranchised. Our State Senate consisted of 35 members. Thirty-three carpet-baggers were elected under Reconstruction law. Dallas County was represented by a Negro, Montgomery County was represented in the Legislature by carpet-baggers and Negroes. I have seen negro policemen arresting White men on Dexter Avenue and taking them to jail on Monroe Street. This sectional party, inflamed with power and hate, endeavored to destroy the civilization of the South by disfranchisement and economic confiscation. The government, under full control of this party, imposed a tax of approximately $80,000,000 on Southern cotton. The Federal Court declared this tax was wrongfully imposed, yet we have not been able so far to have it refunded to the respective states. If the reader of these lines claims this party is no longer sectional in its sympathy and purpose, I invite him to compare and contrast the official cabinet and appointments of the National Democratic party under Woodrow Wilson and the official cabinet and appointments under Herbert Hoover. I consider President Hoover an honest man, but his official indifference, under partisan influence, to the South, is grossly discourteous and offensive to our people.

7. We now have this sectional party with its allies, striving to defeat the candidates nominated in the primary of August 12, the main effort being against the election of John Bankhead for Senator, Judge Miller for Governor, and Judge Merrill for Lieutenant-Governor. These three candidates are typical of the nominees along the whole line. They respond clearly to the two essential requirements of high public officials. Are they competent? No intelligent citizen doubts it. Are they honest? Their greatest enemies have never questioned it. They are the chosen candidates of nearly 200,000 voters in the Democratic primary of August 12, who pledged their honor to accept the result. The virtue of the ancient Athenians is very remarkable as exhibited in the case of the poet Euripides who, in one of his plays, introduced a person who being reminded of an oath he had taken, replied: "I swore with my mouth, but not with my heart." The impiety of this utterance put the audience in an uproar; made Socrates, an intimate friend of the poet, leave the theater with indignation. So jealous were these virtuous heathen of the slightest hint thta might open the way to the violation of an oath.

Was the Committee Drunk?

It has been proclaimed by the opponents of the Democratic party that 27 men directed the primal action of the party, while under the influence of intoxicating drinks. I was present at this meeting conversed and discussed conditions with different members of the committee. At no time did I see any intoxication. I saw only serious men, endeavoring to take wise action in defense of the Democratic party in the interest of our State and in direct opposition to a sectional Republican party and its allies. The majority of the committee, 27 of its 50 members, in my judgment, wisely and dutifully decided to exclude certain bolters of the Houston Convention of 1928, which action was accepted by the whole committee, with possibly one exception. There is a proverb: "It is easy for a dead fish to float down stream but it requires a live fish to swim up." The attempt of the Republican leaders and their allies to confuse the real issues between the two major parties by prohibition matters, is amusing as well as absurd. A description of the fearful effects of intemperance, written centuries ago, is the best representation that can be written of them today. "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine."

8. Thomas Jefferson proudly proclaimed that he was the author of the Resolution for Freedom of Worship throughout our vast country. The diligent student of history knows Jefferson was denounced as an Atheist by narrow and ignorant fanatics, because he was of the Unitarian faith. It was because of Jefferson's broad and inclusive vision that the Chinese may build his temple, erect his idols in this land, may adore his ancestors and worship the creatures of his imagination, and no one has a right to interfere, provided that in the enjoyment of his religion he does not interfere with the rights of others. The practical issue, as I see it, is between the two major parties. I have personal friends in the Republican party, whom I hold in high esteem, but who, I am confident, would not be in that party if they had seen and heard what I have seen and heard during my retrospection. Loyalty to their ancestors and ancestral traditions would forbid. A great philosopher has declared that he is a wise man who learns from everybody, and the strong man is he who conquers himself.

A. T. GOODWYN.

Jefferson Davis Hotel, Oct. 18, 1930.

NEW YORK HERALD

OCT 28

NEGRO VOTERS URGED TO VOTE G. O. P. TICKET

More than 400 republican voters attended the third of a series of meetings sponsored by the Lake County Civic and Republican league last night at the First Baptist church in East Chicago. Many women from north township were present. The organization is composed of prominent colored republicans of the county.

Opening remarks were made by Rev. J. M. Royston, pastor of the church, who then turned the meeting over to Sam Porter, Hammond merchant, and president of the league. President Porter then introduced Rev. Davis of Hammond and Rev. Lee of East Chicago, who sketched briefly the part Negroes have taken in republican politics.

John Tinsley, veteran 6th ward precinct committeeman, of North Township, was introduced and flayed the democrats for seeking to challenge Negro votes at election time. He urged colored voters to forget dollars and cents in the coming election and to put down that kind of leadership which is in politics for revenue only.

"We want jobs for our people after the election in November," he said "and if we are to get our share of the fruits elect the straight republican ticket."

Others who spoke included Mrs. Lokey, Mrs. Raniels, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Dunaway and Mrs. Royston.

The closing address was made by Dr. J. Smith, founder of the league, and praised the colored voters of Lake county for following so faithfully in the leadership of President Sam Porter.

The next meeting of the league will be held Monday evening at Turner hall in Indiana Harbor, at which time the league will be the guest of the sixth ward organization. Last month 56 new members were enrolled. President Porter said

DePriest Asks Race to Deny Thompson Plea for Lewis

Negro Representative Backs Mrs. McCormick's Candidacy

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP).—Appeal of Mayor William Hale Thompson for Negroes to vote for James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for Senator, in order to defeat Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican, has brought about a break between the Mayor and Oscar De Priest, the country's only Negro Representative.

The Representative today distributed pamphlets to offset those sent out through the Police Department by the city's Chief Executive, and in a speech declared that "no sane man, unless ill-advised or sick, would ask the colored people to vote for a Democrat." Mayor Thompson had asserted he would support Lewis because of his wet platform.

The De Priest pamphlets, captioned "Vote the Republican Ticket Straight," were distributed by women.

The Representative in a speech last night said: "I propose to spend the rest of my time until election advising our people to pay no attention to the ravings of Mayor Thompson. I was surprised to find the Mayor a sick man. He certainly is not the same man we elected Mayor three times.

"If he finds it impossible to go along with his party, he should resign. He talks about what he has done for the colored race, but he should remember that three times it was we who saved him from defeat. I don't propose to see him use our people as his catspaws."

De Priest was a Thompson appointee on the Civil Service Commission, and was generally regarded as a political ally of the Mayor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

OCT 27 193

De Priest Hits Thompson Plea for Negro Votes

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NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 28 1930

DE PRIEST QUITS THOMPSON

Negro Representative Resents Chicago Mayor's Appeal for Democrat

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The Representative distributed pamphlets today to offset those sent out through the Police Department by the city's Chief Executive, and in a speech declared that "No sane man, unless ill-advised or sick, would ask the colored people to vote for a Democrat."

"I propose to spend the rest of my time until election advising our people to pay no attention to the ravings of Mayor Thompson," Representative De Priest said in a speech last night.

"If he finds it impossible to go along with his party, he should resign. He talks about what he has done for the colored race, but he should remember that three times it was we who saved him from defeat. I don't propose to see him use our people as his catspaws."

Mrs. McCormick said that the Mayor, in using policemen to distribute his political handbills, violated the civil service law and committed an indictable offense.

NEW YORK HERALI

OCT 29 1930

So. Carolina Party Realign

Republicans Reorganize a Columbia Convention

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 28 (AP).—The formation of a new Republican party organization in South Carolina was completed here today. J. C. Hambright, of Rockhill, was elected state chairman. Approximately 400 persons attended the "Republican mass convention," which moved according to pre-arranged schedule. Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican National Committeeman and recognized patronage dispenser for many years, was not present.

No Negroes sat on the first floor of the Columbia township auditorium, where the delegates were grouped by counties, but a score of them sat in the balcony.

OCT 27 1930

BROOKLYN TIMES

COLORED G. O. P. RALLY

The colored Republican organization of Brooklyn will hold a rally for the party's candidates in the November elections tonight, at 1068 Fulton st., the home of the Colored Elks. Mr. Tuttle is expected to arrive at the rally at about 10:30 o'clock.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Francis Giles will preside at the meeting. The other speakers will be William H. Lewis, former Deputy Attorney General of the United States, and Herbert Delaney, former Assistant U. S. Attorney under Mr. Tuttle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y

STANDARD STAR

OCT 25 1930

Colored Voters To Hold Mass Meeting Monday

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 25—A political mass meeting and Republican rally will be held here Monday evening for all colored voters of the county, under the auspices of the Westchester County Colored Women's Republican Club at their headquarters, 6 William Street.

All Republican candidates in the November election will be present and several will speak on the issues. Members of the club have been asked to bring their friends. Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the speaking program.

G. O. P. IS HOPING TO HEAL DIVISION

Constantine

AT MEETING HERE

11-23-30

Atlanta Ga.

Washington Hears That Arnold and Rose Clans Are Planning Peace Meeting in Atlanta.

DUNNING QUITS POST—RUMOR

Tentative Date for Meeting in Middle of December; Brown and Newton Backing Rose.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Georgia republican leaders are to make another effort to iron out their differences and put up a solid front at a meeting scheduled to be held in Atlanta next month, it was learned here today in administration circles.

The information reached Washington that Collector of Customs M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, has resigned his post as national committeeman-elect of the group headed by J. W. Arnold, of Athens, and that a joint meeting of the Arnold and Rose forces will be held for the purpose of electing his successor.

Administration officials were apprised of the harmony move on the part of Georgia republicans last week when Mr. Arnold and Collector of Internal Revenue Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, called at the White House for a joint conference with Walter H. Newton, the president's political secretary. The two gave evidence of burying the hatchet also by occupying the same hotel room while here.

No Date Fixed.

While a definite date has not been fixed for the Atlanta meeting, according to reports available here, it is to be held around the middle of December, or some three weeks hence.

It now develops that a discussion of the harmony plans featured the conference Arnold and Rose had with Secretary Newton.

Whether the projected meeting will result in harmony or end in another near riot, such as marked the deliberations of the convention held in Atlanta last April, is a matter yet to be determined. Administration officials are hopeful for the best, but discordant rumors and reports have already reached here of plans for further opposition by anti-Rose forces.

Postmaster General Walter F. Brown and Mr. Newton, who constitute the administration's unofficial committee on southern patronage affairs, are said to have insisted that, as a prerequisite to harmony and recognition of a consolidated organization, Collector Rose be named national committeeman-elect. It is understood that this request has been met with a response on the part of some of the Arnold forces that under no circumstances will they consent to Mr. Rose's elevation to the post. So far as this group is concerned, it has been made clear that conditions to harmony must not invest the Atlanta man with the robes of national committeemen. They have insisted that a compromise be effected whereby neither Dunning nor Rose will hold the office.

Rose Fights Dunning.

At the last meeting of the republican national committee Collector Rose was on hand here to oppose confirmation of Collector Dunning. They were both active in the rivalries that developed in the April state convention, and neither, it is believed, would consent to the other landing the choice official party position in the state.

Just why Dunning resigned as committeeman-elect is not known exactly. It is reasonable to assume, however, that he figured his confirmation would not be forthcoming so long as Senator Simeon D. Fess, who occupies the chairmanship of the national committee. Senator Fess is closely associated with Postmaster General Brown, an old Ohio friend of Collector Rose, and would not be disposed to do anything that Mr. Brown objected to. Dunning before probably figured that it would be futile for him to press the office further, relinquishing his election at the hands of the Arnold group to open the way for some one else.

PRESIDENT HURT BY FLOOD OF CRITICISM

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Republican leaders here are roiled because so many colored voters switched to the Democratic party in the last election. 11-22-30

With the injured air of one hurt by ingratitude, one Republican leader said to newspaper men last week: "The more we help the Negro, the more he helps the Democrats."

This referred to the large Democratic vote polled among Negroes in Ohio, Maryland, Kansas, New York Delaware, Jersey and Pennsylvaina.

Hoover Feels Sting

Evidence is not lacking that President Hoover himself has been made aware of this defection and realizes that to some considerable degree it is due to criticisims levelled at him.

Baltimore Md.

The Lynching Plank

The President's failure to speak out against lynching or to urge that the party carry out its platform pledges on this subject, have furnished the basis for many an anti-White House blast. Asked by the N.A.A.C.P. to speak out, President Hoover issued a two-line meaningless statement through his secretary.

Parker Case

Nothing the President has done incensed Negro voters as his nomination of Judge Parker, the anti-Negrophite North Carolina jurist.

The fact that Parker was defeated didn't help the President, who could have saved his face by withdrawing the nomination. The President has not only refused to pose with colored visitors, but has been rude to some, including the National Memorial Commission at their first meeting at the White House.

Haitian Commission

The White House gave further offense to colored folk by refusing to appoint one of them on the Forbes Commission to Haiti, even though urged to do so by the daily as well as the weekly press, and by members of Congress.

The President did appoint a commission under Dr. R. R. Moton to study education in Haiti ,but insulted them by making changes in the Haitian schools while the commission was at work and by refusing to make proper arrangements for their transportation back home

In addition, the commission's report, though filed with the President several weeks ago, has never been made public.

Appointments

President Hoover has made more appointments than any other President in recent years, but in several cases, men were ostensibly appointed in order to mitigate the revolt of voters against certain senators who had voted for Judge Parker. This was clearly evident by the use made of the appointees as campaign speakers in the recent elections.

Wilbur's Efforts

Administration leaders point out that Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Education and other agencies, has been intensely interested in helping the cause of the Negro, in education and in other lines.

The President, they say, was instrumental in having a survey made to ascertain what could be done to help the race. Nevertheless, there has been a steady trend of the Negro vote to the ranks of the Democrats.

ARGUS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y

NOV 21 1930

COLORED VOTERS FORM G.O.P. GROUP

Send Workers to Enlist Cooperation of All Eligible

A group of men and women forming a temporary committee has begun to establish a Republican organization among the colored persons of Mount, Vernon, under a plan submitted by Benjamin F. Levister. A force of 15 field workers will visit every colored home to secure information concerning the number of persons who have voted and other particulars.

Every election district where colored residents live has been covered by the plan. While they conduct the canvass, the workers will observe conditions of poverty or need, and will report their findings to the committee. Assistance will be given to families in want whenever possible.

It is believed that more than 1,200 eligible voters will be enrolled in the campaign. Political leaders of the county and city will attend a mass meeting at the end of the drive, and will outline the work of the organization to the enrolled members.

Polit.cal — 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Republican Party Must Take Full Responsibility

There is no gain saying the fact, that the Republican Party as now constituted, cannot escape responsibility for the political and economic stagnation impoverishing the country. The Republican Party is in full control of the Government at Washington and has been for quite ten years, and is responsible for the weal or woe of the people—and as a consequence, must suffer the penalty of its economic and political blunders.

Independent

Big businesses are afraid to trust the Administration at Washington, the people have lost confidence in its efficiency and integrity, and we have economic unrest, throughout the country; and millions of men and women willing to work, are hungry and jobless. There are millions in money in hiding, and ready to put to work the unemployed; but capital is timid and don't know what will happen next. So capital is playing safety first, in self defense, while millions are starving and losing their homes to heartless corporations and greed.

The Administration is too busy playing politics and building a machine to perpetuate itself in office to think of the interest of the unemployed and jobless. There is confusion and chaos in the Republican Party. The Party has put over three organization's schemes since March, 1929, only to dismiss and repudiate them, and to make a bad situation worse.

8-14-30

The Administration has been so busy trying to put 13,000,000 Negroes out of the Party, it has had but little time to give the economic salvation of the people any attention.

How can business have any confidence in a political party organization that changes men and policies every three months? The people want stability and are tired of reaction.

The present policy of the Republican Party is entirely responsible for the political unrest among the Negroes of the country. Negroes have never had the slightest hope of complete freedom from the Democrat Party; and to see the Republican Party following the precedent of disfranchisement set by the Democrat Party, they despair and give up hope of ever enjoying the blessings of citizenship in common with other Americans.

Atlanta, Ga.

The democrats viewing with complacency, the intolerant attitude of the Republican Party toward the Negroes, that of having driven them from the political field, is now engaged in economically starving them out of all sorts of employment because they are Negroes.

The Republican Party is as much responsible for our economic plight as it is for our political conditions. Lynching and lawlessness is on the increase in the South because the lawless element feels that so long as the present Administration at Washington is in charge, the Negroes will have no protection from the party, because of the Administration's activity to build up a 100 per cent lily-white party in Dixie. The lawless element in the South takes it for granted that the Republican Party is willing to starve and mob the Negro is order to get him out of the way of the Postmaster General's lily-white program.

If half as much attention had been paid to farm relief and the unemployed throughout the country, as has been paid to organizing a lily-white party in the South, and excluding the Negro from the party counsels, farmers would be getting living prices for their produce, millions of men and women now unemployed would be at work, earning living wages.

The Negroes are being driven from the Republican Party, lock stock and barrel, by the policy of exclusion and elimination, on the ground of race, color and previous conditions of servitude. The Constitution amendments are being violated with impunity with the exceptions of the 18th Amendment, and its enforcement is a nuisance, and bring temperance into disrepute.

The President threw down the political gauntlet to every self-respecting Negro in the Party, when he forced the Parker issue over the protest of the party leaders. He offered insult to injury when he displaced Chairman Huston with Senator Fess, the man who led the fight for Parker's confirmation and was the most bitter of all the lily-white Senators denouncing the officers of the N. A. A. C. P. He challenged our sincerity upon the hypothesis that our leaders could be bought off with sinecure jobs, in which Negroes would have nothing to do but sit around and draw salaries while white men do the work. But, the party must take full responsibility for the economic and political ills from which the people are bleeding. The effort to complete the disfranchisement of the Negro commenced by the democrats, by kicking him out of the Party, will rise up to haunt republican traitors on election days in November 1930 and 1932.

The responsibility has been fixed, the die has been cast and the Negroes hence forth will vote for men and measures and not parties and dogmas.

G. O. P. Likely To Stay Out O State Contests

Expected To ... lin Its Endors ... ent At Con ... on

Meets ... omorrow

Rooster-Pollywog Duel Not Probable

Associated

By ATTICUS MULLIN

The betting odds Tuesday were against the Republican state convention in Birmingham endorsing a pollywog ticket to be made up of Heflin-Locke-Powell who were nominated for Senator, Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively at a Heflox mass meeting in Birmingham on the Fourth of July.

8-20-30

Betting odds were also on the side of those Republicans who are fighting against a proposal that the Republican party in Alabama follow its historic custom in placing a full state ticket in the field with the traditional elephant as its emblem. Odds Tuesday were that there would be no elephant on the general election ticket for state offices in November and that only the Democratic and pollywog emblem would be found there.

There is division in the minds of Republicans about the endorsement of Heflin, Locke and Powell. Some of the leaders want to endorse Heflin as part payment for his political treachery to the Democratic party in 1928. Others want a full Republican ticket under the belief that the Republican party owes Heflin nothing because he failed to vote after getting his followers killed in the charge on the Democratic breastworks in 1928.

In between the Republicans who want to endorse Heflin and the Republicans who want a full state ticket, there is a middle ground and that ground is covered in the proposal that the Republicans simply do nothing at the state convention so far as the state ticket is concerned. This would leave Republicans the chance to divide in November, those who want to repay Heflin for his Democratic political treachery having a chance to do so and those who want Heflin removed from the Senate having a chance to vote to that end.

Montgomery, Ala.

Two Schools of Thought

Republicans of two schools of thought will attend the Republican state convention in Birmingham Thursday. Some will want Heflin endorsed and on the Republican ticket while others will oppose it. The best information that the writer can get from talk with both factions is that a hard fight in the convention will be avoided by taking the middle ground and not endorsing Heflin and not placing a state Republican ticket in the field.

Those who are familiar with Republican internal political workings in Alabama have watched the turmoil in the ranks with interest as Republican endorsement of Heflin might mean 20,000 votes for the ex-Democrat and pollywog in his campaign for reelection to the United States Senate.

Wing of G. O. P. Against Heflin

The Republicans who oppose the endorsement of Heflin take the position that the sponsors of the pollywog party which is expected to be formed in Montgomery on September first, have done to them what the Democratic party did to Heflin, that is, allowed them to vote but not to run for office. They say the Heflox mass meeting in Birmingham selected Heflin-Locke-Powell without giving the Republicans a say and now want the Republicans to vote for them though they had no voice in selecting them.

Few Republican conventions are ever very interesting but it is believed that the convention in Birmingham prove of considerable in

"SOUTHERN G.O.P." DOES 'TURN ABOUT' IN MEETING HERE

Independent

By R. E. Powell.

The southern Republican organization, like the famed king of France, marched up the hill of insurgency and marched right back down.

8-21-30

At a meeting held in Savannah, Ga., August 2, at which representatives of nine southern states were said to have been present, the "Southern Republicans" organized, praised the leadership of one Colonel Horace Mann, announced that they would set up permanent headquarters in Atlanta "to rid the party of the unscrupulous and designing politicians who have controlled its development in this section."

Atlanta, Ga

They announced that the next meeting would be held in Atlanta on Friday, August 15.

But in the meantime—

Colonel Mann, after a meeting in Washigton with M. O. Dunning collector of customs at Savannah and Republican national committeeman, designated by the last Georgia state Republican convention, issued a statement sharply attacking present Republican tendencies and making an obvious bid for a fusion with all Hoovercrats of 1928 who have not repented and returned to the fold.

Support of Hoover

Saturday the same southern Republican group, a day late for the meeting, speaking through J. W. Arnold, Athens lawyer who is Republicna state chairman and the new chairman of the southern Republican organization, said:

"We further declare that this organization is strongly supporting the president, and we here and now take this opportunity to pledge to him our whole hearted support and loyalty."

The statement said newspapers

accounts of the Savannah meeting had designated members of the organization as "bolters," had made it appear that the organization was formed for the purpose of setting up an independent party, and had indicated the organization was opposed to President Hoover and his policies. It declared these interpretations to be "untrue and without any foundation of fact whatsoever."

The resolution affirmed the group's loyalty to the president and pledged him support, and added:

"We further declare that the highest purpose of this organization is by the co-ordination of the Republican forces of the several southern states to promulgate the principles of the Republican party as has been enunciated by its leaders. . . . We hope to build up a strong Republican party representative of the south and expressive of the will and ideals of southern people."

Cunningham Present.

Arnold would not say how many delegates attended Saturday's meeting nor from what states they came. The only other name, besides his own, which was given to newspapermen was that of Lon Cunningham, of Huntsville, Ala., who was designated as the secretary of the "southern Republican organization."

The meeting was held in the office of Ben J. Davis, secretary of the Republican state committee, and was attended, according to a statement Arnold made, by United States Marshal Louis H. Crawford, who is a member of the executive committee of the state.

The executive committee issued a statement saying hat it had not attackd J. T. Rose, collector of revenue and generally regarded as adminstration spokesman in Georgia affairs, and added:

"The executive committee constitutes the regular organization in Georgia of 60 years standing, and it has not at any time failed to act in harmony with the national Republican organization and is now in harmony and acting with the national organization and repudiates any effort to place the Republicans of Georgia in an unfriendly attitude towards the national administration in Washington."

Opposition Move Denied.

The statement denied that the executive committee is in sympathy with any movement that has for its purpose any move "to build up an opposition party or faction."

Arnold, drawing a nice distinction between the Georgia state committee and the "southern Republican organization," denied to newspapermen after the meeting in Davis' office that the absence of M. O. Dunning, who was not at his Savannah home, had any significance on the future of the sectional activity.

Admitting that he attended the Savannah meeting, the first held, with Dunning, Arnold insisted that the resolution pledging loyalty to Mr. Hoover—interpreted also as an indication that this group is getting ready to support Mr. Hoover for renomination—was in no wise a repudiation of the "declaration of principles" issued at Savannah, nor a repudiation of Dunning, who was understood to have been one of the principals in bringing about the meeting.

As for Colonel Mann and his Washington statement, neither the executive committee of the state committee nor the "Southern Republican Organization" had anything to say—for publication.

NO REPUDIATION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN DUNNING

Independent
8-21-30
Atlanta Ga

The Republican Party in Georgia is back of the candidacy of the Honorable Marion O. Dunning for United States Senator against the democrat nominee, whoever he may be. We hope it will be little Billie Harris, who brags about how he defeated the late Henry Lincoln Johnson's confirmation for Recorder of Deeds under the Harding administration; but fails to tells his constituents that he voted for the confirmation of Judge Robert H Terrell for Municipal Judge in Washington, D. C., when President Wilson nominated him; why he didn't defeat Arthur Froe for Recorder of Deeds when President Harding nominated him for Recorder of Deeds. He forgot to tell his constituents he allowed Judge J. A. Cobb to be confirmed for Judge of the Municipal Court in Washington when President Coolidge nominated him.

These men were "niggers", and his "nigger" hating constituents would like to know whether he was asleep at the switch when these "niggers" slipped by.

Senator, you ought to tell your constituents what you did with the letters you received from the "nigger" Ben Davis, former National Committeeman, advising you that he had recommended certain men for post offices and asking you to take care of their confirmation; did you return the letters to Ben or vote against the confirmation of anybody Ben Davis recommended except Judge Tilson? Did you treat Ben Davis all right when he called on you in your Senate offices in 1926? Senator, after all you are not as bad as you think you are. You don't know anything about big questions of state like Tariff, Farm Relief, Drought Relief, World Court, Foreign Policies and Finance; and in consequence of your lack of concrete knowledge of these issues, you make Ben Davis your platform. You have talked about Ben Davis so much you have about convinced the white folks that Ben is a bigger man than you are and would make Georgia a better Senator than you have made during your twelve years service in the Senate.

Don't you know anything to discuss but Ben Davis? Is Ben Davis bigger than any question affecting the welfare of your country? Does it magnify you or lessen your prestige to talk about Ben Davis? What did it cost you last Wednesday a week ago, to broadcast Ben Davis' name to the country? Don't you know the more you talk about Ben Davis the bigger you make him and the smaller you make yourself? The white people of Georgia would have largely forgotten Ben had you not kept his name before the public as a platform to run for office on. Ben is grateful to you and thanks you for the free advertisement you have given him for five years. Just keep it up, Senator.

The Southern Republican Leaders State Position; Will Support President

Independent
8-21-30
Atlanta Ga

The Southern Republican Organization met as per scheduled in Atlanta Friday, August 15th. Several states were represented. James W. Arnold, Athens, Ga., was elected chairman of the meeting, and Lon Cunningham, of Huntsville, Ala., was elected secretary.

Several resolutions were passed among them were the following:

"Whereas, the newspapers of the country have been carrying articles for the past week designating members of this organization as bolters of the regular Republican party; and,

"Whereas, in such articles it was made to appear that said organization was formed for the purpose of setting up some sort of independent or third party in the south; and,

"Whereas, it was further made to appear that this organization was opposed to President Hoover and his policies; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we the Republican representatives of the several southern states assembled do hereby denounce such doctrine and declare the same to be untrue and without any foundation in fact whatsoever:

"We further declare that it is untrue that any such sentiment as has been expressed in said newspapers exists among the Republicans of the south.

"We further declare that this organization is strongly supporting the President, and we here and now take this opportunity to pledge to him our wholehearted support and loyalty. We further declare that the highest purpose of this organization is co-ordination of the Republican forces of the several southern states to promulgate the principles of the Republican party as has been enunciated by its leaders in practice as well as in the platform of the conventions of the party for 60 years, and in this way we hope to build up a strong Republican party, representative of the south and expressive of the will and ideals of the southern people.

(Signed)

"J. W. ARNOLD, Chairman."

LON CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

Political – 1930
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Tammany and the Negro

By KELLY MILLER

I HAVE heard about the bossism and corruption of Tammany ever since I was a bare-foot boy in South Carolina. The charge gains as it grows by repetition and asseveration. The Republican party got much of its dynamics for the last Presidential campaign by accusing Al Smith of being under the evil influence of Tammany.

Mrs. Addie Hunton made a most eloquent and persuasive appeal for Senator Hastings of Delaware during the Senatorial campaign and pointed out to her Negro hearers the danger of nationalizing Tammany's baleful influence. On the other hand, my good friend Ferdinand Q. Morton and other influential Harlem dignitaries are persistent in their loud praise of Tammany for its many good deeds towards the Negro.

I have been in the habit of appraising political movements by the law of reason and good sense rather than by emotion and hysteria. I would support the Republican party or candidates in any contest, if my judgment dictated that this was the best thing for racial and national good. On the other hand, I would with equal readiness support their Democratic opponents for the same reason. I would not uphold the Grand Old Party merely because of its ancient benefactions nor eternally damn the other because of its historical malefactions.

In 1932 I will support any party that is dry and oppose any party that is wet. I expect to support the Republican party, for I expect it to be dry.

In politics, I believe that Long-

— Kelly Miller —

fellow's advice is good: Trust no future; bury the past; act in the living present. With such thoughts in the deeper recesses of my mind, Mrs. Hunton's remarks set me to thinking on the merits and demerits of her condemnation of Tammany Hall.

Tammany undoubtedly has some bad spots in its record; at times it has doubtless been corrupt; but so has the Republican party. There



have been several race riots in the remoter history of New York for which Tammany may or may not have been responsible. The metropolis seems to be about as well governed, with as few instances of scandal as Chicago, Philadelphia or San Francisco.

If Governor Smith labored under Tammany control while giving to the State what even Republicans conceded to be a model for State governments, upon what foundation does its alleged baleful influence rest? Why will seven million free American citizens allow themselves to be governed perpetually by a handful of grafters and extortionists? Why do they not rise up and vote the wicked regime out of power at the mayoralty election?

The Republican party or a coalition of parties gets control of the city once in a decade or so. Has such change of rule ever brought about any substantial improvement of the evils complained of? If so, why do the people invariably revert to their first love? Is there any city in the world of like size and complexities of its population any better governed than the American metropolis?

New York City will remain under the dominance of Tammany as long as Tammany gives the municipality the kind of government that the vast majority of the people want and no longer. This is all that democracy can demand or expect.

Now to the relation of Tammany and the Negro group. The Negro's political and civil rights are guaranteed and respected. New York has a law against discrimination in all public places of amusement and entertainment on account of race or color. Tammany awarded the Negro race the highest recognition of any great city, until recently Chicago was induced to follow suit There are a Civil Service Commissioner and two municipal judges the former appointed and the latter elected under Tammany auspices. Tammany has superlative political genius. It believes that to the victor belongs the spoils, so does the Republican party, notwithstanding its civil service pretentions.

There is this whale of a difference: Tammany rewards the Negro on equal terms with the rest for party services rendered. There are between two and three thousand Negroes in the city payroll drawing between two and three million dollars. The public schools are free for both attendance and teaching on part of all citizens without regard to race or color. The Negro enjoys the equal protection of the law. But alas, Tammany is wet; but so is the Republican party in both city and state. How would the City or State of New York, or the welfare of the nation, or the Negro race be bettered by substituting local Republican for Tammany rule?

Please bear in mind I am analyzing a situation, and not advocating any political organization. I would like, however, to see that brood of politicians who batten on abuse of Tammany point out in plain, convincing terms the basis of their condemnation.

I am sure that The Amsterdam News, The New York Age, The New York News and other organs of public opinion throughout the nation would be glad to open their columns to Mrs. Hunton and others of her way of thinking to answer this challenge. I certainly am ready and, I might say, willing to be convinced

REPUBLICANS NEED NEW POLICIES.

The nature of the verdict rendered at the polls the first part of November suggests the idea that the Republican party as a whole needs some new policies, if it is to continue in the business of electing Presidents and Congressmen. The old policies do not appear to have awakened any popular response on the part of the voters. The candidates that pulled through the tidal wave, seemed to have accomplished the feat because of their individual records, rather than because of any party strength.

The failure of prohibition enforcemen in all sections of the country has bee generally accepted, after over ten years o trial. Even those who were in favor o the dry amendment when it was adopted now see the unwisdom of embodying police regulation in the constitution. Th difficulty of repealing such sumptuar legislation when it is made part of th organic law is patent, so the only remed is to modify the enforcement act. Th Volstead act can be amended by Congress so as to make each state assume the re sponsibility of defining what constitut intoxicating liquor.

Prohibition was a device adopted fir by the Southern states to keep the N groes from indulging in liquor, thou it was never intended to interfere with the rights of the whites to make and guzzle moonshine to their heart's content—and it never has. Of course, Negroes would be better off if they abstained from over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors, but possessing many of the same human weaknesses as the whites, that is to much to expect of them. Besides, when such abstemiousness is prescribed as part of a one-sided law, it is not likely to work out.

With the modification of an unenforceable dry law, the Republicans might try some new policies looking toward the amelioration of the disabilities that are encountered by various classes of our citizenship in different parts of the country. The farmers of the West complain of lower prices for their products, while they have to pay increased prices for manufactured articles consumed by them and their families. Whether a paternal government can regulate such things remains to be seen. The experiment of the Farm Board in buying grain does not argue in favor of such an assumption.

President Hoover, in the beginning of his term, appointed a commission to look into the question of law enforcement. It seems to have found prohibition enforcement too hard a nut to crack, but there are other laws more honored in the breach than in observance that might be considered. And then there is the matter of lynching, which should be a reproach to any nation.

There are plenty of new policies waiting around for some party to adopt them and give them a careful bringing up, and there are quite a few votes in some of them. Of course, it requires some courage to pick up a new and unknown policy nd strive to bring it up in the way that it should go, but the ultimate result may justify such a bold course. A little courage and a great deal of backbone are necessary, if the Republican party expects to elect another President during the next two years.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

IT IS now beyond question that the Negro American is a factor of potential power in the political life of the nation. This fact has not always been as clear in the minds of the general public as it appears to-day. Recent happenings in the field of politics clearly indicate that hitherto twelve million Negro American citizens must be seriously reckoned with, not so much by political parties, perhaps, as by candidates for political offices, whatever may be their party alignment.

Perhaps no single event in recent years of the political history of the country has confirmed this conviction more than that of the defeat of Judge Parker, President Hoover's nominee for a judgeship on the Supreme Court bench. That was a matter of tremendous significance for the nation's future. And to the significance of that event must be added the gains for the sentiments of defeat recorded in the recent national elections against those candidates who either sponsored Judge Parker's theories, or voted for his confirmation. Attention here is called to the defeat of Senator Allen in Kansas, and of Senator McCullough in Ohio. These defeats were effected largely by deliberate efforts of Negro leaders who mobilized Negro sentiments and directed Negro voters against these pro-Parker candidates.

It is gratifying in the extreme that the Negro American is rapidly developing political consciousness as to his place an race, this organization is unexcelled.

power in the government of the nation, and this is as it should be. The handicaps which have encumbered him in this regard hitherto, have been an ugly indictment against the nation's claims to a high ethical sense of justice to all of its citizens. Only as the nation fosters in the race this growing sense of right and duty of participation in the selection of those who are to hold office of public trust, does the nation rise up to the high level of expectation entertained toward it by enlightened public opinion, both at home and abroad.

Many causes have contributed to this new political consciousness on the part of the Negro. Among these there is, of course, a self-interest growing out of the race's sense of group unity. On all sides now the Negro observing the process of discrimination against him everywhere in American life is taking it for granted that such sentiment is at least an indirect method of telling him to get together. He is accepting the suggestion, and the result is a forced group coherence out of which there is emerging a resolute purpose to foster racial interests as such.

Then there is the unquestioned apathy of the old political party with which the masses of Negroes have been aligned for two generations. On all sides Negro leaders are telling the masses about the Republican party's manifested indifference to the Negro's welfare, and of the inclination of that party to presume that the Negro is blind to the party's attitude toward him. The Negro is breaking away from his traditional faith in the party and its leaders, and it will be impossible in the future for the Republican Party to corral twelve millions of Negro Americans by empty promises and pre-election pledges. The signs of the times indicate that the Negro must be reasoned with if he is to be aligned with any particular political group. "A burnt child dreads the fire."

Among the organizations aiding the Negro in the development of his consciousness of citizenship within the nation, and in procuring his legitimate rights as an American citizen, are to be mentioned the Negro churches. While these purely racial institutions have not done their full part in this direction, they are nevertheless making their contribution toward racial solidarity and citizenship consciousness in an effective though less spectacular way than some other organizations. A powerful factor in this direction has been the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As a medium of expression of worthy political ideals and an instrument for mobilizing the political activities of the this organization is unexcelled.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

DEC 10 1930

Colored Republicans Back Worsley for Registrar

Freeholder Robert Worsley was endorsed for the office of registrar of deeds by the members of the Passaic County Colored Republican league at a meeting held in the headquarters, 22 Bridge street.

Plans for the relief of the poor were discussed and President Boyd delivered an address on "Citizenship." Several new members were admitted as a result of the membership drive now in full swing. The women's division will hold their weekly meeting tonight when plans for a victory dinner will be laid.

Political- 1930

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

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8-7-30
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Mann said the "leading republicans" of the south would not stand for "designing political high-jackers" invading the southland every four years to "rob her of the right to a legitimate representation at republican national conventions."

"This practice has existed in the past and every worthwhile southerner has the answer to it," he said. "But a new day has dawned in the general order of things, and a process of purification has been brought about, and if anyone doubts the accuracy of this statement, let him attend the next republican national convention and get the proof first hand."

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While timing his statement to coincide with the arrival here of officers of the executive committee for tomorrow's meeting, Mann emphasized that Claudius Huston, the retiring national chairman, "has had nothing to do with this movement, which has long been in process of development and has already enlisted the co-operation of a vast preponderance of the real working forces of southern republican and independent sentiment.

Surprise.

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"The long and short of this story is that henceforth we are going to handle our own political affairs in our way and without outside interference from any source whatsoever. I have volunteered my whole-hearted service in this movement and shall give to it the best there is in me."

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"The situation in the south regarding delegates to republican national conventions since the birth of the republican party has been nothing short of disgraceful. Every self-respecting native southerner regardless of his or her political affiliations will not challenge this statement. What has caused such a condition in the past to exist? My answer is federal patronage used to build up personal political machines.

"The impression seems always to have existed that southern delegates for the forthcoming convention were to be secured only by manipulation of federal patronage, and in a very high measure this practice succeeded up to the pre-convention campaign of 1928, at which time a new order of things was inaugurated and carried out.

"Some newspaper notice has been given the organization's initial meeting recently held, and comment had on the theory that it is a movement based upon a personal desire to control the dispensing of federal patronage in the south. This insinuation is utterly without foundation. There is a principle involved on which this organization will stand and for which it will fight of vastly greater importance to the southern republican, and in fact, the southern people as a whole, than the dispensing of federal patronage, the bulk of which has been passed out to an interloping element of carpetbaggers.

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LOVE'S LABOR LOST

The defeat of State Senator Thomas B. Love, prominent Hoovercrat, in the recent gubernatorial primary by the redoubtable "Ma" Ferguson, is of national significance because it definitely marks the failure of the G. O. P. to hold its 1928 gains in Dixie.

Hoovercratism was a great game while it lasted but now political conditions are just about where they were in Dixie before the big Rum and Religion crusade of two years ago when Al Smith went down in defeat under an avalanche of anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-liquor, anti-Tammany votes. Things looked pretty bright for a while in the Land of Cotton but heavy losses in North Carolina, Florida, Virginia and Texas leave no doubt in the minds of political wiseacres that "Them Days Has Gone Forever."

It will be recalled that the campaign started with a great flourish. Mr. Hoover himself journeyed down to Elizabethtown, Tenn., and notified the South from the stump that the G. O. P. was in effect to be turned over to white folks and would thus be less obnoxious to white Southerners weary of the Heflins, Bleases and their ilk. In the hope of breaking the Solid South the G. O. P. offered to cast the Negro politicians to the wolves. Everything was done according to promise. The dark brethren got an exceedingly cold reception from the new Administration. Investigations were started to prove the correction of the Negro politicians but succeeded only in proving the corruption of Tolbert in South Carolina and Creager in Texas, both members of the Caucasian race. Jobs were given out right and left to Southern whites who had deserted the Democrats and become Hoovercrats, but the Negroes who had loyally supported the G. O. P. since Emancipation were sneered empty handed from the doorstep.

Now the wild scramble is over and the G. O. P. bosses have seen the light. The scheduled selection of the conservative Senator Fess (who voted for the confirmation of Parker) to take the place of Claudius H. Huston as National Chairman is indication that the Grand Old Party will make an intensive drive for votes this year and in 1932 in the former Happy Hunting Grounds of the East, Middle West and Far West and not in Dixie. Huston, it will be remembered, was the Big Glad Hander who was hired to win over the Man from the South by "purifying" G. O. P. units in Dixie through Lily-Whiteism. He discovered that lobbying for the power interests and playing the stock market were easier than the task assigned to him, and amid a somewhat noxious odor he departs to other fields. With its return to sobriety, will the G. O. P. now condescend to give the Negro voters "a break?" Ignored since 1928, it might be the counsel of wisdom to give them some immediate consideration ere polling time this year when one-third of the Senators and all of the Representatives come up for re-election. The contests this year and in 1932 will be no walk-away for the Republicans as they have been since the day Harding was swept into office on the "Back to Normalcy" slogan. Negroes constituting the balance of power in several Northern states can and will decide the issue between the two parties. They are the key to the situation. Whichever way they cast their vote, in that direction lies victory. Under the circumstances it might be politic for the Administration to "see black" from now on.

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The defeat of State Senator Thomas B. Love, prominent Hoovercrat, in the recent gubernatorial primary by the redoubtable "Ma" Ferguson, is of national significance because it definitely marks the failure of the G. O. P. to hold its 1928 gains in Dixie.

Hoovercratism was a great game while it lasted but now political conditions are just about where they were in Dixie before the big Rum and Religion crusade of two years ago when Al Smith went down in defeat under an avalanche of anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-liquor, anti-Tammany votes. Things looked pretty bright for a while in the Land of Cotton but heavy losses in North Carolina, Florida, Virginia and Texas leave no doubt in the minds of political wiseacres that "Them Days Has Gone Forever."

It will be recalled that the campaign started with a great flourish. Mr. Hoover himself journeyed down to Elizabethtown, Tenn., and notified the South from the stump that the G. O. P. was in effect to be turned over to white folks and would thus be less obnoxious to white Southerners weary of the Heflins, Bleases and their ilk. In the hope of breaking the Solid South the G. O. P. offered to cast the Negro politicians to the wolves. Everything was done according to promise. The dark brethren got an exceedingly cold reception from the new Administration. Investigations were started to prove the correction of the Negro politicians but succeeded only in proving the corruption of Tolbert in South Carolina and Creager in Texas, both members of the Caucasian race. Jobs were given out right and left to Southern whites who had deserted the Democrats and become Hoovercrats, but the Negroes who had loyally supported the G. O. P. since Emancipation were sneered empty handed from the doorstep.

Now the wild scramble is over and the G. O. P. bosses have seen the light. The scheduled selection of the conservative Senator Fess (who voted for the confirmation of Parker) to take the place of Claudius H. Huston as National Chairman is indication that the Grand Old Party will make an intensive drive for votes this year and in 1932 in the former Happy Hunting Grounds of the East, Middle West and Far West and not in Dixie. Huston, it will be remembered, was the Big Glad Hander who was hired to win over the Man from the South by "purifying" G. O. P. units in Dixie through Lily-Whiteism. He discovered that lobbying for the power interests and playing the stock market were easier than the task assigned to him, and amid a somewhat noxious odor he departs to other fields. With its return to sobriety, will the G. O. P. now condescend to give the Negro voters "a break?" Ignored since 1928, it might be the counsel of wisdom to give them some immediate consideration ere polling time this year when one-third of the Senators and all of the Representatives come up for re-election. The

8-7-30 Atlanta Ga

Democrats will be no walk-away this year and in 1932 the day Harding was elected is as far away as the day Lincoln was elected. Negroes constitute the balance of power in several Northern states. They can and will decide the issue between the two parties. Whichever way they cast their vote, in that direction lies victory. Under the circumstances it might be politic for the Administration to "see black" from now on.

Church Is Winner in G. O. P. Scrap

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15.—(Special)—A record was broken in Tennessee politics in the election held last Tuesday at Memphis.



Robert Church

There were more votes polled in the Republican primary there than ever before. C. Arthur Bruce, Memphis lumberman, won the Republican nomination for governor over Harry T. Burn of Sweetwater, Tenn.

The ~~Negro~~ was injected into the campaign by both Burn on the Republican side and L. E. Gwinn, Memphis lawyer, who was trying to defeat Governor Henry Horton for the Democratic nomination.

Both were badly beaten, Gwinn losing by about 4,000 and Burn by about 8,000.

As usual Robert R. Church, Memphis realtor, was the issue.

Gwinn's speeches were various, and among other things he said that if one Negro voted for him in the Democratic primary for governor, he would not accept the nomination; that he was for white supremacy; that the Democratic party was the white man's party and would always be so, and that the Democrats did not want Negroes in it.

In Gwinn's radio speeches his principal subject was Bob Church's influence in state politics. Gwinn was backed in his tirade by the Nashville Banner, Chattanooga News and the Scripps Howard dailies at Knoxville and Memphis.

Early this month the Chattanooga News printed a cartoon in which Church was in bed surrounded by J. Will Taylor, Ed Crump, Governor Horton and ex-Senator Luke Lea, all white, under the heading of "Strange Bedfellows." Over the bed hung the sign, "God Bless Our Home."

Burn's cry was that Bruce was the candidate of Bob Church and J. Will Taylor.

Gwinn tried to make it appear that J. Will Taylor and Church were supporting Governor Horton, when as a matter of fact they both were supporting Bruce, and Gwinn's friends knew that Church was up for reelection to membership on the Republican state executive committee, and that Bruce's name was on the instruction card with Church, King and two women, all of whom were nominated.

The "Lily Whites" quoted Walter Brown's statement that the administration did not want Colored people to take a prominent part in Republican politics in the South," and that they did not want them to be members of state or local committees.

President Hoover's "noble experiment" in Republican politics in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina was referred to over and over again.

The most remarkable thing about the whole affair is the official vote polled, which follows:

For governor: C. Arthur Bruce, 7,379 votes; Harry T. Burn, 206. For Republican state executive committee: Mrs. Clara F. Brode, 6,861; R. R. Church, 7,436; C. H. King, 6,872; Mrs. J. S. Shortle, 6,859.

Church was the only person of color on the ballot, and he not only led the four members who were elected to the Republican state committee but in addition polled more votes at Memphis than C. Arthur Bruce, the successful Republican nominee for governor.

Without the Memphis vote it is clearly shown that Bruce would have lost the nomination. Most of the officers of the Republican primary in Memphis were men and women of our group. They held the ballot boxes and conducted the election, and in the thickly populated Race wards is where Bruce received his heavy vote.

President Hoover's "noble experiment" may work in some states of the South, but in Tennessee, never.

New G. O. P. Set-Up in South Outlined by Colonel Mann

Recently Launched Southern Republican Group Blames Hoover Compromising for Trade Depression.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Flames in the feud between the new southern republican organization launched recently at Savannah, Ga., and the alleged "patronage triumvirate" flared anew today as the result of a statement issued by Colonel Horace A. Mann, following a meeting of the executive committee of the body held here yesterday and today.

Under the guise of a "declaration of principles" the triumvirate composed of Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, Walter H. Newton, political secretary to President Hoover, and James Francis Brown, counsel of the republican national committee, were scathingly denounced. Participation of the United States in the World Court, a Hoover policy, and in fiscal conferences with European governments were attacked, while the present depression was blamed directly on the administration as "a failure promptly and fully to apply republican policies."

While it was learned that at least four states were represented at the meeting by republican national committeemen, the only names of those present that could be learned were those of Colonel Mann, of Tennessee; M. O. Dunning, of Georgia, and Joseph Talbot, of South Carolina. Other states represented were North Carolina, Virginia, Florida and Alabama. The representative from Louisiana was not on hand.

It was stated that an application for a charter would soon be filed in Atlanta, where headquarters have been leased, whence an educational campaign, including radio addresses and distribution of literature would be launched. Also that the acquisition or establishment of newspapers at strategic points in the south was planned. It is asserted that the organization will have no lack of needed funds.

Sets Out Aims.

The statement says in part:

"In view of misapprehensions widely created concerning the purposes of this organization, we deem a clear statement of our principles and objectives necessary.

"This movement for the perpetuation in the south of a republican organization based on principle rather than patronage, is not for or against any candidate for office or any faction.

"Under present circumstances the popular political thought of the south has no means of expression.

"For the first half century of the nation's existence southern statesmen were our most influential national leaders. During the last half century southern sentiment has played a small and declining part in national affairs.

"The democratic party, to which the south naturally became attached due to issues arising out of the Civil War, and the reconstruction period, has fallen into the hands of a group of northern city political machines, corrupt organizations interested only in jobs, contracts, and licensed lawlessness. This leadership is alien in spirit to the south. It has taken the solid south for granted politically, and treated it accordingly.

"The republican party nationally has treated the south as an enemy's country, important only as a means of collecting delegates to national conventions. No serious attempt was made until 1928 to carry on any campaign of education and organization with a view to building up the party cause in the south. In 1928, for the first time, such an organization was effected. An effort has been made to destroy it. We dissent from this policy. We believe the time has come to promote republicanism in the south on the basis of principle. We undertake such an effort.

"The dominant popular sentiment of the south, now that the issues of the Civil War have disappeared, favors, as it did before these issues arose, the whig policies of Henry Clay, which he called the American system: the system of higher standards of living for the masses than those prevailing in the old world, and fully safe-guarded by the protective system through which alone such standards could be preserved from destructive competition with lower alien standards.

Believe Position Warranted.

"We stand, and we believe, the rank and file of republicanism throughout the country stands, for these nationalist policies. We believe them to be essential to the prosperity of our country, and to its security because of the social dangers involved in an attempted lowering of American living standards.

"We are opposed to that political and economic inter-nationalism which is only anti-nationalism. The manipulations of such inter-nationalism are directly responsible for our present conditions of depression and unemployment. The republican party nationally has too much fallen under the influence of international investors whose financial interest lies in the direction of sacrificing America to foreign interests. This small but powerful predatory element owns the Tammanyized democracy.

"We oppose participation by our government in European leagues, tribunals and fiscal conferences in which the fixed purposes of the international financiers and industrials to reduce the American economic level, for their own power and profit, to the low European level will inevitably be furthered. This purpose was clearly stated in the third article of the League of Nations covenant. This proposal having been rejected by the American people, it is now sought to attain it by other means.

"We are against further sacrifice of Americans to foreign interests. While there is unemployment of serious proportions in the United States we believe that there is no excuse for permitting the displacement of the product of the American factory, mine and farm by foreign commodities cheapened through starvation wages for workers, and that there is no justification for swelling the ranks of our unemployment by the yearly admission of a vast army of emigrants from foreign lands. We believe that so far from this being an unfriendly policy, toward the rest of the world, the prosperity of the United States is essential to the prosperity of the world generally.

Policies Not Applied.

"The present depression represents no failure of republican policies, but a failure promptly and fully to apply republican policies. The democratic party offers as an alternative the stupid plan of further destruction of our economic defenses, a policy which may have had some justification while the south was strictly agricultural, but is a menace to the industrial growth which begun to give the south its share of the benefits of the protective policy.

"We urge as a measure of economic relief and social safety the deportation of the hundreds of thousands of aliens illegally in this country, and especially of those who comprise the leadership and much of the rank and file of our professional criminal and revolutionary classes. To this end a national registration of aliens is essential as a means of identifying these foreign enemies. We insist that naturalization in the United States is a privilege, and that it should be cancellable upon the commission by the beneficiary of acts of violence.

"We urge the early passage of federal laws for jailing or deporting all persons preaching or plotting the overthrow of our government by violence, since advocating or planning the assassination either of an individual or the nation is not free speech, but criminalism. We oppose either diplomatic relations or commercial dealings with soviet Russia or any other nation public committed to the destruction of the American government by insurrection, and encouraging such a movement through its agents in the United States. We oppose further invasion of federal power upon state and local rights and duties. We oppose further advances toward state socialism, which abandons the American tradition of manly independence for the individual and accepts the outworn European tradition of the citizen as a slave to power-holding politicians.

Inject Dry Issue.

"It is a significant fact as shown by the recent senate investigation, that the present intense agitation on the prohibition question has been heavily financed by powerful interests having an object in dividing the American people bitterly on a question of domestic policy, in order that their attention may be diverted from a conspiracy by these same interests to reduce the American masses to the general low economic level of the rest of the world for the profit of a few.

"We are opposed to that overcentralization of finance and industry which is destroying states' rights, independent industry, banking and merchandising, and which, not satisfied with the merging policy in the United States, is chiefly responsible for the program of merging American industry, finance and politics with that of the rest of the world.

"Upon this basis of principles we invite the co-operation of the republican and independent voters of the south, to the end that we may raise up an irresistible force in behalf of the true principles of nationalism, once fundamental with all American political parties, and which alone can save this country from the most serious consequences."

Political — 1930
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Chiefs of Georgia G. O. P. Groups Gather at Capital

7-9-30
Atlanta Ga

Both Factions Will Insist on Recognition — Rose Reported Leading Fight on Dunning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Anticipating that some action may be taken by administration officials this week looking to a settlement of the muddled Georgia republican situation, leaders of the two rival groups in the state began arriving in Washington today.

Collector of Internal Revenue Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, arrived unannounced this afternoon. He was preceded by J. W. Arnold, of Athens, chairman of the new state committee, which was set up by anti-Rose forces at the April 19 state convention held in Atlanta. Collector of Customs M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, leader of the latter group, is scheduled to arrive tomorrow, and there are indications that both sides will be augmented by additional representatives.

Fight on Dunning Seen.

Collector Rose is understood to have come to Washington in an effort to block confirmation of Mr. Dunning, as national committeeman from Georgia, when officers of the national committee meet with Chairman Claudius H. Huston and members of the republican senatorial and congressional campaign committees on Thursday. The meeting was originally called by Chairman Huston for Monday but was postponed until Thursday in order to give those who were invited to attend an opportunity to get back to the capital after the July 4 holidays.

Whether the Thursday meeting will take up the Georgia national committeemanship vacancy is not known for the moment, but Mr. Rose evidently was taking no chances, arriving on the scene early for a series of conferences with administration officials.

The Georgia national committeemanship has been vacant since the last national convention at Kansas City, which failed to elect a successor to Ben Davis, Atlanta negro leader. After that Davis relinquished all claims he had to the post and the name of G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, was put forward by elements in the state organization. Flanders was never confirmed, however, and Collector Dunning was nominated for the office by the anti-Rose group following the split at the Atlanta convention, Mr. Flanders withdrawing.

Although the Rose group has no announced candidate for the important position, its leaders are opposing the confirmation of the Savannah man, who is largely credited with the defeat of Rose forces in the April conclave. Rose himself is understood to be an aspirant for the office and is expected to be put forward by his own crowd in the event the Hoover administration should decide to recognize him as the head of the party in the state.

Overtures Rejected.

Collector Dunning and Chairman Arnold headed a delegation which came to Washington recently to press their claims for recognition after a meeting in Atlanta at which it was definitely decided to reject all overtures made by Rose organization leaders for a union of the two factions. During conferences with party leaders held in Washington they have informed the administration that there is no hope of a compromise being worked out by which Rose would remain as head of the state organization. They have insisted that the administration recognize one or the other of the two leaders without quibbling.

Word received in well-informed circles is to the effect that administration leaders charged with jurisdiction over southern affairs are divided on the Georgia situation, one set preferring Collector Dunning with the other favorable to Mr. Rose. The final outcome of the fight may involve the entire southern republican situation.

Rose is depending for his support on Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, who with Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton constitutes Hoover's unofficial committee on southern patronage. He comes from Brown's section of Ohio and they both were friends in Buckeye States politics before Rose's appearance in Georgia republican affairs and Brown's elevation to his present high estate.

Dunning Supported.

On the other hand, Collector Dunning has equally strong support from such influential party leaders as Representative J. Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, the majority leader of the house, and Senator George Moses, of New Hampshire, permanent chairman of the Kansas City republican national convention. He has a number of other powerful leaders in the party quietly working in his behalf and insisting that the Dunning-Arnold set-up be recognized.

So far as known, Secretary Newton has remained more or less neutral in the Georgia controversy. If he should take sides openly the fight in all probability would be settled for the time being at least.

While it is not known whether the meeting called by Chairman Huston will go into the Georgia situation, if it should and the election of Dunning is confirmed, this would be taken to mean that Postmaster General Brown would be forced to extend the same recognition, or else precipitate an open riot within administration ranks.

The republican national chairman might conceivably bring up the Georgia committeemanship and have the Dunning election confirmed, since there is no official relationship between his duties and those of the postmaster general. If current rumor may be trusted, there is also no over-friendly atmosphere between them. In fact, there is a deep-seated suspicion on the part of some of Huston's friends that some of Brown's political cohorts may have shared responsibility for the recent revival of agitation to have the national chairman ousted from his post, all with a view, as some profess to believe, of opening the way for Brown himself to succeed to the chairmanship, a post which would not necessarily conflict with his cabinet position.

CARPET BAG RULE IS STILL IN THE SADDLE IN GEORGIA

Editorial

The Republican party control under the Hoover administration is as much under carpet bag rule and corporate control in the state in this year of our Lord as it was between 1868 and 1870.

7-8-30

In reconstruction days the offices were filled by interlopers from the north, who backed by blue coats and bayonets, rammed anything they pleased down native Georgians' throats. Today 98 per cent of the Federal offices in Georgia are filled by aliens from other states. In Atlanta, the postmaster is from New Jersey, Collector of Internal Revenue from Ohio, District Attorney from Tennessee. The United States Marshal's office is only major place in the northern district filled by a native Georgian. In Savannah the big place is filled by a Southerner, and as a rule the big post offices are filled by carpet baggers who failed in Northern States, and came South to renew their political fortunes.

The patronage committee dictated by Collector Rose is 90 per cent carpet bag, and some of them reported to be dealers, or represent corporations interested in selling the Government building material. Personnel: Henry Davis, Tennessee; Big Henry, Illinois; Fetty, Indiana; Hopkins, North Carolina; Carlyle, Ohio; Taylor, possibly Georgia; Deekle, Georgia, and Lovvorn, Alabama.

It certainly looks like the return of carpet bag day in Georgia. The Republicans of the state are tired of this mis-rule and un-democratic policy. We can never have a party in the state so long as carpet-baggers are to hog everything in sight under the pretense that they can build an active, effectual opposition party in the state. All decent native born white Georgians

pet bag rule.

The remedy lies in the republican people taking charge of their affairs and let the patronage go where it may. In the end principles will win over patronage.

Two or three big office-holders are dictating eve appointment n the state. Republicans out of office have no voice and civil service no weight. The carpet baggers are now scheming to control the patronage for the next two years. Having as they surmise, eliminated the Negro, they only fear Messrs. H. G. Hastings, Arnold and Dunning.

G. O. P. REORGANIZES AS HUSTON QUITS

Consolidation
8-8-30

Party Chieftains Name Fess as Successor and Plan Campaign.

Atlanta Ga

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(AP)—With a final blast at his opponents, Claudius H. Huston, of Tennessee, today formally ended his brief but tumultuous career as chairman of the republican national committee, and a new slate of officers, headed by Senator Fess, of Ohio, and Robert H. Lucas, of Kentucky, was installed to take immediate charge of the party's fall campaign.

Senator Fess was named to succeed Huston, and Lucas, commissioner of internal revenue, was appointed "executive director."

Changing plans at the last minute, the party chieftains also filled the vacancy in the national committee secretaryship, naming George DeB. Keim, a retired banker, of Edgewater Park, N. J., to succeed Representative Franklin Fort, of the same state, who resigned several months ago.

Two Chosen.

Two new national committeemen also were chosen. They were Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy, to succeed the late Emile Kuntz as committeeman from Louisiana, and Ezra R. Whitla, Coeur D'Alene, to fill the place as committeeman from Idaho from which Senator Thomas resigned.

The reorganization of the party machinery was effected at a brief, harmonious meeting of the executive committee of the national organization. Twenty-two members were present or represented by proxies.

Huston made his [illegible] the form of a statement to the press after he had submitted his promised resignation to the committee without comment. He charged he had been persecuted almost from the time he took over the chairmanship, adding that while he was conscious of his own integrity, he preferred to put the interest of the party above personal consideration and resign.

"In the past," he said, "it has been the policy of the party leaders to maintain a solid front when under the enemy fire, but as t[illegible] has not been the policy in the present case I have reached the conclusion, putting the interest of the republican party ahead of personal consideration, that I should tender my resignation, for I am wholly unwilling to be accused of imposing burdens personal to me upon the party during the coming senatorial and congressional campaign."

No Risk.

"I am sure that no such risk exists," he added, "but rather than incur the charge of creating it, I prefer to withdraw."

The Tennesseean said his withdrawal would give the party a opportunity to select a leader "free from the present factional opposition, and will permit me, without embarrassing others, to pursue a course that will insure in the minds of the republicans of the country my right to their continued esteem and confidence."

James Francis Burke, general counsel, said the selection of Fess was permanent and would not require ratification of the full committee as had been the impression up to the hour of today's meeting. He said the executive committee had full authority to name a permanent head of the national organization, but some leaders still differ with him on that point.

Both Fess and Lucas were called into the meeting after their selections had been made and each made a brief address. The entire group had luncheon with President Hoover afterward.

Plans for the approaching campaign were not discussed, it was said, nor was the statement of Horace A. Mann, President Hoover's southern campaign manager in 1928, asserting he and his followers would stand for no "outside interference" in the conduct of southern political affairs.

In a talk with newspapermen Fess said he would be "fairly active" in the campaign but would leave much of the details to Lucas. He predicted the republicans would retain control of the senate and house.

Off Year.

"While this is an off year during which the national committee is not usually expected to be active," he said, "the world depression, which has not affected our country as much as others, will cause some disaffection. This will necessitate a campaign of education so that the public may be informed."

Unless future developments warrant it, the new chairman said, no meeting of the national committee will be called in the near future. Meanwhile, Fess will take an eight-day vacation on the Great Lakes, beginning next week.

Burke moved acceptance of Huston's resignation. His motion, including a vote of thanks for the Tennesseean's services to the party, was approved unanimously.

Fess also will serve as ex-officio chairman of the executive committee according to custom, although Lucas will be the actual head as "executive director."

Keim, the new secretary, was a Hoover delegate to the Kansas City convention and has long been a contributor to the party's campaign chests. His business has been conducted in Philadelphia while he made his home in near-by New Jersey. He is the New Jersey member of the Port of New York Authority.

The mild mannered Huston was unusually vigorous in criticism of his opponents.

"No man in political life has ever been subjected to more unjust and unwarranted attacks," he said.

He added that "every accusation made by the senate lobby committee regarding his handling of funds for the Tennessee River Improvement Association before he became national chairman "was so completely refuted that its final report to the senate charged no wrongdoing and the opposing party, since that time, has found no advantage in pursuing me further."

"HOOVER MADE NO DISTINCT APPOINTMENT"

Washington Tribune 8-8-30

Does Moton Reflect The President's Wish Toward the Race?

Washington, D. C.

(CNS)—July 24 saw Dr. R. R. Moton, with the members of the commission on education in Haiti, in conference with President Hoover. Though it could not be learned just what was reported, the final compilation was promised within two weeks. Meanwhile all Washington comments freely upon the fact that men like Dr. John R. Hawkins, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Robert R. Church, and others, who helped loyally to make President Hoover's candidacy a success, not only have no voice that the President wishes to hear concerning the condition of the colored people in this country, but are consulted only after appointments have been determined upon for the few posts that have come to Negroes at the eleventh hour.

Question Raised

The question raised in every conference is: "Does the attitude of Dr. Moton influence President Hoover in his disregard, almost dislike, of the Negro here?"

"In contrast with former Presidents, Mr. Hoover has made no distinct appointment of Negroes, nor said anything about their treatment or their problem. He seems to believe that in a conference with Dr. Moton, the colored people of America should find full pride and satisfaction, despite the fact that Dr. Moton preserves a silence greatly to the President's disadvantage", is the outspoken comment of one prominent leader.

How The Argument Run

The fact that President Hoover is a Quaker, led many Negroes to believe that his attitude would reflect that of a group of people practicing the brotherhood of man since 1688, when they passed a resolution against slavery, and worked to aid the victims of that system down to this day. But he seems to have disappointed those whwo held that hope, as he has others who expected applications of that practical faith.

Worse Here

Mr. Hoover sent the Moton commission to Haiti where the natives were clamoring for the right to adjust their own affairs, but, it is suggested, any commission to study affairs among us here at home where the population and the problem of the Negro are much greater, has not advanced. It is flattering, no doubt, to Dr. Moton to stand so well with President Hoover, but the question of the right of Tuskegee to direct the affairs of Negroes in distant states, and of the possibility of Dr. Moton's failure to represent the political side of the problem, ses grave concern for the at- ude of the Negro to the needs he Republican Party.

f, it is asked, Dr. Moton has h strong influence with Mr. over, why did the President do- e a school for white children in ginia, where they already get times the per capita appro- ation for education, while col- d children get shorter school ms and their parents have to e additional money to equalize pay of teachers and to pro- e high school facilities out o state?

Just Representation

gain, it is recalled that Tuske s founder, while advising the to eschew political conduct ly disposed of political patron as the spokesman for the . Is Dr. Moton playing the e role, and if so, does he be- e that the present generation agree to it? Already, men women whose political life de- ds upon the votes of Negro stituents are seeking ways and ans of giving those voters their t representation under our na al political system, hence the ent appointments of Judge W Hueston, of Indiana, and Attor y D. E. Henderson of Kansas.

ow A President Spoke For Us

n contrast with the attitude o esident Hoover, due, perhaps, t Moton influence, one historian led attention to part of a mes e to Congress from Presiden rrison. He said:

"In many parts of our country where the colored population is still large the people f that race are, by various evices, deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their ivil rights.

"The wrong does not expend self upon those whose votes re suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged.

"When and under what condition is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law?

"When is that equality of influences which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored?

"No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and of the law."

Commenting further this man, one of many self-acknowledged disappointed supporters of candidate Hoover said:

Duty of President

"Because of the size of the vote which placed Mr. Hoover in his present position, he has been free to know himself as the spokesman of the desires of the people for a greater perfection of their ideals.

"It has been his duty officially to recognize the existence of oppression, segregation, discrimination and the denial of justice to so large a part of the nation. No matter what might be his opinion as to the rights of the states, he must have known that the expression of opinion by the President who has been chosen by the people carries with it almost the weigh of law. And he should have known also, in the language of Mr. Justice Holmes, that "State courts do not always have the Constitution vividly present in their minds" hence it is the duty of the President to refer repeatedly to its guarantees and to insist upon its observance in all parts; not alone in those which for the moment may be popular."

Summing Up

Gathering from all angles the opinions expressed about the attitude of President Hoover, it is said:

"Naming the Haitian commission without a Negro and then appointing a second group to study the educational needs of the Island Republic, seems to indicate a Jim Crow tendency which excludes Negroes from participation in national questions; while the lack of provision for the comfortable return passage of the Moton group is in line with the discrimination in arrangements for our Gold Star Mothers. Those acts, following close on the heels of the nomination of Judge Parker, seem to indicate either that President Hoover disregards the political side of the Negro's citizenship and his administration follows his lead, or that he has been influenced to give the Negro an inferior status."

Political key-men here in Washington, are finding it difficult to dispel the disatisfaction which tends to injure the chances of Republican candidates generally, and men and women alike are voicing the sentiment that:

"It may prove that our dead in Flander's Field have not died in vain, but are to be the instrument by which our manhood rights shall have a revival here in America."

Political – 1930

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

GOVERNOR SLATON VS. SENATOR HARRIS

Independent

7-3-30

Atlanta Ga

Between Former-Governor John M. Slaton and Senator Wm. J. Harris, the white people of Georgia are called upon to choose between two evils. The record of neither offers no constructive relief of the evils the people complain of. The only issue raised between these two politicians is, which can hate the Negro more, and which has perpetrated the greatest economic or political wrongs against the Negroes of their state. Neither of these Richmonds offer any remedial platform for the relief of the economic and industrial chaos that exists. Both are laboring hard night and day to prove to the white people that one hates the Negro more intensely than the other.

The Negro is not an issue between Gov. Slaton and Senator Harris; in Georgia, he is practically out of state politics and is making no effort to come back. And, there can be no other reason for these candidates raising the race issue in this campaign except the inability of both to discuss intelligently and helpfully any of the current questions affecting the public weal.

Incidentally, Governor Slaton refers to the World Court, or League of Nations sometimes; and nobody knows less about this question than the former Governor, unless it is Senator Harris, who swallowed the issue without knowing what it was all about because President Wilson favored it, and Mr. Wilson was a scholar and a statesman. But, the Senator is a small politician of limited calibre, who thinks statesmanship consists of fighting Negroes and hating his fellowman. Senator Harris has spent 12 years in the Senate fighting Negroes and writing letters to hayseeds and Negro-haters, and not one piece of constructive legislation stands to his credit on the statute books in Washington. He has spent the bulk of his time fighting Ben Davis and Henry Lincoln Johnson, issuing libelous statements that he could not prove, and that he knew did not have the slightest foundation in fact. Hid behind senatorial courtesy, he has continued to utter libel that he dare not propagate as a plain American citizen. He knows too well that he would be subject to criminal prosecution for libel when he charges Ben Davis with selling public offices falsely and maliciously. Ben Davis challenges the Senator to cite one office that he sold and put up the proof to sustain his charges, or shut up his mouth. Yes, to prove his charges or confess he is a libeler and character assassin.

Whether Ben Davis or Lincoln Johnson sold federal offices or not hasn't anything to do with his race for the Senate. Let the Senator explain why he will have to spent ten or twenty thousand dollars in the white primary next summer for votes and tell the public how he can legitimately spend $20,000.00 in a white democratic primary. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that Ben Davis did sell federal offices, isn't it just as fair for Ben Davis to sell offices as it is for Senator Harris to buy votes with money? What's fair for the goose is fair for the gander. Senator, why keep jumping on the dead? Lincoln Johnson is sleeping among the faithful who served God and man well, and why disturb his endless repose? Aren't there enough live Negroes for you to fight? Must you roll away the stone, and dig up the dead to beat Governor Slaton?

"Senator, when God lays hand on man it is time for man to take his off. Senator, it takes a hero to libel the dead, to kick a woman, or knock a man when he is down.

EVE. UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 4 - 1930

"A White Man's Party"

Speaking recently in Springfield, under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only Negro member of Congress in the last thirty or more years, who was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket, urged the members of his race not to be party-bound but to vote independently whenever it seemed to them to be to their personal advantage so to do. In effect, he advised them to cut loose from their time-honored Republican affiliations and try to bargain or curry favor with the Democrats.

It was strange advice to come from a congressman professing to be a Republican and knowing, as he could not help but know, the implacable attitude of the dominant Southern wing of the Democratic party toward the Negro. It took no account of how Mr. DePriest would stand or what consideration he would receive in a Congress controlled by the Democrats, with the Southern Democrats in the majority, as of course they would be.

There is at hand a timely illustration of the inevitable result of acting upon such advice as Congressman DePriest gave his Springfield hearers. In North Carolina there is a lively senatorial primary campaign in progress, with Senator Furnifold M. Simmons, who led the bolting Democrats in 1928 in their support of Herbert Hoover, strongly opposed for renomination by J. W. Bailey, a leader of the "regular" or Smith faction of Democrats. There has been heavy registration for the primary, including a large number of Negroes, a majority of whom have registered as Democrats.

In one county yesterday 330 of these registered Negroes were summoned to appear before election officials to answer challenges made to their registration as voters "because they are Negroes." Blanket challenges have been issued against many more of them on the same grounds, and one of the Democratic leaders is quoted in an Associated Press news dispatch from Raleigh as saying that all of the Negroes who have registered as Democrats will be challenged "on the simple and undisguised ground that they are Negroes, and that the Democratic party in North Carolina is the white people's party."

This is what the Democratic party south of the Mason and Dixon line thinks of the Negro and his vote. In Texas a year or more ago Negroes who tried to vote the Democratic ticket were driven out of the primary and the courts of that State sustained the action of the Democratic election officers in refusing to permit them to vote.

All through the South the Democratic party is "a white man's party," from which the Negro is rigidly excluded, and whenever the Democratic party has been in power in Washington the Southern Democrats have controlled the party machinery in a manner which has never been in the slightest degree favorable or friendly to the Negro. If here and there a Northern Democratic member of Congress for vote-getting reasons has professed to be a friend of the Negro, he has never been able to make any headway against the Southern majority of the "white man's party."

In the 1928 campaign the friends of Alfred E Smith were at great pains to assure the Southern Democrats that in all the years of his governorship no Negroes were given appointments except in menial positions, which white men did not particularly care for. Even in New York, it seems, the Democratic party was then and still is a white man's party.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANOE.

Editor Dabney of the Cincinnati Union drew a moving picture of President Hoover last week, in which he represented the President as calmly, serenely and placidly he paddles his presidential canoe. He represented the Solid South as a black and jagged mountain of rock that has wrecked the bark of many a gallant President who sought its capture, and asked "Why not Hoover?" He showed Hoover as lending an eager ear to the sycophants who urge that he dump the Negro overboard in order to get the Southerners kneeling at the Republican shrine.

But, said the Cincinnati editor, the President seemed not to realize that there was a new Negro, "who worships not Lincoln, who owes no allegiance to the Republican party." And then came a couple of lines of doggerel verse, saying:

> He parked with Parker
> And his future is darker.

Then Editor Dabney forsook his half facetious strain and stated in plain prosaic measure:

> The thousands of blacks who followed Smith were offset by the Protestant whites who severed party lines! The next campaign may bring forth a Democratic Protestant for President, whose racial prejudice is not in evidence! Then there will "sure be some fight," for Negroes want real representation, and the word Democrat does not cause a stampede as in the days of old, when their fathers still bore the scars of slavery.
>
> The masses now know that all Democrats are not bad; that all Republicans are not good;

that over the glorious city of Washington the banner of Republicanism proudly waves, but the mephitic exhalations of segregation still linger in vilest putrescence.

While we are not prepared to vouch for the thousands of blacks who followed Smith, we are inclined to believe that he would have received more votes than he did in New York alone, if he had had the courage and liberality to show that he recognized the existence of the Negro as a potential factor in politics. He hesitated to do that and many of his Negro admirers who had supported him for Governor, could not follow him in his subservience to Southern intolerance and race prejudice. And this same quality of Southern intolerance turned on Smith and stabbed him in the back because he was a wet and a Catholic.

Nevertheless, Editor Dabney's editorial is significant of what the race is thinking in Ohio and other Northern states.

THE ETHIOPIAN'S SKIN.

The "throw-back" seems to work as inevitably in politics as it does in ethnology. The disorder, and howls, and yaps and split in the republican state convention on Saturday last recalls the days of fifty years ago when Henry Turner, Jeff Long, Matt Davis and Bill Pledger were the black faction leaders who made every republican state convention a shouting, cursing, knock-down and drag-out riot calling for police intervention.

Obviously the Ethiopian cannot change his skin. Nor can he learn, even by imitation, the art of making his political conduct rational and respectable.

That Saturday fucus practically ends the recently rising hopes of many good citizens, who prefer republican to democratic policies, that a sensibly manned, managed and attractive republican party might be formed in Georgia. Many of them believe that two competing parties, each trustworthy because representative, would be healthy for political conditions in the state.

But they see now, after the performances of the Saturday convention, that a worth-while republican party in Georgia is utterly impossible. The only republicanism that exists is a combination of office-holders and office-hungry ants fighting to oust the ins and take their jobs. The trouble-making factionists care nothing for political principles, party purposes, or national policies. The only things that interest them are the "five loaves and two fishes," and in the scramble for them men and women of serious minds and patriotic purpose will continue to stand aloof, or find refuge in voting the democratic ticket.

Without any partisan bias in the premises, we can express sympathy for those real republicans who tried to carry out President Hoover's desire for a respectable republicanism in the south and here in Georgia set up a patronage committee that was contributing notably to that effect in this state. That their worthy work is being wrecked is, from the public interest point of view, to be regretted.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
Tuesday, May 6, 1930

NINE NEGROES QUALIFY FOR G. O. P. POSTS

Will Run In Primary For Committeemen For Escambia

ELECTION TO BE JUNE 3

White Leaders Decline To Make Statements On New Development

For the first time since before Reconstruction, negro candidates today entered political races in Escambia county.

Nine negroes qualified as candidates for Escambia Republican committeemen, subitting their oaths at the office of Circuit Clerk Langley Bell.

The nine were as follows: Rev. Daniel H. Harris, pastor, Trinity Baptist church, residence 621 North G street, Precinct 38; J. E. Coleman, 1901 North Spring Street, Precinct 31; Spencer Hunter, 425 Salamanca street, Precinct 42; J. E. Sheppard, 612 North Reus street; Precinct 34; N. A. Jones, 910 West LaRua street, Precinct 32; Charles Ricks, Precinct 39; R. B. Palmer, 1200 East Young street, Precinct 27; J. J. Moore, 1114 Davis street, Precinct 28; and A. C. Wingate, Precinct 1.

Up to Primary

Their candidacies are subject to the Republican primary, which occurs with the Democratic primary June 3.

No comment from local Republican leaders was available, but the announcements of the candidates followed closely on a meeting of the county Republican committee at which a factional fight with Fred Marsh, member of the state Republican committee, opposing George P. Wentworth, candidate for state Republican executive committee, developed.

At this meeting resolutions asking Mr. Wentworth whether he were not encouraging as large a registration of negro voters as possible, with the expectation of receiving their votes, were adopted.

Mr. Marsh, at the county committee meeting, declared he believed Mr. Wentworth responsible for widespread meetings of negroes. He said he had received information that Mr. Wentworth was endorsed as a candidate for the state Republican executive post, now held by Mrs. Charles W. Gray, whose husband prepared the resolutions aimed at Mr. Wentworth.

Wentworth to Talk

Mr. Wentworth was out of the city when the meeting was held Friday night, and returned to his office today. He told a reporter for The News that he had not yet had time to read the committee's resolution, copies of which were sent him, but that if he decided to answer the questions, he probably would have a reply ready by Wednesday.

In connection with the announcements by the negro candidates today, T. T. Wentworth, Jr., county tax collector, declared that poll tax payments by negroes had been unusually heavy.

MERGER FLOPPED, SAY 'LILY WHITES'

Macon Meeting of Rose-Hager Group Perfects Organization in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—(AP)—So-called "lily white" republicans—representing, they said, the republican party of Georgia—met here Thursday and perfected an organization designed to scatter their principles into the remotest districts.

Styling the democratic party as "a party of personalities," the group, known as the Josiah T. Rose, or the Clint W. Hager faction, unanimously adopted a resolution providing the appointment of a platform committee "to draft a declaration of principles with respect to the needs of the state on the paramount questions of taxation, revision of criminal laws and judicial procedure, prohibition, governmental economy, constitutional amendment and generally to declare to the people of Georgia the things for which the party stands."

The resolution, offered by J. M. MacDonald, of Fort Valley, provides, too, that the report of the committee be "given to the press of the state so that the people may know the possibilities of a two-party government, not with the purpose of presenting a state ticket this year but indulging the ardent expectation of announcing candidates for every office in the state in the campaign of 1932."

The document as passed expressed conviction that the "needs of the state demand general legislation of a constructive nature operating for the best interests of the people and not instituted by any clique or combination of selfish interests or political plunders."

It deplores a party contention that "at this time there is being conducted in the state a campaign of personalities in which a declaration of principles plays no part."

The group met here after a recess of slightly more than a month, during which time it was thought that there would be a merger of dual organizations in the state, and that two dissenting factions would "get together" for a concerted drive to "place republican principles before the people of Georgia."

J. H. Rush Succeeds D. Woodward.

Opening the session of lily whites today Vice Chairman Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper—presiding in the absence of Chairman Josiah T. Rose—said that the merger movement had "utterly failed" and now, he continued, "we have met here again for the purpose originally set forth—that of organization."

A telegram was read from Chairman Rose in Washington, D. C., where he said he is suffering with ptomaine poisoning. He pledged his support and approval of every action of the committee, he said in the message.

Vice Chairman Pickett appointed a committee of three, including himself, to nominate members of the executive committee.

The committee—Mr. Pickett, Mr. Hager and J. H. Rush, of Lumber City—retired and within a few minutes brought in the following nominations, all of whom were elected: First district, Dr. B. W. S. Daniel, Savannah; second district, Judge W. V. Custer, Bainbridge; third district, Edward Richardson, Marshallville; fourth district, H. O. Lovvorn, Carrollton; fifth district, E. C. Talbot, Decatur; sixth district, George L. Blossom, Macon; seventh district, Jack Spence, Cave Springs; eighth district, W. G. Cornett, Athens; ninth district, M. W. Fitts, Nelson; tenth district, E. A. Henry, Augusta; eleventh district, R. L. Farr, Jesup, and twelfth district, J. M. MacDonald, Fort Valley. Mr. Rose, Mr. Pickett, Mr. Davis and Eugene Oberdorfee, the latter treasurer of the central committee, will serve as ex-officio members.

Mr. Rush was elected to membership on the central committee to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of David Woodward, of Atlanta.

A. M. Anchors, chairman of the republican organization in Warren county, bemoaned the fact that rural mail carriers and their assistants in his county are "ignoring" him, and urged the support of the central committee, in session here, in bringing them to proper understanding of party respect.

Mr. Anchors said he wanted authority to put republicans—men who are sympathetic with party principles—in those positions. He said he expected to have some vacancies soon.

"They just ignore me," he complained.

Clint W. Hager, United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, moved adjournment and no official notice was taken of Anchor's complaint.

Political—1930

Republican.

Party Affiliation

Full Ticket To Be Offered By Ware County Republicans

Enthusiastic Meeting in South Georgia Attended by Members of Patronage Committee.

Constitution

Reports were received in Atlanta Saturday carrying the announcement that the republicans of Ware county, of which Waycross is the county site, will offer a candidate for each office in the county, including legislative posts, at the election to be held this fall. 5-11-30

This announcement, made following an enthusiastic meeting in Waycross Friday night of 500 delegates from the 20 counties comprising the eleventh congressional district, was taken in Atlanta as indicating that the republican organization in Georgia will offer a larger number of local candidates this year than ever before. The presence of Clint W. Hager, prosecuting attorney of the federal court in Atlanta, and Henry C. Davis, secretary of the state patronage committee, which is still in charge of republican affairs in Georgia as a result of the failure to name an uncontested state executive committee at the recent convention in Atlanta, confirmed this belief.

Members of the patronage committee who were in Atlanta yesterday declared that the meeting in Waycross and the subsequent announcement were to be considered purely as local developments and not as the first step towards bringing out republican candidates all over the state, but it was considered significant that the Waycross report included information of a joint meeting of the eleventh and twelfth district republican associations to be held in Dublin on June 20. At the same time it was pointed out that the decision of the Ware county committee to present candidates for all county offices will be the first time that such action has ever been taken in a south Georgia county.

WARE REPUBLICANS TO HAVE FULL TICKET.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 10.—(Special.)—The republican executive committee for Ware county today announced that it will enter a candidate this year for each of the county offices. This is the first county in south Georgia to make such an announcement and the action is creating wide interest.

The ticket will include candidates for what are popularly known as county offices and also for representatives in the state legislature—two in the lower house and one in the senate.

This announcement was made today following the monthly meeting of the eleventh district republican associations last night, Dr. H. J. Carswell of Waycross, district chairman, presiding.

A district republican convention is to be held at an early date and at this time it is expected that a candidate for congress will be announced.

It is not known yet whether a republican county primary will be held. It may be that a full ticket can be arranged without the necessity of any eliminations by primary vote. If so, the republican candidates will go directly to the general election.

Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, and Henry C. Davis, of Macon, secretary of the state republican executive committee, were guests last night. A large delegation from the twelfth congressional district was present. Between 400 and 500 delegates from the 20 counties in the eleventh district attended the meeting.

On June 20 a joint meeting of the eleventh and twelfth district republican associations will be held in Dublin.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

APR 22 1930

Georgia Lily Whites vs. Negroes.

There is novelty and there is humor in the spectacle of a Republican State Convention in Georgia, with Lily Whites simultaneously in session with Negroes under the old leadership of Ben Davis of Atlanta, each faction in the same hall electing different sets of officers, with much noise and singing but no bitter feeling in evidence. At the start the not unusual fight over a temporary chairman had involved a demand for a roll call from Davis, which had been ignored. A man named by Clint W. Hager, President Hoover's United States Attorney, had been declared elected. Another white man had been chosen by the Negroes, and from that point what may be called Siamese-twins proceedings went on.

The Ben Davis wing's State chairman is James W. Arnold of Athens, who is white. The Hoover faction's State chairman is J. T. Rose of Atlanta, who incidentally is collector of Internal Revenue. That Rose will be recognized as patronage dispenser is commonly anticipated. However, the Lily Whites are not so uncompromising as might have been expected. Their State Committee has on it twenty-nine white Republicans, eight Hoover Democrats, and twenty-four Negroes. "Hog and hominy" may produce peace and harmony in time. That Ben Davis keeps some followers is an indication of Negro loyalty to leadership rather remarkable just now.

Nobody doubts that President Hoover is encouraging the Lily Whites in all the Southern States. And very few doubt that he is alienating the feeling of Negroes everywhere by so doing.

Republican Party In N. C. Again Becomes Negro Party

Refusal Of Senate Committee To Report Favorably On Parker Nomination Puts Party Back Where It Was Thirty Years Ago.

Gazette Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

RALEIGH, April 23.—The Republican party in North Carolina has again become a negro party. For after nearly 30 years of effort to paint it "lily white" and impart to it the perfume of the violet and the rose, the refusal of the senate committee to report favorably on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme court, indicates that as long as the present faction remains in control of the Republican party nationally that no North Carolina Republican—or southern Republican, either—can hope to attain to national recognition unless he is willing to put his arms about the negro and acknowledge him as a political equal.

If the senate upholds the report of the judiciary committee and refuses to confirm the appointment of Judge Parker—as is now conceded it will do—the Republican party in the South will again become as coal black as it was in the fusion days of 1896 to 1900. It will become a party for patronage only. Its candidates for office in North Carolina will be candidates for Republican appointments from Washington, rather than for the offices they purport to seek. And Republican negroes will have just as good if not a better chance to get these appointments than white Republicans. The pie counter will supersede the elephant as the emblem of the party and G. O. P. will stand for "Good Old Pie."

This is a composite picture of the impressions that have been caught by the political camera here in Raleigh as a result of the state and national political happenings of the last few days. Republicans as well as Democrats agree that the picture is correct.

Two things are assured as a result of the Judge Parker incident.

The first is that the Republicans in North Carolina will not elect the next senator from this state. Neither will David H. Blair become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate, despite the fact that until the Parker incident, the Republicans had the best chance to elect a senator from North Carolina in 30 years.

The second is that the Democratic party will continue to remain the dominant party in North Carolina and that the majority of "lily white" Republicans, will be compelled to affiliate with it in order to preserve their self respect.

Another result will be that the forthcoming Republican primary for the senatorial nomination between the Rev. H. Grady Dorsett, Major George Butler, Congressman George Pritchard and probably Mike Whitener, will resolve itself into nothing more than a contest to see who will get the fattest federal appointment from the Grand Old Pie counter. It is being pointed out that Pritchard cannot hope to get very much because he protested when first elected to Congress because his office was next to that of a negro congressman. Consequently the New York negroes would be sure to protest if he should be offered anything more than a U. S. marshals job.

For the only reason the senate committee refused to recommend the confirmation of Judge Parker was because of his attitude toward the participation of negroes in politics and his declaration, when running as the Republican candidate for governor in 1920, that he approved of the state's constitutional amendment excluding negroes from voting and that he was in favor of white Republican party. It was not his so-called "Yellow Dog" decision, nor because of the opposition of the American Federation of Labor, although both of these things are being used as a smoke screen by the senate committee. The real reason for his rejection by the committee was the objection raised by the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, because Judge Parker, a born and bred southern gentleman, has not been willing to barter off his conviction against political and social equality of negroes and whites, even though a Republican, to win political preferment.

It is being pointed out here that if the senate had applied the same tests to the appointees of President Woodrow Wilson that it is applying to the appointees of President Hoover and made the recognition of the political equality of negroes the final test, that seven of Wilson's cabinet members would not have been confirmed.

Josephus Daniels would never have been confirmed as secretary of the navy, if the senate had then made belief in the political equality of negroes a prerequisite to holding federal office. Nor would William G. McAdoo, a native of Georgia, have been confirmed as secretary of the treasury. Neither would Carter Glass of Virginia later have succeeded McAdoo as head of the treasury. John C. McReynolds of Tennessee could not have been approved as atorney general, nor David S. Houston of Missouri and North Carolina as secretary of agriculture, nor Thomas W. Gregory of Texas as attorney general after McReynolds, nor Albert S. Burleson of Texas as postmaster general. For all of these men were southern Democrats who all their lives had believed in the exclusion of the negro from politics.

Strangely, the Democrats in the state are not jubilant over this turn of affairs which has so certainly assured the continuance of Democratic dominance in North Carolina for many years to come. For in North Carolina people are men and women before they are Democrats and Republicans, and as North Carolinians they are humiliated and chagrined that any party should stoop to such microscopic politics as that being played in Washington. For they know Judge Parker to be every inch a man, against whose character and reputation both as a gentleman and a jurist not a voice has been lifted. They feel that the insult is not only to Judge Parker and the thousands of other high-minded Republicans in the state, but to the Democrats and the entire white citizenship of the state and South as well.

DUNNING IS URGED AS G. O. P. HEAD

Plan To Divide State Into White and Black Departments Favored.

A new twist was given to republican affairs in Georgia Wednesday at a meetitng of the state central committee of the faction of which J. W. Arnold, of Athens, is chairman, when a resolution was adopted looking to the dividing of the party organization in this state into two departments, one for whites and the other for negroes.

M. O. Dunning, collector of customs at Savannah, was nominated for national committeeman at the meeting and also received the unanimous indorsement of the committee as a candidate for United States senator to succeed William J. Harris.

The meeting of the state central committee was held in the Odd Fellows' hall and was attended by 51 of the 71 members of the committee, with 16 others being represented by proxy.

Dunning's nomination for national committeeman followed the withdrawal as a claimant of the place of G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, who more than a year ago was indorsed, but who had never received recognition by the national committee of the party. The vacancy in the office was caused when as a result of a heated contest at the last national republican convention between Ben Davis, Atlanta negro, who had for many years been committeeman, and Joe Watson, Albany negro, no nomination was made by the Georgia delegation to the convention.

Leaders On Hand.

Prominent among the leaders of the wing of the party represented at Wednesday's committee meeting are Arnold, Louis H. Crawford, of Atlanta; Dunning and Ben Davis. The leaders of the other wing of the party, the state committee of which met about two weeks ago in Macon, are J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, who is chairman; Roscoe Pickett, Clint Hager and Henry Davis, secretary of the state patronage committee.

In addition to the resolution recommending the dividing of the party in Georgia into two departments, one for whites and one for negroes, resolutions were adopted authorizing the appointment of committees to set up active functioning organizations in every county in the state; indorsing G. F. Flanders for marshal of the southern district; indorsing the present national administration, and approving the reappointment of Louis Crawford as marshal of the northern district. Telegrams were sent to the Georgia senators asking their aid in the early confirmation of Crawford.

Another resolution invited all Georgia republicans to actively participate in the organization planned.

Flanders was appointed chairman of a committee of 100 white persons on ways and means and finance, and T. C. Williams, negro, of Waycross, was appointed chairman of a similar committee of negroes. Under the resolutions adopted, the appointment is contemplated of a white captain in each of the 161 counties of the state to form committees for the purpose of organization, with similar provisions for a negro captain in each county.

Alabama Postmaster Here.

Paul Lipsey, postmaster at Montgomery, and Direlle Cheney, representative of Postmaster-General Brown, attended the meeting. Lipsey offered the co-operation of the Alabama republicans in reorganizing the party in Georgia.

A committee on organization was named consisting of Colonel O. M. Duke, of Floyilla; G. F. Flanders and Dr. J. W. Harris, negro, Athens. This committee under its instructions were empowered to take any steps looking to the upbuilding of the party, this undoubtedly influencing in its functions the conferring with the subcommittee named at Macon by the other wing of the party. While a complete program was outlined at Wednesday's meeting for the reorganization of the party in Georgia, without any apparent attention being made to the rival organization, it is thought that the two subcommittees undoubtedly will have conferences looking to the smoothing over of differences.

Dunning in a formal statement issued after the committee meeting adjourned, declared that "the rebuilding and revamping of the party in Georgia must be expedited."

Dunning's Statement.

His statement is as follows:

"So say that I appreciate the nomination extended to me by the republican party of Georgia for the position of national committeeman would be putting it mildly. To my mind, the outstanding event of this republican meeting held here today was the perfect harmony and cordial feeling demonstrated. This was not a factional meeting, but a meeting held by the regular republican party and for the sole purpose of outlining ways and means for the construction of an organization which will function in this state in a practical way. We do not desire to expend time and effort in factional differences. This is no time for personal grievances in the republican party, for through many conferences, the leaders of our party in this state have reached a definite conclusion that the very preservation of the state of Georgia and its industries rests upon our ability to organize this party in Georgia in a practical way in the very early future, so that the various resources and national alignments can be developed properly, in order that the confidence of the people of our state shall be restored.

"In this state government the continuation of a one party government with its campaigns predicated upon absurd personalities and heritages can do no other than place the state of Georgia in an undesirable light before the rest of the people of this nation. The rebuilding and revamping of this party in our state so that it can function in every detail must be expedited in order to place Georgia where she belongs in the political arena of this nation.

"The nomination for senator extended to me by my party is more than appreciated. I realize that it is going to be a hard struggle, but certainly I am going to run and I can only promise you that the campaign will not be conducted upon personalities, but upon constructive issues and will be most interesting. I may state further that from now on there will be other republican candidates for state and county offices in Georgia. Their campaigns will be conducted upon a high plane, upon constructive and conservative issues, with a tolerance demonstrated which will sell the fact to the people of this state that our party is a party for all of the people and where every citizen of Georgia will be given the right to express his thoughts and wishes regarding his government."

Colored Voters Organize To Defeat G. O. P.

Washington, D. C.—(C N S)—Dissatisfied with the treatment of loyal Republicans by the Hoover administration, Negro voters in all sections of the country where they wield political power are organizing themselves to defeat Republican candidates for Congress in the November election.

The straw that broke the camel's back was the nomination by President Hoover of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, who expressed publicly that he was opposed to the participation of Negroes in politics, for the Supreme Court of the United States. Negroes who remained loyal even after it became apparent that President Hoover and the Republicans were anxious to discard colored party leaders, and continued to hope for political award when a year had expired without a single Negro being appointed to office, who condoned the diplomatic expediency of the failure to appoint a Negro Minister to Liberia, a post made vacant by the death of the late W. T. Francis, of Minneapolis, can find no justification for this latest move by the administration to hold the South.

Negro leaders are wroth over a purported statement of President Hoover in a conversation with R. M. Hardy, a banker of Yakima, Washington which has been widely published and has brought no denial from Hoover. On his way home from attending a meeting of the board of directors of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Hardy stopped at Washington, D. C., and visited President Herbert Hoover on the day following the senate's refusal to accept Parker as a supreme court nominee.

Considers It Outrage

"The president could talk of nothing else," Hardy declared. 'The reversal had apparently upset him very much. His exact words were: 'It is an outrage. I do not know what this country is coming to when it can be run by demogogues and Negro politicians.'"

Negro leaders declare this statement from Hoover is a direct insult to the race and should Hoover again become the nominee of the Republican party no self-respecting Negro should or would vote the G. O. P. ticket.

In Boston, Republicans have become alarmed at the turn of events. Denouncing the Republicans as a party of broken promises, the Colored Democratic party has succeeded in making serious inroads into Republican ranks. They predict that 75 per cent of the potential colored voters in the State will vote the straight Democratic ticket in November. It is believed that the damage done in this State is irreparable.

During the past month two Democratic organizations have sprung into being in Cleveland; one, an organization of young business and professional men who have pledged themselves to make a direct appeal to every young man and woman in Cleveland, has trebled its membership in a fortnight.

The unrest in Indiana is marked, particularly in the larger cities. Indianapolis voters are reported ready to swing to the support of the Democratic ticket which has two colored candidates for State legislature listed.

Ohio Republicans having served notice upon their senators that they win or lose the colored vote by their stand on the Parker nomination, following the championship of Judge Parker by Senator Simeon D. Fess and Senator McCullough, are prepared to quit the party.

Similarly in Rhode Island Senator Felix Hebert, who was elected by a majority of 2,000 votes, may be made to feel the need of the 3,000 votes which made possible his election when next his name appears on the ballot. For Senator Hebert is one of the four northern Republican senators who voted "wrong" on the Parker nomination in the Judiciary committee. He is not up for re-election this fall, however.

Regular Factions Of Republicans To Be Recognized

The latest information from Washington is that the Arnold-Dunning organization will be recognized as the regular Republican party in the state. National Chairman Huston could not do otherwise if he read the record as presented by Hon. Jas. W. Arnold, state chairman.

Mr. Arnold showed that out of the 161 counties in the state, 130 county organizations stood at his back, and out of the 150 uncontested counties he had 115 uncontested delegates and 29 contested delegates. From each of these delegates he had their sworn affidavits that they voted for him for temporary chairman, and for every act recorded in the minutes.

Out of the twelve congressional district chairmen, ten of them were for his organization; that he carried every congressional district in the statewide mass convention April 5, 1930, and that in the two white districts he carried both overwhelmingly.

That the party in the state had no fight on the administration— just wanted to be let alone permitted to select their own leaders without a hand-picked set-up from the post office department— as chairman and national committeeman, and were assured of every recognition.

Arnold and Dunning were presented

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation

Republican

BANKHEAD NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PRACTICE OF HAVING NEGROES ON FEDERAL JURIES

The case which I tried with a negro on the jury was tried in Federal Court. I am not responsible for the practice of having negroes on the Federal juries. That is done by Republican federal officeholders, a crowd with which Heflin is now allied.

I was employed by another lawyer to assist him in a damage suit against a coal company. We represented the plaintiff.

I was engaged in my campaign for the Senate four years ago, and had not been in the Federal Court that week until the morning our case was set for trial. It was the first case.

We went over a list of the jury and decided that our client's interest demanded that three men on the list be challenged. Each side had only three strikes. When the striking had been completed I noticed for the first time that a negro was on the jury. I did not put the negro on the pury list.

Mr. Arthur Fite (a Heflin supporter) was the lawyer for the defendant. I don't know whether he noticed that negro was on the jury. I know that he did not strike the negro from the jury.

Senator Heflin has recommended Mr. Fite to President Hoover for appointment as Federal Judge at Montgomery.

A lawyer in Birmingham has informed me that at one time seven negroes were on the jury in the Federal Court at Birmingham.

During Heflin's long service he has made no effort to relieve us from negro jury service in the Federal Courts.

Few men in Alabama who ever held an office have given more of their time and means to the cause of White Supremacy and in opposition to political and social equality of the races, than I have. (Signed)

JOHN H. BANKHEAD.

Paid Political Advertisement by the State Democratic Campaign Committee. Birmingham, Ala.

POST

Washington D.C.

OCT 12 1930

DIVISION OF NEGRO VOTE IS DISCUSSED

Speakers at Musolit Club Urge Split-Up Between Political Parties.

G. O. P. FAILURES CITED

Political status of the Negro, with special reference to the Republican and Democratic parties, was the basis of a symposium held last night at the Musolit Club, led by James C Thomas, colored Tammany lieutenant and former assistant district attorney in New York under a Republican administration. The discussion was participated in by Judge James A. Cobb, Perry W. Howard, Armand W Scott, R. C. Bunche, and A. C. Hastings, of Howard University.

Thomas advocated widespread division of the Negro vote and support or Northern Democracy because of a large increase in lynching in America under a Republican regime, segregation of colored Gold Star Mothers, and Republican failure to enforce the fourteenth amendment while large sums are being spent in enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

That the Negro should properly be "the middleman in politics" was the contention of Judge Cobb, who wished that the Democratic party's record might be such that the Negro could split his vote. He attributed failure of the Negro to obtain political results to his own lack of organization, expressing his opinion that the Federal Government would go into the States to protect Negro citizens when they were organized to command this protection.

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, cited instances when the Negro had given his vote to the Democratic party, to demonstrate that his lack of knowledge of party organization and political procedure had led him to divide his vote to defeat Republican members of Congress whose success would have meant passage of antilynching measures, and other legislation which the Negro desired.

Other speakers favored intelligent division of the Negro vote as a thing desired by both major parties, but credited the Negro voter with an exceptional lack of knowledge of political science calculated to make any division at this time of questionable value.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
POST

SEP 29 1930

NEGRO VOTERS SEEK RETURN OF NORTHEY

Petition Asks Republican Heads to Name Him Second District Chief.

A petition signed by more than 100 South End Negro voters in the Second district, asking the reappointment of Andrew J. Northey as district chairman, is in the hands of J. William Hope, Republican Town chairman, it became known today.

This is the second petition for Northey's return, the first having been a resolution passed by the Second district Republican club and signed by several score of members present at a special meeting to which Northey, president of the club was not invited.

Chairman Hope said today that he has still a great deal of preliminary work to complete before he can announce his appointments. Roughly he has determined upon no more than one-half the 12.

It was learned this forenoon that the appointment of the vice-chairmen by Vice-Chairman Ella G. Fleck may be postponed beyond the time of Hope's announcement, due to extended problems in several sections.

The forecast is that the appointments of both men and women will be a big surprise to the party.

Political

EVANSVILLE
INDIANA

OCT 16 1930

COLORED G. O. P. BODY FORMED

A colored young republican club, composed of both men and women of the eighth ward, has been organized by Deputy Sheriff H. W. Hackner at a meeting at 2335 West Virginia street.

Ermon Kilbrew was elected president; George Kelley vice president and Mrs. Jeannette Mitchell, secretary.

J. W. Polk and W. A. Gaines spoke.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

OCT 13 1930

Colored Voters League

The regular meeting of the Lake County Colored Voters league, will be held at the Twin City home, 4949 Alexander street, East Chicago, Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Oct. 20. Mr. W. W. Cooke, of Gary, will talk on the "Unemployment situation." The Rev. Powell, will speak briefly along the same line, after which the subject will be opened to the general public.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 19 1930

OHIO REPUBLICANS TORN BY REVOLT

Depression and Party Strife Combine to Switch Thousands of Voters to Democrats.

McCULLOCH STORM CENTRE

Senatorial Candidate's Vote for Judge Parker Has Drawn Labor and Negro Enmity.

WET OPPONENT BENEFITS

Election of Bulkley, Democrat, Looms, and Dry Running Mate Is Likely to Be Governor.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Dry Republican Ohio is all ready to elect a wet Democrat to the United States Senate. In the same election a victory for the dry Democratic candidate for Governor seems to be in the cards, but not to the same degree of apparent certainty.

Unless the Republican management meets with great success in the next three weeks in the intensive effort it has begun to rally its normal fol-

lowing in the rural districts, where party apathy is very marked, the Democratic candidate for Senator should be swept into office.

There should be nothing surprising in the indications of the election of a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, for Ohio has shown that inclination more often than not in recent years. The election of a wet Democrat to the Senate, however, will contain not only the elements of surprise, but would justify the use of a more emphatic term in the light of the apparent certainty that the man who is to be so honored will be far ahead of his Gubernatorial running mate in the balloting on Nov. 4.

Robert J. Bulkley, a lawyer of Cleveland, 50 years old, who served in the House of Representatives when a youngster in his thirties, is the wet Democrat who is slated for the Senate where no member of his party has sat in one of Ohio's two seats since 1923, except during a recent eight months' period when the late Cyrus Locher served as Senator by appointment of the State's then Democratic Governor.

Appointment Unpopular.

The dry Republican opponent whose defeat is forecast by all signs is Roscoe Conklin McCulloch, namesake of an eminent New York statesman of bygone days. Not quite 50, Mr. McCulloch had three terms in the House of Representatives and is now a Senator by appointment of Ohio's present Governor, Myers Y. Cooper. He fills the place made vacant by the death of Senator Theodore E Burton.

Governor Cooper is a candidate for re-election, and his indicated defeat is an outgrowth in some measure of his appointment of Mr. McCulloch as Senator. Dissatisfaction over this appointment played havoc with the State's Republican political organization, and has weakened the Governor's support with the organization leadership and its following in a way that will be reflected in the falling off of the Governor's vote at the polls.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, George White, a former member of Congress, who became nationally known when, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1920, he managed the campaign of James M. Cox for President, seems to have a good chance for victory. He is as dry as his team-mate is wet.

But Governor Cooper, also a dry, is stronger than his Senatorial companion, Senator McCulloch, and that accounts for the prediction of some experts in Ohio politics that he will have a less impressive victory than his party's nominee for Senator.

There have been sudden about-faces of public sentiment in Ohio political events, and with more than three weeks to elapse before the election the possibility exists of a recovery of Republican strength. The re-election of Senator Atlee Pomerene in 1922 on the Democratic ticket seemed certain until shortly before election day when Mr. Pomerene made the serious error of attacking the Anti-Saloon League and railway labor unions. A swift anti-Pomerene trend became evident, and Mr. Pomerene was defeated, while the Democratic candidate for Governor, A. Vic Donahey, was elected.

But the possibility mentioned seems to be a remote possibility. It is not expected, but cautious prognosticators say it might eventuate through a sudden reversion of dissatisfied Republicans in the rural districts to their old party allegiance.

Even granted that such an unexpected swing-back should occur, its concrete effectiveness would be felt only in the Gubernatorial contest, with possible victory for Governor Cooper. There is pretty general agreement among unbiased experts in Ohio politics that no change of sentiment can stop the election of Bulkley, the wet Democratic candidate for the Senate.

The dissatisfaction with Governor Cooper in the ranks of his party's organization for appointing Mr. McCulloch to the Senate, extends to Senator McCulloch himself. Republican politicians were up in arms over the appointment and have not been placated. Maurice Maschke, the Republican national committeeman, and other party State leaders, wanted Carmi Thompson of Cleveland, appointed. Failing to get Thompson they were willing to take some other man from Cleveland, the home of Senator Burton, whose death created the Senatorial vacancy.

They did not want McCulloch in any circumstances and his appointment by Governor Cooper brought both to him and the Governor their resentful enmity. Nevertheless Senator McCulloch won the Senatorial nomination in the party primary along with the renomination of Governor Cooper.

State Hit by Depression.

But the dissatisfaction with their Senatorial and Gubernatorial candidates among the Republican organization's following is only part of the story of the straits in which the Republican ticket finds itself. The more serious cause of dissastisfaction lies deeper. It is not going beyond the fact to say that Ohio is in revolt against prevailing conditions and, true to form, the electorate will direct its resentment to the party in power.

Economic depression has hit the State very hard. In big industrial centres unemployment prevails to a distressing degree. All of Ohio's agricultural country was injured by the drought, with a fourth of the rural counties in desperate circumstances on that account. In the drought-stricken area the wisdom of the Federal farm relief legislation is questioned with consequent injury to Republican party prestige.

The new tariff appears to be unpopular, especially in rural communities. Although some observers attribute this more to a current inclination to hold the Republican party responsible for all Ohio's troubles rather than to any concrete evidence that the new schedules have brought injury to the State's population, hostility to the tariff appears to be playing its part in lessening the chances of the Senatorial and Gubernatorial ticket at the polls.

Then there is prohibition. Dissatisfaction with the working of the dry experiment has been growing in the last three years.

It is the opinion of some prominent wets that the predominant sentiment of the State is dry. In their view a straight-out test of the prohibition question in the coming election, if the situation were not complicated by other factors, would show Ohio standing firm for prohibition by a good-sized majority.

But even those of that way of thinking point out that there is plenty of evidence that prohibition sentiment is not nearly as strong as it was. The Anti-Saloon League, which had its birth in Ohio, has lost much of its influence. Its coffers are not filled to overflowing as in the days of yore. Many legislators once subservient to its dictation now ignore its demands. A growing distaste for our prohibition policy is apparent in the rural sections, although they still remain the stronghold of the dry cause.

In the cities of Ohio the wet sentiment has gained steadily. Feeling that national prohibition cannot be enforced and that it has led to disturbing conditions is in evidence throughout the State.

There are many whose opinions on the political reactions of State are worth consideration, who contend that the expected victory of Mr. Bulkley, with his majority over Senator McCulloch to exceed that of Mr. White over Governor Cooper, must be attributed more to a revolt over prevailing conditions than to his stand on an anti-prohibition platform which calls flatly for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Call Liquor Issue Confused.

It is acknowledged by these that the growth of wet sentiment has helped Mr. Bulkley, but they hold that if the factors of economic depression, unemployment, the tariff, the drought and resentment of the Republican organization over Governor Cooper's appointment of Senator McCulloch were not involved, and the issue was clear-cut on prohibition, Mr. Bulkley would not be assured of victory.

This appraisement seems to dovetail with the widespread belief that the rest of the Republican State ticket, from Secretary of State down, and a large majority of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, will be elected.

At Republican State headquarters here no claims are being advanced other than that Governor Cooper seems assured of election by a larger majority than Senator McCulloch will receive. It is apparent, however, that many Republican workers do not see victory for their Senatorial and Gubernatorial candidates.

They are worried over a number of depressing signs, among them that the Negroes are cold toward Senator McCulloch because he voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker's nomination for associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor in the State, and the legislative agents of the railway brotherhoods at Columbus, have endorsed Mr. Bulkley's candidacy, chiefly on account of Senator McCulloch's vote for Judge Parker, but their organizations have not taken any official action. Individual labor leaders also have endorsed the candidacy of Governor Cooper. Apathy in sections usually strongly Republican is reported.

Registration of voters in the cities is very heavy for a non-Presidential year, showing that there is deep interest in the election in urban communities. No registration is required in towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants. This makes it difficult to obtain an understanding of how large the vote will be in the country districts. In 1926, the last "off year," the State's registration was about 1,300,000. This year it is in the neighborhood of 1,750,000. In the Presidential year of 1928 it was about 2,400,000.

Estimates as to majorities are not obtainable from those who for party reasons maintain that the strength of Bulkley and White is receding and that it will be nullified by growing additions to the Republican vote. The tendency of those who predict victory for the topliners of the Democratic ticket range anywhere from 100,000 to more than 200,000 majority for Mr. Bulkley over Senator McCulloch, and from 30,000 to 70,000 for Mr. White over Governor Cooper.

Two important Ohio newspapers, The Cincinnati Enquirer and The Columbus Dispatch, are conducting State-wide straw votes on the Senatorial and Gubernatorial contests. Both indicate victory for Bulkley and White, with Bulkley well in advance of White.

Straw Votes Favor Bulkley.

The latest Enquirer figures of its straw vote give Bulkley for Senator 12,944 to 6,675 for McCulloch. For Governor The Enquirer poll shows 11,524 for White and 7,915 for Cooper.

The latest Dispatch poll gives Bulkley 19,009 to 15,390 for McCulloch. There is much less divergence in the vote for Governor. White gets 17,296 to 16,766 for Cooper, a lead of only 530 in a total straw ballot of more than 34,000.

The votes of women are listed separately by both newspapers. The Dispatch puts both Republican candidates ahead of their Democratic competitors in recording the feminine ballot. McCulloch receives 3,858 to 2,872 for Bulkley, and Cooper leads White by a vote of 4,286 to 3,029.

In The Enquirer women's straw ballot McCulloch has 1,213 to 1,103 for Bulkley.

To many the significant thing about these polls is the indication of a much more numerical switch of Republican voters to the Democratic candidates than Democrats to the Republican candidates. In The Enquirer poll 417 participants who recorded themselves as having voted the Democratic ticket in 1928 cast their straw ballots for the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, while 3,370 who said they had voted Republican two years ago put themselves down as intending to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

In The Dispatch poll the switch recorded for Governor is 1,129 Democrats intending to vote for the Republican candidate and 5,355 Republicans intending to vote for the Democratic candidate.

The changes in the Senatorial contest are: Enquirer, 314 Democratic voters intending to vote for the Republican candidate and 4,040 Republicans intending to vote the Democratic ticket.

Dispatch, 799 Democrats intending to vote for the Republican candidate and 6,065 Republicans intending to vote for the Democratic candidate.

WATERBURY, CONN
DEMOCRAT

OCT 9 1930

Colored Women Meet in Hartford

State Wide Movement to Boost the G. O. P. Candidates

Republican colored women leaders from this city were present yesterday in Hartford at a statewide meeting called for the purpose of forming a Negro organization in the interests of the state g. o. p. candidates. The gathering took place at the Allyn House with Miss Katherine Byrne, vice-chairman of the republican state central committee, presiding.

Plans for activities during the 1930 campaign were discussed. About 75 Negro women attended. Other cities represented besides Waterbury were Hartford, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stamford, New London, Norwich, New Haven and New Britain.

Mrs Russell Lee Jones of Hartford, Mrs Eloise Day of New Haven, Mrs Clara D. Van Oppen of New Britain and Mrs Julia Emery, Mrs R. Tanner and Mrs Bertha H. Grant of Stamford addressed the gathering.

The speakers stressed the advantages of organization and working loyally within the party organization. Another state meeting of the Negro women will be called again in the near future. In the meantime, it is expected, the local republican colored women will take steps to form a Waterbury organization in the interests of the g. o. p. candidates.

Political - 1930

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

THE APPROACHING REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

Knox county voters will go to the polls on Thursday, March 20, to nominate candidates for important county offices and notwithstanding this is a party primary at which time nominees are selected to serve as standard bearers in the general election of August next, the nomination of many of the candidates will be equivalent to election. Therefore, voters in the primary election should exercise the very best and most careful judgement in voting for those who aspire to office in our county. Tennessee News 3-13-30 Knoxville, Tennessee

It is not every candidate who slaps the voter on the back and pours forth a volume of pre-election promises who will prove efficient and capable in handling the important business affairs of the county. If there are those who have been in the service of the county and have shown themselves unselfishly interested as they endeavor to serve the public, there is no reason why they should be changed. Courtesy, honesty and a conscientious desire to render faithful service coupled with ability, are the necessary requisites for public officials. Regardless as to how bad a candidate may need the office, if he does not possess the necessary qualifications, he should not expect the support of the voters.

Study the records of each candidate carefully and on the day of election, march to the polls in a prompt and a business-like manner and cast your vote for the candidates you believe will serve in the county offices as efficiently as you would expect the cashier of the bank where your money is on deposit to serve.

"Politics Without Politicians Is Like Hamlet With Hamlet Left Out"

It seems that our good President has accepted the responsibility of doing the impossible; either on his own initiative, or upon the bad advice of those who have taken the advantage of his lack of executive experience and knowledge of political science. To run the politics of the government without the advice and counsel of politicians who founded the Republic, and immoralized its principles, is an absolute impossibility; and the President will find out that the undertaking is just as impossible, as trying to run the Church of God without preachers; the courts of law without lawyers; the schools without teachers, or the mines without engineers. Recorder-Independent

The President came into office with a head full of new and impractical ideas, ideas that might be helpful to a food administrator, or a mining engineer, but useless in handling men and in steering the Ship of State. 2-6-30 2-8-30 Atlanta, Ga

The President had a double idea of running the government in his mind when he came into office: to reform the government, and to change the Party leadership which had been good enough to nominate and elect him President. He decided that the wise thing to do was to relegate all old Party leaders, white and black, and surround himself with a brigade of young, inexperienced reformers, who placed themselves above good government. These men advised him to get rid of all the old line leaders and to eliminate the Negro by selecting an educated, college-bred, voteless race leadership, with an abundance of college degrees but without manhood in their make-up, or guts in their belly. Indianapolis Freeman

Then the President got it into his head that he was greater than the Party, and that the great victory in 1928 was more largely due to his personal popularity than to the Party. He was inclined to listen to those of both races who would wreck the Grand Old Party to further their own selfish ambitions; hence, we had a set of self-centered colored men to conduct the colored end of the campaign in 1928 who had only one idea, "something for us". But they had college degrees and experience, and votes were unnecessary, according to their philosophy.

Since the election, not one of these new born leaders have had the guts to open their mouths in the interest of the race's political rights. Our information is, that these degree men do not know the way to the White House.

Under the present administration, nothing in a political way has come to the race except one or two honorary commissions, without duties or pay, and in each case, these new found "intellectual" leaders have managed to have themselves appointed to these empty honors.

The new Negro leadership has succeeded in completely eliminating its race from the government pay roll. These intellectuals have suffered themselves to be used as a smokescreen while the administration at Washington has "lily whited" botheh party and the government; and, like Saul of Tarsus, have stood by and submitted to the political death of fourteen million citizens of whom they are a part and parcel.

The latest crime these scholars have committed against themselves and the race, is to assist the Democrat Director of Census, Col, Stuart, to segregate the census, if the A. N. P. News Service knows what it is talking about. These leaders who cater to everything that looks like preference to themselves have traded away the opportunity of the race to secure supervisors and enumerators of census for advisory places to pick out, or show the white supervisors which Negro to appoint and where such a Negro may work and not come in contact with any white person to be counted.

In every census since 1870, the government has appointed Negro supervisors and enumerators and the Negro can be no more offensive to a white person who has to be counted in the census than the Negro mail carrier is offensive to a white patron on his route.

But the Associated Negro Press, the organ of the "intellectual", says the function of the Advisory Committee would be to give the supervisors advice whenever they thought they needed it. Of course, this means that no Negro will be appointed or receive any money from the government out of the forty million dollars appropriated to take the census. Fifteen million Negroes to be counted and no Negro to do the counting. The Jew, Irish, German, French, Mexican and what not, are to count and get pay from the government but the Negro, though constituting practically one-tenth of the population, is not to be benefited in any financial way in common with the other citizens of the United States.

The employment of Negroes as enumerators is entirely contingent upon the feeling of the supervisor. If the supervisor feels that the Negro can be of some service to him in a district where no white person lives, he may or may not employ him. The Advisory Committee is simply an excuse to keep from appointing Negroes to census places as every Republican administration has done since 1870, and a new leadership headed by a bunch of college professors and other impracticals have not the keenness of foresight to see the meaning of the plot. The Committee means nothing less than segregation and discrimination in the government service.

The following are the names of some of the Advisory Committee who give up their rights for a little empty, selfish, political preference.

R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S. C.; Rayford W. Logan, Richmond, and W. J. Hale, Nashville.

J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.; Dr. J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis; Scipio Jones, Little Rock; Dr. J. B. Randolph, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham, N. C.; Clifton Richardson, Houston, Texas; S. W. Green, New Orleans; Dr. John M Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; Prof. M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Texas; Clarence R. Vena, Toledo, Ohio; John C. Dancy, Jr., Detroit; J. Anthony Josey Milwaukee; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Dr. C. B. Wickham, Oklahoma City; Willis O. Tyler, Los Angeles; John L. Webb, Hot Springs; Rev. L. K. Williams, Chicago; Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, Denver; Dr. J. B. Stubbs, Wilmington, Delaware; A. L. Lewis, Jacksonville; F. B Ransom, Indianapolis; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Louisville; Dr. S. H George, Paducah, Ky.; Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore; Matthew Bullock, Boston; Major Larkland Hewitt Boston; Dr. James McCoy, Holly Springs, Miss.; L. J. Rowan, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. R. W. Harrison, Natchez, Miss.; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee; Dr. John A. Singleton, Omaha, Nebr., Oliver Randolph, Newark, N. J.; Fred R. Moore, New York; William H. Holtzclaw, Utica, Miss.; Berry O'Kelly Method, N. C.; James Hubert, New York; Silas E. Garner, St. Louis, and William H. Davis, New York; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; R. L. Vann, Pittsburg, Pa.; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Mo.;

Political - 1930

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In every census since 1870, the government has appointed Negro supervisors and enumerators and the Negro can be no more offensive to a white person who has to be counted in the census than the Negro mail carrier is offensive to a white patron on his route.

But the Associated Negro Press, the organ of the "intellectual", says the function of the Advisory Committee would be to give the supervisors advice whenever they thought they needed it. Of course, this means that no Negro will be appointed or receive any money from the government out of the forty million dollars appropriated to take the census. Fifteen million Negroes to be counted and no Negro to do the counting. The Jew, Irish, German, French, Mexican and what not, are to count and get pay from the government but the Negro, though constituting practically one-tenth of the population, is not to be benefited in any financial way in common with the other citizens of the United States.

The employment of Negroes as enumerators is entirely contingent upon the feeling of the supervisor. If the supervisor feels that the Negro can be of some service to him in a district where no white person lives, he may or may not employ him. The Advisory Committee is simply an excuse to keep from appointing Negroes to census places as every Republican administration has done since 1870, and a new leadership headed by a bunch of college professors and other impracticals have not the keenness of foresight to see the meaning of the plot. The Committee means nothing less than segregation and discrimination in the government service.

The following are the names of some of the Advisory Committee who give up their rights for a little empty, selfish, political preference.

R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S. C.; Rayford W. Logan, Richmond, and W. J. Hale, Nashville.

J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; John R. W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.; Dr. J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis; Scipio Jones, Little Rock; Dr. J. B. Randolph, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham, N. C.; Clifton Richardson, Houston, Texas; S. W. Green, New Orleans; Dr. John M Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; Prof. M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Texas; Clarence R. Vena, Toledo, Ohio; John C. Dancy, Jr., Detroit; J. Anthony Josey Milwaukee; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Dr. C. B. Wickham, Oklahoma City; Willis O. Tyler, Los Angeles; John L. Webb, Hot Springs; Rev. L. K. Williams, Chicago; Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, Denver; Dr. J. B. Stubbs, Wilmington, Delaware; A. L. Lewis, Jacksonville; F. B Ransom, Indianapolis; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Louisville; Dr. S. H George, Paducah, Ky.; Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore; Matthew Bullock, Boston; Major Larkland Hewitt Boston; Dr. James McCoy, Holly Springs, Miss.; L. J. Rowan, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. R. W. Harrison, Natchez, Miss.; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee; Dr. John A. Singleton, Omaha, Nebr., Oliver Randolph, Newark, N. J.; Fred R. Moore, New York; William H. Holtzclaw, Utica, Miss.; Berry O'Kelly Method, N. C.; James Hubert, New York; Silas E. Garner, St. Louis, and William H. Davis, New York; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; R. L. Vann, Pittsburg, Pa.; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Mo.;

DEPRIEST HITS NEGRO PARTY

Call 2-21-30

Voters Should Work in Present Parties

BOSTON, Mass., (ANP)—Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, declared in an address at the Old South Church Forum, Sunday afternoon, that a Negro political party would be in a hopeless minority and without influence."

Although he is a staunch Republican, the Congressman advised that colored voters, when numerous in a community or district should vote together regardless of parties. "Under wise leadership this method should give them a balance of power.

"Vote for the candidate most likely to stand for your rights as Negroes," he urged.

During the question period of the open Forum, Mr. DePriest denied that Cadet Parham, the Negro boy whom he appointed to West Point was turned down or expelled on account of his color, but asserted that Parham's dismissal was due to his failure in mathematics.

The officials at the military academy were absolutely fair and impartial to the lad, he said. And he expressed his purpose to appoint another colored boys to West Point, as well as two more to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The speaker highly praised Mayor James M. Curley, a Democrat, for having recently appointed two colored men to responsible positions under the city government and he praised United States Senator Davil I. Walsh for having some time ago "led the fight" for the confirmation of Walter Cohen for a Federal office in Louisiana when opposed by Southern white influences in his own, the Democratic party. He, therefore advised that Negroes use their best judgment in casting their votes as between Republican and Democratic candidates, according to local circumstances.

WHITES ONLY INVITED TO NORFOLK RALLY

G.O.P. City Bosses Call for Mass Meeting on February 21.

LEADERS PROTEST

Says Whites Seek Votes of Democratic Bolters.

NORFOLK, Va. — White qualified voters of the city of Norfolk, only, are being invited to a mass meeting of Republicans to be held in the city auditorium, Friday, February 21, at noon, for the purpose of electing a city chairman, a city committee and delegates and alternates to the Republican convention of the Second Congressional District.

The convention proper is to be held at Princess Anne Court House, on February 22.

Notices of the mass meeting were sent out signed by L. B. Way, chairman, and Wm. Evans, secretary, both white.

Protest was immediately filed by Frederic James Thorogood who was in charge of the colored voters in the city during the last campaign when colored people gave 90 per cent of their support to the Republican party and helped elect a Republican to Congress.

Mr. Thorogood says that the only reason he can see for the lily-white activity of the city committee is that the colored vote has decreased and the Republican party has its line out to bait the Hoover Democrats who deserted Al Smith in the last election.

OBSERVER
HOBOKEN, N. J.

FEB 8 - 1930

COLORED REPUBLICANS TALK ABOUT PRIMARIES

The coming primary election was discussed at last night's meeting of the Colored Men's Regular Republican Association of Hudson County, held at its clubhouse, 354 Forrest street, Jersey City. Several members spoke on the subject. The organization will be ready to support the party candidates.

It was announced that President C. Bion Jones has been confined to him home, 5 Virginia avenue, for the past week, with illness. Second Vice President Herbert R. Williams presided over the session.

Lily Whites Stage Political Rally At Hawkinsville

Hawkinsville, Ga.—A political rally attended by more than 200 members of the Republican party in Georgia was held here tonight and plans of organizing the party on more broader lines in the state were outlined.

The meeting here was held as a forerunner of the state convention of the G. O. P. scheduled to be held in Atlanta sometime in April. Plans were mapped out tonight to assume control of the party in the state, and for the elimination of the Negro within the party council, allowing the followers of Ben Davis no voice in the party's policy beside their ballots.

J. M. McDonald, Fort Valley, was the principal speaker and others who attended the meeting included George Blossom, Macon, census supervisor; Fox Stephens, postmaster at Macon; Izzie Bashinski, Dublin census supervisor; Thomas H. Highmower, Dublin; Charles E. Baggott, Dublin; C. C. Mosely, editor Lyons Progress, Lyons; D. D. Moore and Chet Abernathy, Lyons; Jute Hicks, Wrightsville; Mr. Deloach and Richard English, Oglethorpe; George C. Culpepper, Jr., Fort Valley; H. F. Holland, Fort Valley, and Dr. J. H. Hendricks, postmaster of Hawkinsville. —Macon Telegraph.

G. O. P. IN GEORGIA TO MEET APRIL 19

Convention To Be Held in Atlanta; Pickett Restored to Chairmanship.

Peaceful settlement of differences within the Georgia republican state central committee was reached in a session here Saturday with the naming of Roscoe Pickett, Jasper attorney, as chairman, and adoption of a resolution asking the national executive committee to confirm election of G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, as national committeeman.

Rumors that a move would be made to defeat Pickett were squelched shortly after the committee went into session by the resignation of Flanders as chairman of the body and a request that Pickett be named. Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro and former national committeeman, then moved that the resignation of Flanders be accepted and the election of Pickett be ratified. The motion was carried unanimously.

Pickett was elected to the post in April, 1928, but later another faction elected Flanders and claimed he was the duly elected chairman of the committee.

A move to have Georgia represented on the national committee also was taken in adoption of a resolution asking the national executive committee to recognize the election of Flanders as the member from Georgia. The question of a Georgia representative on the body has remained unsettled since the national convention in Kansas City in 1928, when Ben J. Davis' claim to election to succeed himself was not recognized. Flanders was subsequently named, but the national committee to date has taken no action in the matter.

A resolution indorsing administration of President Hoover also was adopted and a telegram advising the chief executive of this action was dispatched. The continued support of the party in Georgia also was pledged to the president.

County conventions to name delegates to the state convention here on April 19 will be held on April 5. Each county will be entitled to one vote with an additional vote for each 700 republican votes cast in the presidential election in 1928.

A motion indorsing J. W. Holley, Albany, negro, to be minister to Liberia also was adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the committee will be held here April 18, on the eve of the state convention, to arrange a tentative organization for the state meeting.

OBSERVER
HOBOKEN, N. J.

COLORED VOTERS OUT FOR MORROW

The Colored Men's Regular Republican Association, Inc., of Hudson County, at its monthly meeting held at its headquarters, 354 Forrest street, Jersey City, unanimously voted to support Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow of Englewood as candidate for United States Senator at the coming primaries. President C. Bion Jones presided and spoke in behalf of Morrow. He said that the organizaztion was ready to back all regular Republican organizaztion candidates.

Surrogate Christian Ritter addressed the members on the issues of the coming campaign. Al. Hinners, the defeated Republican candidate for sheriff at the last election, was another speaker. Others were Dr. F. J. Curlin of the Seventh Ward, Jersey City, and E. L. Burrell of Rutherford.

Edwin B. Holden, chairman of the executive board of the club, delivered a talk on the laxity of organizaztion among the Republicans in the county. He said that the various factions should settle their grievances and go forward with a united front.

It was announced that a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the organization will take place next week at the home of Secretary Mrs. Selena F. Branham, 167 Claremont avenue.

A social session followed the meeting. The next meeting will take place on Friday, April 4.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

MAR 5 - 1930

NEGRO REPUBLICANS SCORE HOOVER POLICY

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Regular republicans, at a meeting here, have adopted a resolution condemning the Hoover administration for favoring the "lily whites," in the matter of distribution of patronage in Georgia.

The paper declares that the administration had not kept faith with that large section of southern republicans composed of negroes and had acted "contrary to the spirit of Lincoln and McKinley."

The matter, it was stated, will be further considered at a state convention to be held in Atlanta in April. A meeting of the central committee, it was announced, will be held in the Fulton county courthouse on Saturday to arrange dates of the county conventions.

Political—1930
Party Affiliation

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 23 1930

Negroes Helped In Republican Overthrow

Party's Grip on Race Vote Seems to Be Broken

By Lester A. Walton

NO longer can the Republican Party consider as personal property the Negro vote en masse. This revealing and undisputed piece of information is adduced from a post mortem of the election results of Nov. 4. The disintegration was without parallel.

Various factors, of course, were responsible for wholesale desertions from the G. O. P. But irrespective of whys and wherefores, this one fact stands out in bold relief: That the Negro has begun to vote with an eye on the present and not on the past. To him politics is becoming less of a sentimental attachment for any particular party, but more of a practical proposition involving his well-being and progress.

This does not mean a diminution of his reverence for Abraham Lincoln, but he is more concerned in vital issues of the present unemployment, the tariff, prohibition, farm relief—which have so direct a bearing on his daily life, than hoary political legends of bygone days.

On Nov. 4 an analysis of the vote indicates that more Negroes supported Democratic candidates than any time since the race has been given its franchise, not even 1928 excepted. In several states they were active in movements to bring about the defeat of senators for re-election who had voted for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In Ohio race leaders joined hands with organized labor and the wets to send to the United States Senate Robert J. Bulkley. Senator McCulloch had hearkened to the plea of President Hoover and backed Judge Parker. While the Negro defection is said to have been unusually large for Ohio, editors of two of the state's oldest race weeklies, the Cleveland Gazette and the Cincinnati Union, refute statements that the group played a dominant part in giving the Democratic candidates for senator and Governor the large plurality received.

When former Senator Bayard was sent to Washington from Delaware several years ago by a few hundred plurality, credit was given the Negro. As Senator Hastings had stood by Parker in the confirmation fight he was a target of the race's criticism and displeasure. During the campaign the state was a veritable battleground. The national administration sent scores of colored speakers to hurl verbal bombs on behalf of Senator Hastings and some of the race's most forceful orators espoused Bayard's candidacy. Senator Hastings won by a scant plurality.

No doubt can exist as to what an influential factor the Negro vote was in determining the re-election of two Republican Senators in Kansas. Senator Capper, who voted against Judge Parker's confirmation, won easily. Senator Allen, one of the leaders of the fight for Parker, lost. Had he received the same support from Negro Republicans as did Senator Capper victory would have been his.

The effect of Negro desertions from the Republican Party is more readily discernible in close congressional elections in doubtful states, and even more so in contests for the state legislature, county and local offices. In Indiana, where a recent lynching and the Klan were issues, Negro election districts are reported to have gone Democratic for the first time. An odd spectacle was that of both Republican and Democratic city chairman issuing a statement of thanks to colored voters for support given. Similar conditions obtained in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maryland, and the race split even in Pennsylvania, particularly in Philadelphia.

In addition to voicing discontent against unemployment and other present-day issues, the Negro voter nurses a number of grievances for which the Republican Party is charged with responsibility. Throughout the campaign opposition speakers played upon the emotions of audiences by reciting the policy of the United States Government in "Jim Crowing" Negro gold star mothers sent overseas to visit the graves of their sons who died to help make the world safe for democracy.

This historic breaking away from the Republican Party is not confined solely to the North. In North Carolina a few months ago Negroes voted to retire to private life Senator Simmons. In some counties of Texas they are encouraged to vote in the Democratic primaries, while in other counties the idea is frowned on and the courts have been asked to interpret the primary law. In Virginia the Negro Democrat is ceasing to be a curiosity. And with the defeat of Heflin in Alabama and Blease in South Carolina, both of whom rode into power by arraying the poor whites against the blacks, it would not be surprising if some Negroes behind a new political vision in these commonwealths.

Republican

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO IN KANSAS CITY

(This is the first of a series by

C. A. Franklin)

Two defeats, one in the city last spring, and the other in the county this fall, have set republican leaders to discussing what is the matter with the G. O. P. To make sure that they know what is the matter from the Negro's point of view The Call presents the race's opinion in this and subsequent articles. These articles are not in any sense a comparison with the democratic party.

Each

In the last ten years the support given the republican party by Negroes has shrunk from above 80 per cent. to less than 50 per cent. The decline has been at a fairly even pace, affecting all classes and all parts of the city. Each two years The Call makes a compilation of votes in the all-Negro precincts. The trend away from the republican party has been so unmistakable that the leaders should have seen the change with half an eye. That they did not can be interpreted two ways,—either they were satisfied to lose the votes, or they are wedded to the habit of taking the Negro for granted. 12-5-30

The local republican organization won a victory in the county a few years ago when it was allied with the Ku Klux Klan. True, the Klan has made no direct public attack upon Negroes in Jackson county, but its program is such that the party could not hold it and the race at the same time.

Kansas City Mo

Abraham Lincoln Argument

The republican party seems unable to realize the Negro has his problems and that he must make his choice of party for the same reasons that other citizens have. Abraham Lincoln did the race a service of the highest value, but no mill can turn with the water that has passed. New promises and continued services are the basis on which a party gets adherents and the republicans practically invited Negroes to go elsewhere when they took the race's support for granted.

Blocked Licensed Craftsmen

Kansas City offers peculiar difficulties to Negroes. It has the worst qualities of both the north and the south, giving neither the liberty of the former nor the opportunity to work characteristic of the latter. Here a Negro must stay "in his place", but has little work to maintain himself in it. The republican party has had its day of power, and could have shown friendliness, but did not. In this city of over 40,000 Negro population there is not a single licensed Negro skilled worker in the crafts whose work is subject to city inspection. It would have been very simple for a republican city administration to have opened the door to the Negro plumber and electrician. It had no business making common cause with the white unions.

G. O. P. Did Not Aid Housing

Next to employment, housing is Negroes' most serious problems in Kansas City. The law is the same for everybody, but when Negro men and women tried to leave the death-dealing shacks of the north side and were halted by whites with bombs in their hands, the republican party never came to their assistance with either the executive or judicial power it controlled. Negroes, making their own fight, naturally felt no debt of gratitude to the party. There were white friends who helped, but they were of both parties and did not act in any party capacity. When in power the republican party could have eliminated every unfit house by enacting a housing code setting minimum requirements for tenant property. It did not. Negroes paid with their lives for their unsanitary shelter, that is, those who died, and the living paid also in higher insurance rates. Maybe the republican party thought it might lose social caste if it took a stand for decent housing for Negroes.

Negroes Have Fought Alone

Negroes have had to fight alone and unaided for every foot of progress they have made in Kansas City. Where they have won, it has been because they have had the grit to suffer and struggle. They have had no aid from republicans as a party in their effort for better schools, for more fire protection, for their share of the police, even to use public parks and playgrounds and to keep nuisances out of their neighborhoods. The party serves others, it takes Negroes for granted.

Evil

Ex-Gov. Baker Handicap

The situation in the state has not compensated Negroes for the neglect of the local organization. Governor Caulfield is deservedly popular, but ahead of him was Sam. A. Baker, the most malevolent state official toward Negroes, Missouri has had in recent history. It will take years for the party to make Negroes forget that it was a republican judge, who brought to Missouri the iniquitous legal banditry practiced in Oklahoma for stripping Negroes of their property. That man was Judge Hartmann, who appointed a receivership over the property of Mrs. Annie E. Malone, founder of Poro College, St. Louis, at the time when the case pending was a simple divorce suit. As a result of this, the biggest Negro business west of the Mississippi river, and second largest shipper of parcel post in St. Louis, moved away to Chicago. This republican judge and his receiver took this loot from a Negro woman in St. Louis, a republican stronghold. Neither he nor it ever repented because he was re-elected in the last election.

Discrimination on Buses

Take another situation that is costing Negroes thousands of dollars each month—the refusal of the buses that use Missouri's highways to give equal accommodations. These buses operate under a law that makes them subject to the public service commission. This state has no separate car law, the two races ride side by side on railways. But because bus operators sometimes impose segregation, Negroes are prone to use the railroads to save their feelings, and they pay for their self-respect with higher transportation costs. It would be a great service if the republican party would see that its public service commission did its plain duty.

This record of neglect extends back for years, it is statewide, it is so well known that Negroes in this state seldom ask for what in other states is an established condition. They lose, but the party loses their votes. Normal republican support from Negroes would have given republicans victory in the city in 1926, it would have elected the republican prosecutor and sheriff in 1928. These two victories would have made the local G. O. P. a strong contender this year.

A Cold National Party

The republican party has depended too much upon Abraham Lincoln and its Civil War record of service to Negroes. When it ceased to regard the Negro as a ward at the time when William McKinley was president, it should then and there have passed on to its state and local subdivisions the duty of keeping Negroes loyal. McKinley told the South that he would make only such appointments as were acceptable to the people of the South, and proceeded to prove, by dropping Negroes, that he meant white people. Neither he for the national party, nor the local organizations made appointments of Negroes in the North to compensate for this loss. No more Frederick Douglasses or Wright Cuneys. Instead, the party fostered state organization purely for national convention purposes in the south, putting in charge Negroes whom they picked, and then climaxed the contempt they felt for the race, by letting these men be tried for doing what it allows white men to do north and south. After McKinley started it, lily-white republicanism took on respectability and power. It is nothing strange anywhere now to find leading white republicans declaring openly the scorn for Negroes which used to be found only in the democratic party. The new attitude of the party has come to be the expected thing so that even Negroes are not surprised when President Hoover tries to put Judge Parker in the Supreme Court nor when the President's Secretary of War sends Negro Gold Star mothers to France

on a freight ship. Maybe there was no malice in acts like these but it is hard to see them that way.

Tom Marks Saw the Way

In 1918 when the republican party here was dominated by Tom Marks he sought to revive interest in the party among Negroes, by nominating a race man for alderman. The man won, though he was counted out. Negroes gave faithful support to the whole party ticket. It cost a Negro standing in that day to be a democrat. But the effort Marks made was doomed. A few years later he was ousted from his leadership in the republican party by men who stated openly that his nominating this Negro was one of the reasons he should be deposed. Some of the men who said this are still leaders and sitting in the very councils which are discussing what is the matter with the G. O. P. They only need to look in the mirror to know why Negroes have been deserting the party. In later years some common sense has developed leading to the nominating of Rev. J. W. Hurse, L. Amasa Knox, J. E. Wesson, and Richard Young at various times. But the damage done years ago when the local organization took the Negro for granted, and the national party was off trying to swap the Negro for the south, will be repaired slowly if at all.

Police Brutality Costs Votes

No discussion of republican shortcomings in treatment of the Negro in Kansas City is complete without telling the relations between the residents of the central east side and the police. The police cost the republican party its congressman in 1926, when Combs was elected. Poor people everywhere in America voice complaint about the police and maybe Negroes are not intentionally singled out. But so long as policemen under republicans kill Negroes when at most they are charged with petty crimes, the republican party is forced to a defensive campaign among Negroes, where had these killings not occurred, the race would give it dependable support.

Summed up, Negroes say the local republican party either thinks they are too dumb to realize they are mistreated, or has fixed what it means to do for them and is satisfied to get what votes it can on those terms.

PATERSON, N. J.

CALL

NOV 1 - 1930

Colored Republicans Hold Rally.

Colored men and women crowded into the Passaic County Colored Republican league quarters, located at 22 Bridge street, at the formal opening and rally of the Women's division. It was the largest and most interesting meeting of Negroes in many years. Republican candidates were enthusiastically greeted. Mrs. Viola Adams, acted as chairman. She spoke whole heartedly for the entire Republican ticket.

Joseph J. Feenan, the standard bearer who has worked unceasingly for the success of this league needs to be commended. Gaston Hinton, secretary of the Men's division, also made a stirring address. Enrollment is now open to the women of Passaic county. Music was furnished by Sonny Huff's Versatile orchestra. Refreshments were served by the committee composed of Mrs. V. Adams, Mrs. E. Garrison, Mrs. Carrie Thomas, Mrs. Celia Peterson, Mrs. E. Richardson, Mrs. Hattie Gordon.

POLITICS IS BUT A GAME OF COMPROMISES—GIVE AND TAKE.

Politics is a game of give and take, and the science of good government is, in knowing how to play the game. The trouble in Georgia is, the republicans do not know the game: we place personality above party good. We mistake personal advantage for the good of the party, and when difficulties arise we neither know how to compromise our differences, or yield a point to gain a point. Stubbornness is our chief virtue, and to give and take, to our minds, is cowardice and vacillation. We do not seem to realize that wise men change their minds, but fools never change. Men cannot always have their way when the rights of others are involved; and wisdom suggests that men should compromise their differences when they challenge the rights of others and menace the peace and harmony of the cause they represent.

No man or set of men are larger than the Republican Party, and party welfare should never be subservient to the interest of the individual, but the individual subservient to the party interest.

Independent

The life and service of the Republican Party to the American people do not depend upon the life and existence of any one man or set of self-selected men, but upon the principles of sound and sane government as enunciated by Lincoln and observed by every republican President since his death.

The republicans of Georgia have difficulties and divisions among themselves, but all of our difficulties are of our own making and can be solved by ourselves, if we will just lose sight of ourselves long enough to vision the good of the party.

12-4-30

We haven't enough republicans in Georgia to have an active militant, aggressive party that counts in the political economy of the state, and why try to have two Republican parties? We will never have a decent party in the state so long as we make it necessary to go to Washington, or every National Convention for somebody outside of the state to tell us who are our leaders, or who our organization is composed of.

Atlanta, Ga.

Let us have a gathering of the dry bones, get together, settle our differences and have one party organization in the state, and address ourselves to the proposition of building an aggressive republican party in Georgia. We confess our incompetency and inability to control our party affairs by splits and factions, and invite outsidsrs to come in, dictate, and take charge in the interest of good government.

Self determination is our inherent right, but if we cannot demonstrate that we can determine for ourselves, somebody must determine for us, then it is the duty of those charged with the responsibility of decent government, to step in and determine for us when we dismally fail.

Our first duty is to preserve the Republican Party. It is an institution that has, and will, outlive men. We must preserve and maintain it in its primary aims and purposes—government by the people, of the people, and for the people. The black man must never yield or desert the principles of popular government. He has his difficulties and problems in his schools and churches, but he does not abandon the ship and run after strange gods and get drowned. The Republican Party is the people's party and the Negro is a part of the people, and entitled to a seat in the economy of the people's party. Nobody can or will deny him that right, and if he gets out it will be of his own choosing.

Just as long as there is a democratic white primary in the South, and the Democratic Party appeals to white men only to vote in their party primaries, the Negro, out of respect and in deference of his manhood rights, must stay in the Republican Party, because it is the repudiation of democratic policies, prejudices, and race hatred.

We want a two-party government in the South, and we must make whatever sacrifice is necessary to accomplish it, preserving self-respect. The colored man has no desire to dominate or lead the republican, democratic, or any other political party, but he demands his right under the Constitution to exercise freely and without molestation a voice and vote in the making of the laws and the selection of those who are to enforce them. He is opposed to taxation without representation and being proscribed against on the ground of race and color. All he wants to be is a citizen enjoying rights and privileges in common with other citizens. He asks no more and will accept no less. He believes the principles of the Republican Party are the only route to these ends of the beneficient blessings of free government. We still have an abiding faith in the philosophy of Fred Douglas, that the Republican Party is the ship, and all else is the sea.

Political-1930
Party Affiliation

Republican

DON'T ABANDON THE SHIP BECAUSE IT SPRINGS A LEAK

Don't leave the boat because she springs a leak in the hull get busy, dip the water out and the boat won't sink.

Frederick Douglas, the champion of freedom, said, "The Republican Party is the ship, and all else is sea." And, the principles and aims of the party are the same today they were yesterday, when Mr. Douglas uttered these immortal words. Men and administrations may wander away from the purposes and aims of the party following new nostrums and selfish creeds, but the principles of the party of Douglas and Lincoln are like the Truth eternal, and will always pulsate for an equality of rights and opportunities for all men.

The Negro is no less republican than he was November 4, 1930, but he was dissatisfied with many things for which he held the administration responsible, and he voted to correct these evils, and today he is the same old republican he has always been. He voted as he did to assert to party managers that he was a political factor in the party economy to be reckoned with as any other racial group, and not to be ignored or overlooked. This he believes he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, and he now turns his eyes toward 1932.

The Negro, as a voter, has demonstrated what he can do politically, and republican leaders have tasted both his power and prowess. Let the Negro act wise, and do not jump out of the ship into the sea because it springs a leak; better to stay in the boat and dip the water out and save the ship. Don't quit the party, but stay in the fold and help eliminate the inequalities of which we complain. We cannot improve our condition by jumping overboard, and we can never expect an equality of rights from, or in the Democratic Party, and jim crowism.

It is not necessary that we maintain solidarity for any party any more than the white man does, but it is absolutely necessary that we line up with the party that stands for the broadest principles of our form of government The record of the Republican and Democratic parties is an open book before us; and it is up to us to say which we will serve in the light of their records—whether we will continue our allegiance to the party of Lincoln, Douglas, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt, Coolidge, and Hoover or the party of Wilson, Heflin, Simmons, Blease, Pat Harrison, Tillman, Vardaman and Tom Watson.

We cannot hope to improve our condition outside of the party, but we can confidently hope to gain much, if we stay inside and contend for an equality of rights.

In the South, the Negro will not be allowed a vote or voice in the Democratic Party, or at their National Convention; but the Negro will have a voice and vote in the Republican Party, locally and nationally, just as he has had since the Republican Party enfranchised him. Every law on the books giving the Negro political rights or equality before the law was written there by the Republican Party, and every law on the books abridging or taking his rights away from him was written there by the democrats. At the Republican National Convention, in 1932, the Negro will be treated as he has been treated since Grant was nominated in 1868, permitted as a republican to be a delegate, a chairman, or to fill positions in common with other delegates.

The Republican Party is the Negro's haven of rest as much as it is President Hoover's, Chief Justice Hughes', John Q. Tilson's, or Former-President Coolidge's, and why should we run away to some other party because things do not go to suit us without putting up a stiff fight in the party to change them? We must stay on the ship and put those off who do not square to the purposes, aims and principles of the Party. Negroes were voting the republican ticket before the lily whites were born, and why let them put us out of the party of our fathers? Let's stay inside the fold and fight for the principles of the G. O. P. until we put the strange cattle outside, or convert them to the aims and purposes of the party as Lincoln enunciated them.

The Republican Party is the people's party, and belongs to no set of men or race. Let's fight it out inside the party, if it takes all summer, as Grant said at Richmond.

In 1928, the South repudiated the Democratic Party and broke its solidarity, because it did not like the policy of the leaders, but it eliminated the Cannons, Heflins, and Simmonses, and the South is solid again and will remain more solid. The race rebuked the Republican Party leaders in 1930, and it is now back in the party and will see to it that the reforms for which it voted are effected and the ills cured.

There will be no repetition of the Parker nomination again, over the combined protest of union labor and the Negro; and the lily whites, like the Ku Klux Klan, are in a state of decomposition. We must not forget what the champion of our freedom said, "The Republican Party is the ship, and all else is the sea."

NEW REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

One of the most important results of the smashing defeat of the Republican ticket in New York State last month has been to effect a change in the leadership of the party. It will be remembered that the party not only lost the city to Tammany Hall candidates, electing but one Assemblyman in Brooklyn, but it also lost all but four counties up the state. This repudiation of Republican policies in the sections where the party was counted the strongest, may have been the moving cause for the resignation of William J. Maier, as chairman of the State Committee, but the reasons that led to the selection of W. Kingsland Macy of Suffolk county as his successor are not so simple.

Some observers went so far as to remark that Mr. Macy was elected to the arduous post of chairman by default, no other Republican leader of equal strength and capacity being willing to take the post. Be that as it may, Mr. Macy is not lacking in the qualifications needed for the position. Besides the advantage of being a millionaire, he has shown himself outspoken and courageous as the political leader of Suffolk county, unhesitating in his criticism of party policies when they did not accord with his personal convictions. Under these circumstances and in view of the wide variance of opinion between the new chairman and his predecessors, it is a question as to whether his election was intended to give him an opportunity to either make or break himself as a political power.

While Mr. Macy, before assuming the responsibilities of state leadership, was outspoken in demanding progressive policies on state issues, it is doubtful if the reactionary leaders up the state will give him whole-hearted support in carrying out such policies. However, the fact that they lost their home counties to Governor Roosevelt may have enlightened them as to the trend of public opinion on certain state issues. As a matter of self preservation they may have determined to give the people what they want in legislation and state government.

How far the national administration will go to back up the new chairman through the use of Federal patronage is another important feature of the situation. As New York State has no Republican Senators, the duty of recommending candidates for Federal office devolves upon the State chairman of the Republican Representatives in Congress. Among the latter Mrs. Ruth Pratt of New York City is credited with having the greatest influence with President Hoover. As the offices of United States Attorney and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of New York are now vacant, the naming of candidates for these posts is awaited with some concern.

With the change in state leadership the question is again raised as to the necessity of establishing a virile and progressive leadership in the five counties of New

York City. Kings county made a change about a year ago when Jacob Brenner was deposed in favor of Meyer Steinbrink, a staunch supporter of Hoover, but no improvement in the party vote was apparent. Bronx county has new leadership, without making much change for the better. New York county did nothing in the way of giving effective support to local candidates in Harlem last month, thereby supporting the belief that the district leaders prefer to keep the Republican enrollment to its present figures, so as to have a small and exclusive organization, sufficient to absorb all the Federal patronage available but useless as a vote-machine. County Chairman Koenig is too acute an individual not to see where this policy is going to land his organization, as a side show to Tammany Hall. He has the brains and ability to map out a more vigorous policy for his district leaders. With a new spirit infused into the state organization, the opportunity offers to make the Republican party in New York county a real opposition party.

The revelations of corruption and graft in Democratic city government demand the building up of a strong opposing political force in the community. If the Republican party cannot meet this emergency, some other political organization must do it. The time is ripe for new Republican leadership in New York City, as well as in the state.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD

DEC 7 - 1930

MR. BULLINGTON'S STAND.

It is prophesied that Orville Bullington, Wichita Falls lawyer and Republican leader, may be reprimanded by his party for his statement that he would "favor repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments." It may cost him a judgeship, it is rumored, though others feel that the national administration will take no notice of the remark. Mr. Bullington, while a leader in the Republican party, is also an intense Southerner, and he feels that his party will never make much headway in the South so long as it sends negroes as delegates to the conventions. He favors building up a white man's Republican party in the South.

The influence of the negroes in the councils of the Republican party has, no doubt, cost it many followers in the South. As a matter of fact, that is about the only barrier to its success in many Southern states. The negro problem is distinctly a Southern problem, though, in recent years, there has been a constant migration of negroes to the North. In many states they constitute a political balance of power, and their sympathies are usually with the Republican party. If that party permits its Southern adherents to exclude the negroes, it will meet with reprisals from the Northern negroes. And the party can never hope to gain enough strength in the South to offset the loss of these blocs—at least, not yet. So the party leaders prefer to let the white South go and hold to the Northern colored voters—much to the worriment of Southern white leaders.

If Mr. Bullington, who truly represents the Southern Republican sentiment, should be punished by his party for making these statements, it would defer the hopes of that party making any gains in Texas for an indefinite period. Whether under Democratic or Republican control, the South is going to remain a white man's country.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

NOV 2 5 1930

ANOTHER PERPLEXITY.

If the prohibition question is likely to plague both parties two years from now, that of color may prove to be more bothersome to the Democrats. The Republicans can put about anything in reason into their platform, favorable to Negro rights, without losing a single state except those which they expect to lose anyway, in spite of the exceptional events of 1928. A party which relies on the Solid South for a vitally necessary part of its electoral vote has to be more careful. A wet party may manage to hold that section the next time; but a wet party that also takes the northern view of the Negro's status is likely to find the history of 1928 repeated, with embellishments.

Yet the northern Democrats have been trying with some degree of success to wean the Negro voters away from their pristine allegiance to the Republican party. The least indication of that sort of endeavor was cited for all it was worth by the Anti-Smith party of the South during the 1928 campaign; and one may well believe that southerners are not any too well pleased by the communication which has recently been sent to various northern papers by Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. White attributes the defeat of Senators Allen and McCulloch in part to the desertion of the Republican party by Negroes who resented the vote of these two senators to confirm Judge Parker—Judge Parker, it will be remembered, having been quoted as opposed to Negro suffrage.

On the issue of color the Republican party has been, in the main, right from first to last, although at times over-zealous even from the standpoint of Negro welfare, and possibly at other times not as vigorous as it might have been in defense of race equality in matters political and in opportunity. The Democrats have been handicapped by the dominance of the South in any attempt to win the Negro vote by an attitude of equal consideration, and Mr. Bulkley and Mr. McGill have doubtless profited by the slips of their opponents rather than by any change in the attitude of their party. It is going to be very difficult to get anything into the national Democratic platform certainly or even to elicit any utterances from a Democratic presidential candidate that will cause the Negroes of the North to believe that their interests are as safe with that party as they are with their older friends, the Republicans.

COL. MANN CALLS SOUTHERN G. O. P. GATHERING HERE

Constitution
12-26-30

Former Leader in South Says New Organization Will Be Formed in Atlanta in February.

Atlanta, Ga.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—(UP)—Before the senate finishes discussing the controversy over the status of Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, after the holiday recess, rumblings of republican party discord will be heard from another sector.

Horace Mann, celebrated mystery man of the Hoover southern campaign in 1928, will assemble republicans from southern states in Atlanta in February to formally launch an organization having as its object the selection of a solid block of southern delegates to the next republican convention.

"They wont be for Mr. Hoover nor against him," Mann explained today. "They will be for the south and against carpetbag rule there. They will go to the next republican convention, caucus, decide upon their candidate and vote as a unit."

Will Organize Here.

He said the group would control 231 delegates from the south and West Virginia. That assumes his plans for electing his delegates will carry. Preliminary work, according to Mann, has been completed. Incorporation papers for the "Southern States Republican League" will be filed in Atlanta about the middle of January and a permanent organization will be set up there by the conference, Mann said. If this group should combine with the republican insurgents who are now manifesting strong anti-Hoover sentiments, the next republican convention might witness the warmest political fight since 1912, politicians believe. Whether such a coalition will be formed may depend upon a number of factors. Mann indicated he felt there were possibilities of this.

"We are interested first of all in the south but it is possible there may be common ground between the two groups," Mann said. Asked if his group could join in the Norris view favoring government operation of Muscle Shoals, he replied:

"It would be only an experiment in any case. We might as well try it and see what happens."

Ready to Strike.

Mann took over the organization of the Hoover campaign in southern states in 1928 when republicans for the first time since reconstruction days broke into the solid south and carried four states. He had worked in intimate association with Cladius H. Huston, who later became chairman of the republican national committee. However, within a month after Mr. Hoover was inaugurated, Mann found himself shut out in the consideration of southern federal appointments.

Political - 1930

Alabama.

Suffrage.

REGISTRATION RUSH ON, 165 IN 2 DAYS

Over 400 Poll Tax Receipts Issued Yesterday By Collector Phelps

Addition of 165 new voters to the Montgomery County poll list was the result reported by the Board of Registrars at the close of business yesterday afternoon. The board will be in session each day until Feb. 6.

Persons who have become 21 years of age since the last registration days, or who were unavoidably prevented from registering at any previous sitting of the board, can register by applying to the board in person at the probate office. Persons who will acquire citizenship in the State before the next general election or who moved into Montgomery County from some other county in Alabama prior to last Nov. 1 can also register, provided they possess the qualifications fixed in the Alabama constitution of 1901.

Payment of poll tax is not necessary before registering, but all poll tax must be paid before the books close on Feb. 1 if the voter wishes to participate in any election to be held before February of the following year. Something over 400 poll tax receipts were issued by Tax Collector Robert C. Phelps yesterday.

Announcement is made at the office of Probate Judge David Crosland that the revised list of qualified voters of Montgomery will be published in April as required by law and that persons who have moved from one voting place to another in the county since the last list was published should notify his office or call in person and get on the correct list.

3-Day Registration 255; Books Open Until Feb. 6

The board of registrars yesterday reported that 255 new voters had been added to the Montgomery County list since the registration books were opened three days ago. Of this number 86 new names were added yesterday.

The registration book will remain open until Feb. 6 but the tax collector will close the poll tax books on Feb. 1 and persons who register after Feb. 1 will not be eligible to vote in the primary next August.

'Zero Hour' For Poll Tax Nears

Today is the last day on which poll tax can be paid until next October [illegible] who fail to pay before the books close tonight in the office of Tax Collector Robert C. Phelps will be denied the right to vote in any election held before Feb. 1, 1931. There are approximately 2,000 Montgomery County voters who have not procured this poll tax receipt.

Approximately 1,000 receipts were issued yesterday and several applied for admission to pay after the office closed for the day. Mr. Phelps announces the office will open at 9 a.m. today and close at 4:30 p.m.

While the poll tax books will close today, the registration books will remain open until Feb. 6, but those subject to poll tax will have to pay up today if they would vote this year. They can pay poll tax today and register next week if they haven't the time to do both in one day.

5,000 HAVE 5 DAYS TO PAY POLL TAXES

Collector To Close Books Saturday; Too Late To Vote After That

With only five more days within which payments can be made, reports come from the office of Tax Collector Robert Phelps that at least 5,000 Montgomery County voters have failed thus far to procure the 1929 poll tax. The books will close next Saturday night and those subject to this tax who fail to pay by that time will not be permitted to have a voice in the forthcoming primary and general election. They will have "disfranchis[illegible]"

The Democratic primary will take place on Aug. 12 at which time the Republicans can also hold a statewide primary, if they see fit. These are the only political parties which can hold primaries under the state law at the expense of the state, as no other party polled as much as 10 per cent of the total vote cast in the last general election.

The Republican party will most likely hold primaries in certain counties, but it is doubtful if they will hold a general statewide primary due to the fact that they ordinarily poll only 50,000 to 75,000 votes. In 1928 the candidates for Republican electors polled in round figures, 120,000, but 50,000 to 60,000 of these were dissatisfied Democrats who refused to follow the majority of their party. These have been invited to come back into the fold, but unless those subject to the poll tax pay up before Saturday night they will do what the committee has been accused of doing—"disfranchise" themselves.

Nine Days Remain For 5,800 Voters To Pay Poll Tax

With only nine days left approximate 50 per cent of Montgomery County voters have not paid their poll tax, Tax Collector R. C. Phelps said yesterday. Between now and the first day of February 5,800 voters must attend to this matter in order to be able to vote in the forthcoming primary and general elections.

In view of the fact that unusual interest will probably be manifested in the general election, it was expected that voters would pay up early. But such has not been the case, and a big rush is predicted for these last few days.

The board of registrars will be at the Court House for ten days beginning Jan. 27. Those who wish to register must do so before Feb. 1 in order to pay poll tax also. The office of the tax collector will be open all day Feb. 1, for the receipt of poll taxes, it was announced.

Work Completed By Registrars Of Pike

TROY, ALA., Feb. 18.—(Special).—The Board of Registrars of Pike County completed its work Saturday. The number of persons registered during the term totaled 396. Of this number, 50 per cent were from the Troy beat, with male voters leading by a slight majority.

Rural women led by a good number. It seems that women in the rural districts are just now beginning to exercise their franchise.

The Board dropped 192 names from the list. When the final list is made up by Judge Gamble, judge of probate, it will show a slight increase, despite the fact that more than 100 voters failed to pay their poll tax. The new list will contain approximately 4,000 names.

State's Voting Strength Equals That Of 1926

Complete Poll Tax Data Show Sharp Drop From 1928

Montgomery Falls

Few Counties Have Rise In Poll Lists

The available voting strength of the State this year will equal that of 1926 and be considerably less than in the year 1928 when a record state vote was polled in the presidential election, it is indicated by figures obtained from the state auditor's office showing poll tax returns from all counties for 1930.

The total of the figures as computed by The Advertiser from the individual poll tax returns of the counties for 1930 is $283,304 as compared with $392,768.50 received in 1928, and $281,047.50 received in 1926, the last gubernatorial election year.

In the last gubernatorial race approximately 230,000 votes were polled, and in the presidential election the record vote was about 250,000. Statisticians, however, will find difficulty in attempting to determine with any degree of accuracy the number of votes available as represented by the poll tax payments, for, it is pointed out, thousands of voters remained away from the polls in 1928. Aside from this the poll tax receipts does not take into consideration the number of World War veterans who are exempt from poll taxation or the number of voters above the age of 45 who also are exempted. The number of individuals who paid back poll taxes and the number of years covered by these payments would also enter into the consideration.

Figures for 1926 Equalled

The figures indicate, however, that fully the number of votes cast in 1926 will be available this year and that the voting strength will be much less than in 1928.

If the payment of poll tax may be taken as a barometer of interest in the election this year, the figures show that seven counties are more interested in the present campaigns than in the presidential campaign in 1928.

Calhoun County, for instance, has received $6,049.50 for poll tax this year as compared with $5,986.50 paid in 1928. Chambers County receipts are $4,324.50 as compared with $4,251; Dallas County receipts are $3,915 as compared with $2,935.50 in 1928; Fayette County's receipts increased $12 over 1928. Macon County's receipts are $910.50 against $867 for 1928. Mobile's receipts total $15,774 against $12,220.50, and Wilcox received $1,332 against $1,281.

All other counties reported figures under figures for 1928.

Montgomery's receipts dropped from $19,204.50 in 1928 to $12,775.50 in 1930. Jefferson receipts dropped from $47,465.50 in 1928 to $39,841.50 in 1930, and Dekalb dropped from $20,898 in 1928 to $12,865.50 this year.

Following are the receipts by counties for the years 1930 and 1928:

Counties:	1930	1928
Autauga	$ 1,564.50	$ 1,717.50
Baldwin	2,409.00	3,318.00
Barbour	2,856.00	3,579.00
Bibb	2,290.50	2,656.50
Blount	3,426.00	3,933.00
Bullock	1,067.00	1,293.00
Butler	2,629.50	3,081.00
Calhoun	6,049.50	5,986.50
Chambers	4,324.50	4,251.00
Cherokee	2,457.00	3,276.00
Chilton	4,476.00	9,298.50
Choctaw	2,076.00	2,940.00
Clarke	2,685.00	13,972.50
Clay	2,745.00	3,732.00
Cleburne	1,870.00	2,152.50
Coffee	3,097.50	4,108.50
Coblert	3,715.50	5,875.50
Conecuh	2,226.00	2,815.50
Coosa	1,737.00	3,289.50
Covington	4,068.00	5,473.50
Crenshaw	2,101.50	3,259.50
Cullman	4,101.00	6,075.00
Dale	2,617.50	3,565.50
Dallas	3,915.00	2,935.50
DeKalb	12,865.50	20,898.00
Elmore	4,453.50	5,800.50
Escambia	3,009.00	4,741.50
Etowah	5,628.00	6,946.50
Fayette	2,998.50	2,986.50
Franklin	5,098.50	8,250.00
Geneva	3,046.50	6,357.00
Greene	723.00	900.00
Hale	1,485.00	1,644.00
Henry	1,806.00	2,091.00
Houston	4,158.00	5,982.00
Jackson	4,053.00	5,643.00
Jefferson	39,841.50	47,465.50
Lamar	3,904.50	4,348.50
Lauderdale	3,856.50	5,295.00
Lawrence	2,491.50	4,086.00
Lee	2,299.50	2,883.00
Limestone	2,788.50	3,363.00
Lowndes	1,183.50	1,530.00
Macon	910.50	867.00
Madison	5,398.50	12,348.00
Marengo	2,877.00	10,338.00
Marion	3,372.00	3,690.00
Marshall	5,208.00	6,010.50
Mobile	15,74.00	12,520.50
Monroe	2,973.00	5,976.00
Montgomery	12,775.50	19,204.50
Morgan	6,885.00	12,697.50
Perry	1,692.00	6,480.00
Pickens	1,908.00	1,971.00
Pike	2,971.50	3,550.50
Randolph	2,899.50	5,226.00
Russell	2,008.50	2,480.50
Saint Clair	3,519.00	5,602.50
Shelby	4,699.50	4,737.00
Sumter	1,396.50	2,196.00
Talladega	4,084.50	4,494.00
Tallapoosa	4,053.00	4,393.00
Tuscaloosa	5,310.00	5,688.00
Walker	9,066.00	9,799.50
Washington	2,479.50	2,517.00
Wilcox	1,332.00	1,281.00
Winston	3,508.50	4,900.50
Total	$283.304	$392,768.50

TOTAL ALABAMA VOTE FOR SENATE IS 164,199

Constitution

8-16-30

36,474 Democrats Who Bolted Smith Return to Party.

Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—(AP)—Family differences settled in the primary of Tuesday, Alabama democrats tonight prepared for a vigorous fight from an independent ticket in the November election.

The ticket headed by John H. Bankhead, of Jasper, as senatorial nominee, and Judge B. M. Miller, of Camden, as governor, is the first state democratic ticket in more than 30 years not conceded election with nomination. With the official return from the 67 counties completed today, doubts over the outcome of two or three races were settled, and a final tabulation showed the vote approaching totals predicted Tuesday, but revised downward Wednesday with reports of complete votes from counties that were proven to be below the official count.

The total official vote cast in the race for United States senator reached 164,199, while in the gubernatorial race, in which six candidates were entered, the first choice vote totaled 198,172. This was a difference of approximately 34,000 more votes cast for governor than senator. The gubernatorial vote was practically 26,000 short of the ballot in the primary of 1926 and the senatorial was approximately 52,000 under 1926. Both senatorial and gubernatorial votes ran far ahead of the democratic presidential vote of 1928, which was 127,725.

Final official tabulations for senator gave Bankhead 102,988; Frederick I. Thompson, Mobile publisher, 61,211.

For governor, Miller 79,479 firsts, 9,449 seconds; Davis 69,521 firsts, 10,078 (revised) seconds. The first choice vote for the other four candidates was: Woolsey Finnell, of Tuscaloosa, 19,219; Charlie C. McCall, Montgomery, 18,911; J. A. Carnley, Enterprise, 8,238; Watt T. Brown, of Birmingham, 2,804.

Mr. Davis wired Judge Miller his congratulations today and pledged his support in the campaign against Hugh A. Locke, of Birmingham, who will be the gubernatorial candidate on the independent ticket which Senator Heflin heads. Immediately after conceding Judge Miller's nomination, Mr. Davis wrote county chairmen of his campaign committee calling on them to rally to the support of the nominees of the party down to constable.

Hugh D. Merrill, of Anniston, will be the third man on the democratic ticket, winning by more than 33,000 over Matt Murphy, of Birmingham, who ran second in a five-man field. The vote stood: Merrill 75,010 firsts, 4,608 seconds; Murphy, 43,086 firsts, 5,790; J. L. Bugg, 23,390 firsts; Berrien Phillips 5,790, and William L. White 30,945.

All five congressmen facing opposition were renominated by clear majorities. They were Henry B. Steagall in the third, Miles C. Allgood, seventh; E. B. Almon, eighth; W. B. Bankhead, tenth, and George Huddleston, ninth.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 31 1930

REMARKS ON ALABAMA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of G. D. Williamson of Decatur, Ala., gives us some exceedingly interesting information concerning the prospects of Senator Heflin's re-election. But also, incidentally, it furnishes us with the "solid" fact "that Alabama has fewer than 250,000 total voting strength." With this total voting strength of 250,000, Alabama has been sending ten Representatives to Congress, while the State of New York, with a voting strength (election of 1928) of 4,400,000, has been allowed only forty-three Representatives instead of 176. In other words, every Alabama voter has apparently four and a half times the political strength of a voter in New York.

May I ask Mr. Williamson just how this happens? With the figures at my command I am unable to explain it. I find, for instance, that in 1920, according to the census, there were 1,143,395 persons 21 years of age and over in Alabama. And yet only 250,000 of these vote. Nor does the race problem wholly explain this matter since only 441,130 of these potential voters were of Negro descent. Let us assume that all of these Negroes—educated and illiterate, wealthy and paupers—were disfranchised out of hand. There would still seem to be in Alabama 702,265 white persons who were possible voters.

There is, of course, the possibility that in Alabama it is not lady-like for a woman to vote. Whether this is the decision of the women or the men, I am not certain. But suppose we subtract from these possible white voters all of the Alabama women 21 and more years of age, who in 1920 totaled 344,209. There are still left 358,056 male white citizens of Alabama who presumably should vote, and to these must be added the increased population of a decade. And yet, more than 100,000 of these do not vote.

Therefore, I am still all at sea. Is it possible that the attempt of Alabama to usher in real democracy after the tragic era has resulted not only in the disfranchisement of all Negroes, despite the Fifteenth Amendment, but also the disfranchisement of all white women, despite the Nineteenth Amendment, and in addition to that the disfranchisement of 100,000 or more white men? If so, the net result is to put into the hands of a rump electorate of 250,000 voters, of whom 9 per cent are by their own admission totally illiterate, the right to decide whether or not men like Thomas Heflin are fit to sit in the United States Senate

W. E. B. DU BOIS.

New York, Aug. 25, 1930.

RACE PERIL SEEN IN HEFLOX VICTORY

Advertiser

Increased Negro Registration Cited At Troy As Warning To Oppose Pollywogs

TROY, ALA., Oct. 4.—(Special)—Largely increased registration of negro men and women as voters in Alabama was held up by Judge T. D. Samford in a speech here today as additional reasons for administering a severe drubbing to the pollywog-Republican ecalition. Judge Samford said it was not unreasonable to charge that if the Democratic ticket should be defeated, the new administration, with its Republican allies, could be forced by Republican leaders to open up the franchise and again bring a black cloud upon the political horizon in Alabama.

10-5-30

Judge Samford was introduced by E. C. Orm, county chairman of the Pike campaign committee and nominee for solicitor of this circuit. He delivered an eloquent plea to all Democrats to stand by the party which had protected the interests of the masses for years. He drew a contrast between the services rendered by the Democratic party and the Republican party to Southern institutions.

It was while recounting the events incident to the recent Republican convention that Judge Samford took occasion to hold up the picture of possible disaster to the Democratic party should the prayer of Republican leaders for the wrecking of the Democratic party be answered with the election of the independents. "Stranger things have happened" the speaker declared. "Do you suppose that the Republican party which once placed the black man's heel upon the white man's neck, would hesitate to use every possible means of not only wrecking the Democratic party for 50 years, but for all time?"

Montgomery Ala

It was a representative audience and a responsive audience which greeted the speaker who brought a plea of solidarity in this fight to overwhelm the foes of Democracy. He expressed the belief that those who accepted the invitation to return to the Democratic party, and participated in the recent primary, will stand loyal and vote with just one cross mark under the Democratic rooster.

The moral obligation assumed when the voter accepted a ballot at the hands of election officers on Aug. 12 was discussed at length by Judge Samford. The preaching of a doctrine that tends to breed disregard for a sacred obligation is dangerous to society and the business world, the speaker asserted.

ADVERTISER

Jasper, Ala.

OCT 8 1930

HOW ABOUT THE NEGRO VOTE IF LOCKE WINS RACE

Negro Enfranchisement Can Be Made Possible by Election Of Governor by Republicans, Says J. D. Acuff

Normally, when there is no religious question or other like question injected into a political fight, the majority of white voters in the United States are Democratic voters. I have heard it even claimed that the Democrats would have even won in 1928 but for the negro vote. I do not know whether this is true or not, anyway it is reasonably certain that the Republican party would never have been able to centralize power and centralize wealth as it has done but for the negro vote. But for this negro vote controlled by the Republican party we would now be a happy contented people and prosperous and the curse of concentrated wealth and concentrated power would not now be impoverishing our people.

I understand that the negro is a voter in every state in the Union except Alabama and Mississippi. It is no secret that the Republican party wants the negro to have the vote in these states and will get the vote for him if an opportunity ever offers.

Did you ever stop to think how easy this could be done? We excluded the negro by adopting a system by which registrars are appointed by the governor of the State who are the sole judges of whom can be registered. We based the whole system on the supposition that Alabama would never have a governor who was not a Democrat. We have no provision to take care of the situation in case a governor is elected who will appoint registrars who will register negroes.

Now suppose Locke is elected? The Republican party that elects him will want the negro to vote. Locke will want to entrench his new party in power. What could be easier than appointing men that will register all the negroes? Locke would not have to ask the Legislature to pass any law to enable him to do this. I think the Republicans had something like this in mind when they said that by electing Locke and Heflin they could wreck the Democratic party in Alabama for fifty years.

If you once get a negro registered, I would like for some one to tell me how he can ever thereafter be disfranchised.

J. D. ACUFF.

Jasper, Ala.

THE NEED FOR THE NEGRO VOTER

Within the next two years the question of prohibition will come to a head again. There is now an effort to make up the public mind on one side or the other and the success of the effort is beginning already to show within and without the two great American parties.

Birmingham Ala

It is no longer a question as to whether voters will be required to pass on some phase of this question in the next campaign; nor is there any question as to the position that the South should take when it arises.

Verily, there will be an urgent need for the Negro vote and the more of them that are qualified to vote the surer will be the outcome in favor of the reasonably good thing.

12-6-30

The time for party slavery with the Negro is past. That is the result of ignorance. The increasing intelligence of the Negro makes it imperative that the number of Negro voters increase in same proportion. We do not believe that it makes any difference with the intelligent Negro as to what party he voted with since both parties espouse issues in which he is interested.

There should be a larger voting contingent of Negroes in Alabama as party rules. All parties will soon frazzle up on the question of prohibition and the certain approach of the issue again makes uncertainties that must be dealt with in terms of a new and poorly informed generation on the evils of the open saloon.

Much for the good of Alabama as for themselves.

Certainly, the Negro should vote. The only reason he does not is because he cannot get registered. It would not make so much difference to him

TOTAL ALABAMA VOTE FOR SENATE IS 164,199

8-16-30

36,474 Democrats Who Bolted Smith Return to Party.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—(AP)—Family differences settled in the primary of Tuesday, Alabama democrats tonight prepared for a vigorous fight from an independent ticket in the November election.

The ticket headed by John H. Bankhead, of Jasper, as senatorial nominee, and Judge B. M. Miller, of Camden, as governor, is the first state democratic ticket in more than 30 years not conceded election with nomination. With the official return from the 67 counties completed today, doubts over the outcome of two or three races were settled, and a final tabulation showed the vote approaching totals predicted Tuesday, but revised downward Wednesday with reports of complete votes from counties that were proven to be below the official count.

The total official vote cast in the race for United States senator reached 164,199, while in the gubernatorial race, in which six candidates were entered, the first choice vote totaled 198,172. This was a difference of approximately 34,000 more votes cast for governor than senator. The gubernatorial vote was practically 26,000 short of the ballot in the primary of 1926 and the senatorial was approximately 52,000 under 1926. Both senatorial and gubernatorial votes ran far ahead of the democratic presidential vote of 1928, which was 127,725.

Final official tabulations for senator gave Bankhead 102,988; Frederick I. Thompson, Mobile publisher, 61,211.

For governor, Miller 79,479 firsts, 9,449 seconds; Davis 69,521 firsts, 10,078 (revised) seconds. The first choice vote for the other four candidates was: Woolsey Finnell, of Tuscaloosa, 19,219; Charlie C. McCall, Montgomery, 18,911; J. A. Carnley, Enterprise, 8,238; Walt T. Brown, of Birmingham, 2,804.

Mr. Davis wired Judge Miller his congratulations today and pledged his support in the campaign against Hugh A. Locke, of Birmingham, who will be the gubernatorial candidate on the independent ticket which Senator Heflin heads. Immediately after conceding Judge Miller's nomination, Mr. Davis wrote county chairmen of his campaign committee calling on them to rally to the support of the nominees of the party down to constable.

Hugh D. Merrill, of Anniston, will be the third man on the democratic ticket, winning by more than 33,000 over Matt Murphy, of Birmingham, who ran second in a five-man field. The vote stood: Merrill 75,010 firsts, 4,608 seconds; Murphy, 43,086 firsts, 5,790; J. L. Bugg, 23,390 firsts; Berrien Phillips 5,790, and William L. White 30,945.

All five congressmen facing opposition were renominated by clear majorities. They were Henry B. Steagall in the third, Miles C. Allgood, seventh; E. B. Almon, eighth; W. B. Bankhead, tenth, and George Huddleston, ninth.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 31 1930

REMARKS ON ALABAMA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of G. D. Williamson of Decatur, Ala., gives us some exceedingly interesting information concerning the prospects of Senator Heflin's re-election. But also, incidentally, it furnishes us with the "solid" fact "that Alabama has fewer than 250,000 total voting strength." With this total voting strength of 250,000, Alabama has been sending ten Representatives to Congress, while the State of New York, with a voting strength (election of 1928) of 4,400,000, has been allowed only forty-three Representatives instead of 176. In other words, every Alabama voter has apparently four and a half times the political strength of a voter in New York.

May I ask Mr. Williamson just how this happens? With the figures at my command I am unable to explain it. I find, for instance, that in 1920, according to the census, there were 1,143,395 persons 21 years of age and over in Alabama. And yet only 250,000 of these vote. Nor does the race problem wholly explain this matter since only 441,130 of these potential voters were of Negro descent. Let us assume that all of these Negroes—educated and illiterate, wealthy and paupers—were disfranchised out of hand. There would still seem to be in Alabama 702,265 white persons who were possible voters.

There is, of course, the possibility that in Alabama it is not lady-like for a woman to vote. Whether this is the decision of the women or the men, I am not certain. But suppose we subtract from these possible white voters all of the Alabama women 21 and more years of age, who in 1920 totaled 344,209. There are still left 358,056 male white citizens of Alabama who presumably should vote, and to these must be added the increased population of a decade. And yet, more than 100,000 of these do not vote.

Therefore, I am still all at sea. Is it possible that the attempt of Alabama to usher in real democracy after the tragic era has resulted not only in the disfranchisement of all Negroes, despite the Fifteenth Amendment, but also the disfranchisement of all white women, despite the Nineteenth Amendment, and in addition to that the disfranchisement of 100,000 or more white men? If so, the net result is to put into the hands of a rump electorate of 250,000 voters, of whom 9 per cent are by their own admission totally illiterate, the right to decide whether or not men like Thomas Heflin are fit to sit in the United States Senate

W. E. B. DU BOIS.

New York, Aug. 25, 1930.

RACE PERIL SEEN IN HEFLOX VICTORY

Advertiser

Increased Negro Registration Cited At Troy As Warning To Oppose Pollywogs

TROY, ALA., Oct. 4.—(Special)—Largely increased registration of negro men and women as voters in Alabama was held up by Judge T. D. Samford in a speech here today as additional reasons for administering a severe drubbing to the pollywog-Republican ecalition. Judge Samford said it was not unreasonable to charge that if the Democratic ticket should be defeated, the new administration, with its Republican allies, could be forced by Republican leaders to open up the franchise and again bring a black cloud upon the political horizon in Alabama.

10-5-30

Judge Samford was introduced by E. C. Orm, county chairman of the Pike campaign committee and nominee for solicitor of this circuit. He delivered an eloquent plea to all Democrats to stand by the party which had protected the interests of the masses for years. He drew a contrast between the services rendered by the Democratic party and the Republican party to Southern institutions.

It was while recounting the events incident to the recent Republican convention that Judge Samford took occasion to hold up the picture of possible disaster to the Democratic party should the prayer of Republican leaders for the wrecking of the Democratic party be answered with the election of the independents. "Stranger things have happened" the speaker declared. "Do you suppose that the Republican party which once placed the black man's heel upon the white man's neck, would hesitate to use every possible means of not only wrecking the Democratic party for 50 years, but for all time?"

Montgomery Ala.

It was a representative audience and a responsive audience which greeted the speaker who brought a plea for solidarity in this fight to overwhelm the foes of Democracy. He expressed the belief that those who accepted the invitation to return to the Democratic party, and participated in the recent primary, will stand loyal and vote with just one cross mark under the Democratic rooster.

The moral obligation assumed when the voter accepted a ballot at the hands of election officers on Aug. 12 was discussed at length by Judge Samford. The preaching of a doctrine that tends to breed disregard for a sacred obligation is dangerous to society and the business world, the speaker asserted.

ADVERTISER

Judge

OCT 8 1930

HOW ABOUT THE NEGRO VOTE IF LOCKE WINS RACE

Negro Enfranchisement Can Be Made Possible by Election Of Governor by Republicans, Says J. D. Acuff

Normally, when there is no religious question or other like question injected into a political fight, the majority of white voters in the United States are Democratic voters. I have heard it even claimed that the Democrats would have even won in 1928 but for the negro vote. I do not know whether this is true or not, anyway it is reasonably certain that the Republican party would never have been able to centralize power and centralize wealth as it has done but for the negro vote. But for this negro vote controlled by the Republican party we would now be a happy contented people and prosperous and the curse of concentrated wealth and concentrated power would not now be impoverishing our people.

I understand that the negro is a voter in every state in the Union except Alabama and Mississippi. It is no secret that the Republican party wants the negro to have the vote in these states and will get the vote for him if an opportunity ever offers.

Did you ever stop to think how easy this could be done? We excluded the negro by adopting a system by which registrars are appointed by the governor of the State who are the sole judges of whom can be registered. We based the whole system on the supposition that Alabama would never have a governor who was not a Democrat. We have no provision to take care of the situation in case a governor is elected who will appoint registrars who will register negroes.

Now suppose Locke is elected? The Republican party that elects him will want the negro to vote. Locke will want to entrench his new party in power. What could be easier than appointing men that will register all the negroes? Locke would not have to ask the Legislature to pass any law to enable him to do this. I think the Republicans had something like this in mind when they said that by electing Locke and Heflin they could wreck the Democratic party in Alabama for fifty years.

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Birmingham Ala.

Certainly, the Negro should vote. The only reason he does not is because he cannot get registered. It would not make so much difference to him

Political—1930

Arkansas.

Suffrage

Arkansas Primary Case to Go to U. S. Supreme Court

Defended

NEW YORK, April 11.—With the recent decision by the Arkansas supreme court upholding state Democratic party officers in their barring of members of our race from primary elections, a second case has reached the stage where appeal to the United States supreme court is indicated, the first such case now under appeal being West vs. Bliley, arising in Virginia. 4-12-30

The national legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under the chairmanship of Arthur B. Spingarn, is studying the decision of the Arkansas state supreme court. To the conduct of this case the national office and the Little Rock branch have contributed $180. Of the decision in Arkansas (Robinson vs. Holmes) one of the attorneys, John A. Hibbler, writes to the N. A. A. C. P.: Chicago Ill

"It is easy to discern from the opinion of the court that they did not pass upon the real question before them. Hence it must be settled once for all by the proper tribunal, the supreme court of the United States."

The N. A. A. C. P. reports that the status of the four cases involving the right of state Democratic party officers to bar our people from primaries, when states are forbidden to do so by law, is as follows:

Arkansas—Adverse decision by state supreme court, indicating appeal to United States supreme court.

Virginia—Appeal by Virginia authorities to United States supreme court now under way in West vs. Bliley against decision by federal court holding barring of our race unconstitutional.

Texas—Appeal prepared by N. A. A. C. P. attorneys to United Stte court of appeals in Fort Worth, the case being assigned for hearing at session after the first Monday in November, 1930.

Florida—Case argued before supreme court of Florida in October, 1929. Decision not yet rendered.

The N. A. A. C. P. has received a clipping of an editorial from the Cleveland News commenting upon the Arkansas decision which says in part:

"Refusing to do anything for citizens not white denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries, the Arkansas court evidently excuses its defiance of the Constiution on the pretext that the state has nothing to do with primary elections and that the Democrats can run their own primaries as they please. * * * Arkansas primaries must be peculiar indeed if they are conducted without any public expense and without any connection with state law as to dates, methods or effect of nomination. * * * The nullification approved and flaunted by the state court contradicts the principles of democracy as well as the commandments of the federal Constitution."

VA. CASE IS NEXT TO BE HEARD BY HIGHEST COURT

Status Of Four Similar Court Cases Is Outlined

Memphis Tenn. 4-12-30

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the recent decision by the Arkansas Supreme Court, upholding state Democratic party officers in their barring of Negroes from primary elections, a second case has reached the stage where appeal to the United States Supreme Court is indicated, the first such case now under appeal being West vs. Bliley, arising in Virginia.

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Florida: Case argued before Supreme Court of Florida in October, 1929, decision not yet rendered.

The Cleveland News commenting upon the Arkansas decision says in part:

"Democracy Flaunted"

"Refusing to do anything for colored citizens denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries, the Arkansas court evidently excuses its defiance of the constitution on the pretext that the state has nothing to do with the primary elections and that the Democrats can run their own primaries as they please..... Arkansas primaries must be peculiar indeed if they are conducted without any public expense and without any connection with state law as to dates, methods or effect of nomination.....The nullification approved and flaunted by the State Supreme Court contradicts the principles of democracy as well as the commandments of the federal constitution.

The latest of the university law publications to survey th efight on the white primary system being waged is the Harvard Law Review dated January 1930 (pages 467-471), which opens its article as follows:

"The problem of Negro disfranchisement reappears periodically to disturb those who cannot reconcile their social or political convictions with the guarantees of the Constitution. Apparently almost dormant, it yet retains sufficiently vitality to take on each time a new and disconcerting aspect. In its most recent apparition it involves the right of Negroes to vote at primary elections."

"The cases thus far decided," says the Harvard Law Review, "fall into three catagories: those arising under discriminatory state legislation, those in which state officials have acted, and those in which the action is purely that of an individual. The instant case (in Texas) does not fall squarely within any of these decisions. Individuals have acted, but under the authority of state legislation, which, though not discriminatory on its face, has in its operation resulted in discrimination. Such action would therefore seem to fall within the prohibitions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."

NEGROES TO TAKE APPEAL

U. S. Supreme Court to Pass on Ban From Primaries.

appeal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8.—(AP)—The supreme court of the United States will be asked to pass upon the constitutionality of a rule of the Democratic Party in Arkansas excluding negroes from participation in party primaries, John A. Hibbler, negro attorney, announced today. 5-8-30

The appeal will be taken from an opinion delivered by the state supreme court March 24 in the case of J. M. Robinson against L. C. Holman in which the right of a party to limit its membership to white persons was upheld. A transcript of the case for submission to the country's highest tribuna was prepared for Hibbler today by the clerk of the supreme court.

The court held that a political party, being a voluntary organization and not an agency of the state, "has the right to prescribe the rules and regulations defining the qualifications for membership, including the right to provide that only white people may become members thereof, without coming within the prohibition of either the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment.

Memphis

Robinson and other negroes brought suit against L. C. Holman, city central Democratic committee chairman, Little Rock, and other Democratic officials seeking to establish their right as negroes and Democrats to vote in Democratic primary elections in this state."

Tennessee

The negroes contended that Democratic primary elections were public elections under the constitution and laws of Arkansas, and that the party rule excluding them from participation solely because of color was in violation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. They further contended the rule violated the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the federal constitution.

Negroes Take Primary Battle To U. S. Court

Memphis Tenn. 7-28-30

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 19.—(AP)—An appeal was filed in the United States Supreme Court last Thursday by J. M. Robinson and other Little Rock negroes asking the highest court in the land to pass upon the question whether the Democratic party may bar negroes from participating in its primaries in Arkansas.

Montgomery Ala

The Arkansas Supreme Court, from which Robinson and his associates appealed, held that the State Democratic committee, not being a State agency, has authority to make the rules governing membership in the party.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A petition was filed in the Supreme Court today for a ruling as to whether state political party organizations may lawfully prohibit Negroes from participating in their primaries.

The case comes from Arkansas. J. M Robinson and other Negroes living in Little Rock said they voted the Democratic ticket and were consistent supporters of the party platforms. They protested against being barred from the Democratic primaries in November 1928, obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the state courts could hear the case on its merits.

Holmes Decision Recalled

The Arkansas Supreme Court later set aside the temporary injunction and dismissed the proceedings, taking the position that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, under which the Negroes claim, they had the right to vote at Democratic primaries, referred only to what states were prohibited from doing in the way of restricting the voting rights of Negroes and did not apply to party organizations.

In March, 1927, the United States Supreme Court in a suit from El Paso Tex., brought by L. A. Nixon, a Negro held invalid a Texas statute prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. The opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes. It declared the Texas law a direct and obvious infringement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Arkansas Court Decision

The Arkansas Supreme Court declared the Nixon decision did not prohibit a political organization from determining its own membership or from deciding who it would permit to vote at its primaries.

Pointing out the uniform success of the Democratic candidates in the Arkansas elections, the protestants claimed that being denied the right to vote in the primaries deprived them of their most important constitutional right.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 18 1930

Negroes Renew Primary Test in Supreme Court

Ask Reversal of Arkansas Ruling Upholding the 'White Man's' Party Law

Holmes Decision Recalled

Similar Act in Texas Was Ruled Unconstitutional

NEGROES TAKE PRIMARY TEST TO SUPREME COURT

Primary 7-26-30

New York N. Y.

Ask Reversal of Arkansas Court Upholding Women as Defense

Washington, D. C.—A petition was filed in the Supreme Court on July 17 for a ruling as to whether state political party organizations may lawfully prohibit Negroes from partciipating in their

primaries.

The case comes from Arkansas. J. M. Robinson and other Negroes living in Littlet Rock said they voted the Democratic ticket and were consistent supporters of the party platforms. They protested against being barred from the Democratic primaries in November, 1928, obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the state courts could hear the case on its merits.

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The Arkansas Supreme Court later set aside the temporary injunction and dismissed the proceedings, taking the position that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, under which the Negroes claim, they had the right to vote at Democratic primaries, referred only to what states were prohibited from doing in the way of restricting the voting rights of Negroes and did not apply to party organizations.

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NEGROES SEEKING PRIMARY RULING

Question Right of Political Parties to Exclude Them From Voting

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A petition was filed in the supreme court today asking the highest tribunal for a ruling whether political party organizations in the various states could lawfully prohibit negroes from participating in their primaries.

The case comes from Arkansas. J. M. Robinson and other negroes living in Little Rock, said they voted the democratic ticket and were consistent supporters of the party platforms. They protested against being barred from the democratic primaries in November, 1928, obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the state courts could hear the case on its merits. Later when the controversy was decided the Arkansas supreme court set aside the temporary injunction and dismissed the proceedings, taking the position that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, under which the negroes claimed they had the right to vote at democratic primaries, referred only to what states were prohibited from doing in the way of restricting the voting rights of negroes and did not apply to political organizations.

In March, 1927, the United States supreme court in a suit from El Paso, Texas, brought by L. Nixon, a negro, held invalid a Texas statute prohibiting negroes from voting in democratic primaries.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes. It declared the Texas law a direct and obvious infringement of the 14th amendment to the constitution.

Stating that the amendment was passed "without a special intent to protect the blacks from discrimination against them," it pointed out that it "denied any state the power to withhold from them the equal protection of the laws." It announced that "the law in the states shall be the same for the black as for the white; that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the laws of the states, and in regard to the colored race x x x no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color."

The Arkansas supreme court declared the Nixon decision did not prohibit a political organization from determining its own membership or from deciding who it would permit to vote at its primaries.

Pointing out the uniform success of the democratic candidates in the Arkansas elections, the protestants claimed that being denied the right to vote in the primaries deprived them of their most important constitutional rights. The Arkansas supreme court took the view, however, that the democratic party was a voluntary political organization and not a state agency and therefore could prescribe rules and regulations defining the qualifications for membership including a provision that only white people could become members.

Asheville, N. C. Times
Thursday, July 17, 1930

ARKANSAS NEGROES CARRY PRIMARY BAN TO SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT HOLDS IT LACKS JURISDICTION

Only Legally Qualified Whites Vote At Primaries

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(AP)—The supreme court was asked Thursday to decide whether negroes have the constitutional right to participate in Democratic primaries. The case was brought by J. M. Robinson and a large number of negroes living in Little Rock, Ark.

Refused permission by the Democratic officials to vote in the Democratic primaries in November, 1928, the negroes obtained a temporary injunction under which they voted.

Later the temporary injunction was set aside and a permanent injunction refused, the Arkansas supreme court taking the position the Democratic party had the right as a voluntary political organization to decide who should participate in its affairs.

The court said there was no law requiring any political party to hold primaries, and that the constitutional prohibition against discrimination on account of color or previous condition of servitude referred only to the states and not to the parties.

It referred to the United States supreme court decision in a case brought by L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, which set aside a state statute prohibiting negroes from participating in Democratic primary elections and said since the state law had been repealed by Texas, Nixon had been prevented by the Democratic party from participating in its primaries and the federal courts had sustained his exclusion.

NEGRO PRIMARY RULING REFUSED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—(AP)—The supreme court today refused to entertain the appeal of J. M. Robinson and others challenging a rule of the Arkansas state democratic committee prohibiting negroes from voting in democrat primaries.

The court made no explanation of its reasons other than to say that it had no jurisdiction, indicating the controversy failed to present a constitutional question.

Several years ago the court held unconstitutional a Texas state law which prevented negroes from participating in state primaries. Later, however, the democratic organization in that state adopted a rule refusing negroes permission to vote in primaries. The rule is similar to that in Arkansas and has not yet been questioned in the supreme court.

12-6-30

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holding that it lacked jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of the United States declined to review the case of J. M. Robinson and others against L. M. Holman and others, involving the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries in the State of Arkansas.

The case was on appeal from the State Supreme Court of Arkansas, which upheld the right of the Democratic party in Arkansas to make a rule prescribing that only white persons can participate in a Democratic primary in that state.

A review of the decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court was sought on the ground that the court erred in holding that party primaries are not a state function but purely a political party matter with which the state has nothing to do, although the state fixes a date for holding primary elections and provides for their general supervision.

The assignment errors also included a statement that the court erred in holding that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendmens to the Constitution of the United States were not infringed by the rule barring Negroes from Democratic primaries and that such a rule did not deprive colored electors of the right of suffrage guaranteed them by these amendments. . .

It was also claimed that the Arkansas Supreme Court erred in holding that a political party is a voluntary irganization and not an agency of the state and that such a party has the right to provide that only white persons may become members of it, the State delegating to the party to do by party rule that which it is prohibited from doing by law without coming within the prohibition of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution.

The case arose when a number of colored electors sought an injunctios against election officials of Pulaski County, Arkansas, and the chairman and secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas.

They alleged that they were of tne Democratic faith, had supported the Democratic nominees at the general election November 6, 1928, and that a mayoralty primary was about to be held but they would be barred from voting in it because of their racial identity. Nominees of the Democratic party are always elected at the general election, nomination being equivalent to election. The rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas provides that "The Democratic party in Arkansas shall consist of eligible and legally qualified white electors."

When the case was heard the petition of the colored electors was dismissed for want of equity and a temporary injunction which permitted them to vote in the primary of November 26, 1928, was dissolved. The Arkansas Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the trial court, but allowed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court which gave its decision Monday of last week.

Another case involving the same question is expected to reach the United States Supreme Court from Texas, where the Democratic State Executive Committee adopted a rule similar to the one in force in Arkansas after the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional a statue prohibiting colored persons from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

Political - 1930

Arkansas.

Suffrage

BAN UPON NEGRO VOTE IN PRIMARIES UPHELD

Appeal

Arkansas Tribunal Sustains Democratic Committee.

3-25-30

NOT STATE'S BUSINESS

No Bar to Color in General Elections, But Primaries Are Matter of Party Concern Only, Is Ruling—Negroes Lose Appeal.

By The Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24.—Rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas denying negroes the right to participate in party primaries were upheld by the state supreme court today.

An appeal taken to the higher court by several Little Rock negro members of the Democratic party, claiming their exclusion from the Democratic primaries in 1928 was in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, was denied.

Inu denying the appeal, the supreme court declared that no state law had been passed depriving qualified electors the right to vote on account of color. but that as a party rule with which the state was unconcerned did this, the appeal was without the jurisdiction of the Arkansas courts.

Not a State Agency.

"Being a voluntary political organization and not an agency of the state," the court's opinion said, "the Democratic partyy had the right to prescribe rules and regulations defining qualifications of membership and to provide that only white people could become members without coming within the prohibition of either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment."

Primary election laws were defined by the court as instrumentalities to legalize the primary but not to enforce the holding of such primaries, or to define party machinery applicable thereto.

"A political party," the opinion read, "such as the Democratic party in Arkansas, is an unincorporated association of persons sponsoring certain ideas of government or maintaining certain political principles or beliefs in the public policies of government."

Distinguish Between Cases.

Referring to the Texas case of Nixon vs. Herndon, in which the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional a Texas statute barring negroes from Democratic primaries, the Arkansas supreme court distinguished between what in that case was a state law and this, a party rule.

The higher court's decision today was in the case of J. M. Robinson et al. vs. L. C. Holman (member of the Democratic city central committee) et al., from Pulaski chancery court. Robinson and several other negroes contended dismissal by the lower court of their suit to restrain Democratic primary officials from denyying them the right to vote in the primaries was in violation of the federal constitution.

The case developed from the efforts of Robinson and other negroes to secure the right to participate in the Democratic city primary held in Little Rock on Nov. 26, 1928. They obtained a temporary injunction from Pulaski chancery court restraining city primary officials from barring them from the polls. Later they brought suit for damages against Holman and others and the Pulaski chancery court in this instance dissolved the temporary injunction against the officials and dismissed the negroes' complaint for want of equity.

The suit was then taken to the supreme court on appeal.

The following opinions were delivered and proceedings had in the supreme court today:

HART, C., J.:

Addie B. Sillin vs. Hessig-Ellis Drug Company, from Texarkana chancery; affirmed.

Walter Wilson vs. Magnolia Petroleum Company, from Union chancery; affirmed.

SMITH, J.:

D. D. Adams vs. State, from Independence circuit; reversed and remanded. Humphreys, J., dissents.

HUMPHREYS, J.:

R. T. Rainey vs. W. P. Rainey, from Union chancery; affirmed.

E. E. Maddox vs. Hamp Williams Hardware Company, from Garland circuit; reversed and dismissed.

KIRBY, J.:

Chas. Dake vs. Fred Woodcock, from Garland chancery; affirmed.

Woodmen of Union vs. Lizzie Walker, from Jefferson circuit; affirmed.

MEHAFFEY, J.:

Mechanics Lumber Company vs. Yates American Machine Company, from Sebastian circuit; affirmed.

T. Austin vs. R. W. Hule, Jr., from Clark circuit; affirmed.

McHANEY, J.:

George H. Scroggins, admr., vs. C. D. Osborn, from Johnson circuit; reversed in part and affirmed in part.

J. M. Robinson vs. L. C. Holman, from Pulaski chancery; affirmed.

BUTLER, J.:

W. L. Linebach, admr., vs. Irene Howerton, from Benton circuit; reversed and remanded.

Minor W. Smith vs. North Louisiana Sanatarium, from Union circuit; affirmed.

ORDERS PER CURIAM.

J. S. Butt vs. R. L. Saxon, from Pulaski chancery; rehearing denied.

Mike Miller vs. State, from Franklin circuit; rehearing denied.

Commercial Investment Trust vs. Godfrey B. Miles, from Union circuit; rehearing denied.

C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. vs. J. E. McKamy, from White circuit; rehearing denied.

Laura E. Parker vs. Cecil Vaughan from Yell circuit; rehearing denied.

C. C. Taylor vs. Joe Joiner from Columbia chancery; motion to correct judgment overruled.

George Humphries vs. H. T. Tinsley, from Howard circuit; motion to modify opinion overruled.

Elton McAdoo vs. State, from Sebastian circuit; motion to affirm granted because there is no bill of exceptions and no error apparent from the face of the record.

J. B. Holt vs. George W. O'Neal from Boone circuit; motion to advance and affirm as delay case overruled.

Arkansas Foundry Company vs. San T. Poe from Pulaski chancery; one week additional to appellant for reply brief.

MOTIONS, ORDERS, ETC.

Ouachita Valley Bank vs. T. C. Pullar from Ouachita chancery; submitted on rehearing.

Early-Stratton Company vs. C. W. Cooper from Crittenden circuit; submitted on rehearing.

Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge district vs. William D. Johnson from Sebastian circuit, submitted on rehearing.

M. H. Turk vs. T. W. Sweeten from Franklin circuit, appellant given two weeks additional time.

Ambrosia Alford vs. State from Ouachita circuit; submitted on motion to affirm.

Arkansas Valley Bank vs. Jessie D. McClanahan from Sebastian chancery; one week to appellee for brief on rehearing.

W. F. Mays and George Pike enrolled.

J. F. McGehee vs. W. R. Cunningham from Sebastian circuit; submitted on rehearing.

Bank of Shirley vs. J. T. Smith from Van Buren circuit; submitted on rehearing.

Southwestern Bell Telebhone Company vs. J. T. Smith from Randolph circuit; submitted on rehearing.

First National Bank of Torrance, Cal. vs. Wm. D. Russell from Sevier circuit; two weeks additional to appellee.

Tome Hicks vs. State from Sebastian circuit; submitted on motion to affirm.

Sebastian Building and Loan Association vs. L. S. Minten from Sebastian chancery; cross appeal to Ferguson Lumber Company.

Kettle Creek Refining Company vs. Jas. M. Scales from Union circuit; immediate mandate ordered.

Arkansas Power and Light Company vs. Lula M. Decker from Hot Springs chancery; two weeks additional to appellant.

C. R. I. & P. R. Railway vs. A. B. Brewer from White circuit; appeal dismissed for non-compliance with rule 9.

SUBMISSIONS.

Laura E. Parker vs. Dan Keenen from Yell circuit; Leo Baker vs. Malinda Apolen from Sharp chancery.

Mrs. Susan Hoyle vs. Chas. T. Hoyle from Bradley chancery.

Harry Hanson Gin and Machine Company vs. American Surety Company from Phillips chancery.

Ferguson Lumber Company vs. Logan Long Company from Sebastian circuit.

American Company of Arkansas vs. B. Wheeler from Ouachita chancery.

Mary Jane Fisher vs. Texarkana Forest Park Paving district from Miller circuit; argued orally.

W. M. Temple vs. W. T. Hamilton from Lonoke chancery.

Root Refineries, Inc., vs. Forrest E. Gilmore Company from Union chancery.

National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis vs. L. V. Ritter from Poinsett chancery.

Missouri Pacific Railroad vs. James Foresee from Boone circuit.

G. W. Moffett vs. Texarkana Forest Park paving, sewer and water district No. 2, from Miller chancery.

Mississippi Valley Power Company vs. Florence Hubbard from Crawford circuit.

DEMOCRAT
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MAR 25 1930

NEGROES' VOTES IN PRIMARIES.

The Democratic party in Arkansas has the right to bar negroes from its primaries and such an act is not a violation of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Court of Arkansas held Monday in affirming the Pulaski Chancery Court, which dismissed for want of equity a suit brought to enjoin members of the Little Rock central committee from participation in a local primary in 1928.

The logic of the Supreme Court, in so holding, is, at least to the layman, unassailable. It declares that the Democratic party is in no sense an agency of the state, that it is merely a political organization, that it does not concern the general public but only its members, and that the state's power in holding of primaries is limited merely to that expressed in the statute fixing the date for holding primary elections.

"The state of Arkansas has passed no law depriving appellants or any other qualified electors, on account of color, or for any other reason, of the right to vote. The party rule . . . is merely a rule of the Democratic party in Arkansas, with which the state has nothing to do."

Before discussing the amendments to the federal constitution referred to in the case, it might be well to draw upon our imagination a little to picture conditions in this state, or any other state, where the state could control all parties, declare their rules fair or unfair, legal or illegal. What a splendid instrument for evil such conditions would create. And how gladly would some of our politicians avail themselves of such a power.

It is evident that the Supreme Court recognized the plain words of the Fourteenth amendment, which declares that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . ." just as it took at their face value these plain words from the Fifteenth amendment: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The right of political parties to deny bolters from their ranks the right to vote in those parties' primaries has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. We see no difference between such a party rule and one which denies negroes the right to vote in such primaries. The only question involved seems to be whether the Democratic party is an agency of the state, and it certainly is not. It is significant that there was no dissenting opinion.

NEW YORK SUN

MAR 24 1930

BACKS BAN ON NEGROES

Supreme Court in Arkansas Upholds Primary Rules.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24 (A. P.).—The rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas, denying Negroes the right to participate in party primaries, were upheld by the State Supreme Court today.

An appeal taken to the higher court by several Negro members of the Democratic party, contending that their exclusion from Democratic primaries last fall was a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, was denied.

In denying the appeal, the Supreme Court declared that no State law had been passed depriving qualified electors the right to vote on account of color, but that as a party rule with which the State was unconcerned did this, the appeal was without the jurisdiction of Arkansas courts.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

MAR 25 1930

Negro Primary Ban Upheld by High Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24 (AP).—Rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas, denying negroes the right to participate in party primaries, were upheld by the State Supreme Court today.

An appeal by several negro Democrats, claiming their exclusion from Democratic primaries in 1928 was a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, was denied.

The Supreme Court declared no State law had been passed depriving qualified electors of the right to vote on account of color, but that, as a party rule with which the State was unconcerned did this, the appeal was outside the jurisdiction of Arkansas courts.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 25 1930

UPHOLD EXCLUDING NEGROES FROM PRIMARY

Arkansas Supreme Court Denies Appeal of Colored Voters Against Democrats.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24 (AP).—Rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas, denying Negroes the right to participate in party primaries, were upheld by the State Supreme Court today.

An appeal by several Little Rock Negro members of the Democratic party, asserting that their exclusion from the primaries last Fall was a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, was denied.

The Supreme Court declared that no State law had been passed depriving qualified electors of the right to vote on account of color, but that, as a party rule with which the State was unconcerned did this, the appeal was without the jurisdiction of Arkansas courts.

Primary election laws were defined by the court as instrumentalities to legalize the primary but not to enforce the holding of such primaries or to define party machinery applicable thereto.

"A political party," the opinion read, "such as the Democratic party in Arkansas is an unincorporated association of persons sponsoring certain ideas of government or maintaining certain political principles or beliefs in the public policies of government."

The court's decision was in the case of J. M. Robinson and others versus L. C. Holman, member of the Democratic City Central Committee and others, from Pulaski Chancery Court.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

News

MAR 27 1930

Colored Voters Barred

RULES of the Democratic party are more important than the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the United States constitution, in the opinion of the Arkansas supreme court. A ruling made by that court at Little Rock agrees that Negroes may not vote in Democratic primaries since that is forbidden by the party's by-laws, no matter what the national constitution says about the privileges or immunities of citizenship and regardless of its declaration that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Refusing to do anything for colored citizens denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries, the Arkansas court evidently excuses its defiance of the constitution on the pretext that the state has nothing to do with the primary elections and that the Democrats can run their own primaries as they please. "The fact that nominees of the Democratic primary in Arkansas are always elected at the general election does not alter the situation," says the court with a complacence or pride suggesting that all the justices may be Democrats.

Arkansas primaries must be peculiar indeed if they are conducted without any public expense and without any connection with state law as to dates, methods or effect of nominations. If Democratic nominees, in whose selection Negroes are denied any part, are always successful in the secondary elections, as the court boasts Arkansas plainly permits just such denial or abridgement as the constitution forbids The nullification approved and flaunted by the state supreme court contradicts the principles of democracy as well as the commandments of the federal constitution.

Once a backward state, always a backward state perhaps. The Arkansas view as to racial limitation of political rights may undergo radical revision in Washington, as an appeal to the United States supreme court is expected. In the meantime Arkansas Democracy affords citizens of other states small reason to admire or support the Democratic party, whether they are colored and resentful or white and indignant.

HERALD POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MAR 25 1930

IS AN AMENDMENT AN AMENDMENT?

BY THIS TIME the Negro in Arkansas should know where he stands.

In effect, he is told by the Supreme Court of that sovereign State that he stands outside the Constitution.

He may not vote in Democratic primaries if that is the will of Arkansas Democrats.

Now, since the choice of a Democratic primary in that commonwealth amounts to a certificate of election, he can have no say so in the selection of those who are to govern and to legislate, to sit as judges besides.

He can flock to himself and vote the Republican ticket.

More sensibly, he can stay home or go fishing when voting is the order of the day.

No one is surprised nor is there any outcry.

So long as we have the Eighteenth Amendment to fret with who gives a hang for the Fourteenth or the Fifteenth?

WACO, TEX.
NEWS-TRIBUNE

MAR 28 1930

Negroes Banned in Arkansas

Negroes are barred from the democratic primaries in the state of Arkansas. They appealed. First, to the chancery court of Pulaski county which dismissed for want of equity a suit for injunction against members of the Little Rock central democratic committee. An appeal was taken to the state supreme court, and that court upheld the decree of the lower court. In dismissing the appeal, the supreme court held that as a voluntary political organization and not an agency of the state the democratic party was legally entitled to define qualifications for membership and promulgate party rules without violating any of the prohibitions of the 14th or 15th amendments. If blacks can be barred as voters, why not whites? This for the high courts of Texas and the high courts of all other states. These Arkansas negroes who swear they are democrats of the Jeffersonian type are going to appeal to the supreme court of the United States for a final decision.

Political – 1930
Suffrage.

Arkansas.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS PRIMARY ELECTION RULE

Tribune

14th & 15th Amendments Practically Nullified By Arkansas Primary Ruling

Washington

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

12-5-30

Holding that it lacked jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, declined to review the case of J. M. Robinson and others against L. M. Holman and others, involving the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries in the State of Arkansas.

The case was on appeal from the State Supreme Court of Arkansas, which upheld the right of the Democratic party in Arkansas to make a rule prescribing that only white persons can participate in a Democratic primary in that state.

A review of the decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court was sought on the ground that the court erred in holding that party primaries are not a state function but purely a political party matter with which the state has nothing to do, although the state fixes a date for holding primary elections and provides for their general supervision.

The assignment of errors also included a statement that the court erred in holding that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not infringed by the rule barring Negroes from Democratic primaries and that such a rule did not deprive colored electors of the right of suffrage guaranteed them by these amendments.

Voluntary Orkanization

It was also claimed that the Arkansas Supreme Court erred in holding that a political party is a voluntary organization and not an agency of the state, and that such a party has the right to prescribe the rules and regulations defining qualifications of members, including the right to provide that only white persons may become members of it, the state delegating to the party the right to do by party rule that which it is prohibited from doing by law without coming within the prohibition of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution.

The case arose when a number of colored electors sought an injunction against election officials of Pulaski County, Arkansas, and the chairman and secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas.

True Democrats

They alleged that they were of the Democratic faith, had supported the Democratic nominees at the general election November 6, 1928, and that a mayoralty primary was about to be held but that they would be barred from voting in it because of their racial identity. Nominees of the Democratic party are always elected at the general election, nomination being equivolent to election. The rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas provides that "The Democratic party in Arkansas shall consist of eligible and legally qualified white electors."

Tribune 12-5-30 Washington

When the case was heard the petition of the colored electors was dismissed for want of equity and a temporary injunction which permitted them to vote in the primary of November 26, 1928, was dissolved. The Arkansas Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the trial court, but allowed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Another case involving the same question is expected to reach the United States Supreme Court from Texas, where the Democratic State Executive Committee adopted a rule similar to the one in force in Arkansas after the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional a statute prohibiting colored persons from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

NEW YORK SUN

BAN ON NEGROES STAYS

Review of Primary Exclusion Protest Is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court declined today to review the protest of Arkansas Negroes against exclusion from the Democratic primaries of that State.

It dismissed for want of jurisdiction the appeal of J. M. Robinson and others challenging the validity of a rule of the Arkansas Democratic State Committee barring the Negroes from the primary.

The action of the committee had previously been upheld by the Supreme Court of the State, which found it was not in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Those attacking the committee's ruling contended that the party primary is a public election, subject to regulation by State law and insisted that Arkansas by failing to enact laws preventing the exclusion of Negroes from the primaries was abridging the privileges and immunities of its citizens.

A Texas statute barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries was recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Political - 1930

Suffrage.

Bristol, Tenn. Herald Courier
Tuesday

Negroes And Party Primaries.

A petition has been filed in the United States Supreme Court asking for a ruling as to whether political party organizations in the various States can lawfully prohibit Negroes from participating in their primaries.

Negroes living in Little Rock, Arkansas, who claim to be Democrats and consistent supporters of Democratic platforms and candidates, protested against being barred from Democratic primaries in 1928. They obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the State courts could hear the case on its merits. Later the State Supreme Court set aside the injunction and dismissed the proceedings, holding that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments referred only to what States were prohibited from doing in the way of restricting the suffrage rights of Negroes and did not apply to political organizations.

This is the case that has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and the decision of that tribunal will be awaited with some interest. Some three years ago the Supreme Court, in a case from El Paso, Texas, held invalid a Texas statute prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. In the opinion rendered at that time the highest tribunal pointed out that the Constitution denies any State the power to withhold from colored people the equal protection of the laws and forbids the States to enact suffrage laws which discriminate against any citizen on account of race or color.

It will be seen that in this case the Supreme Court's decision was based on the fact that the law in Texas prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries was a State law and not a party regulation. The question now is whether a political party may exclude colored people from its primaries. That question was passed upon last Saturday by Judge Charles A. Boynton of the United States District Court at El Paso, who held that the Democratic State Committee as individuals and not as a State agency has a right to bar Negroes from participation in party primaries. Judge Boynton dismissed the application of a Negro of San Antonio who sought to restrain the Democratic County Committee from carrying out the instructions of the State Committee to refuse Negroes a vote in the primaries.

There are many Negroes who affiliate or desire to affiliate with the Democratic Party and who support its platforms and candidates in general elections. No State has a right to bar them from party primaries. But, whatever may be said of the wisdom or righteousness of such a policy, it would seem that a political party would have that right.

NEGROES AND PRIMARIES

A matter of far-reaching political interest reaches the Supreme court of the United States from Arkansas and involves the right of a political party to bar negroes from participation in its primaries.

The case arises from refusal of the democratic party in Arkansas to permit such participation, and the subsequent legal battle that ensued. The negroes won the first round by means of a restraining order that permitted them to vote before the state courts could decide the question. Later, the supreme court of Arkansas dissolved the order, holding that a political party is a voluntry organization, and that debarment from its councils does not deprive a citizen of his constitutional right of suffrage.

In their appeal to the higher court, the negro appellants challenge this opinion on the grounds that since the democratic party controls the state of Arkansas to the extent that nomination by that party is equivalent to election, they must vote as democrats in order to participate in an election. In other words, they plaim any participation in an election in Arkansas is meaningless, if one votes other than as a democrat.

If past history repeats, the supreme court will probably uphold the plea. Mr. Justice HOLMES, in disposing of a similar case from Texas, held that denial of the right to vote in a primary was clearly an infringement of the constitutional guaranties regarding suffrage.

Even should the court so rule, however, it will not mean the letting down of the bars. It may conceivably drive the democrats into a convention in lieu of a primary, but otherwise it does not indicate any decisive victory for the negro.

Arkansas.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 18 1930

NEGRO VOTE ISSUE IN SUPREME COURT

Ruling Asked on Bar in State Primaries

TEST OF ARKANSAS CASE

State Court Approved Ban by Democrats

From The World's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States was asked to-day to decide whether a political party has the right to bar Negroes from voting in a primary, and the case will bring to a head one of the most widely discussed questions in politics in the South.

The case was brought to the high tribunal, on appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas, by a group of Negroes who were barred by the Democratic managers from voting in the 1928 primary.

It comes on the heels of a recent ruling by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, to the effect that the Democratic Party of Virginia has no right to bar Negroes. Several years ago the Supreme Court ruled that a Texas law prohibiting Negroes from voting was unconstitutional, but the present case involves the right of party managers to select members of the party.

At the outset the Democratic leaders in Little Rock refused the Negroes the right to take part in the 1928 primaries. The Negro voters were successful, however, in getting a temporary injunction from the State Court on the plea that their rights as citizens were being encroached upon.

Upon hearing of the case on its merits, after the Negroes had been allowed to vote under the temporary injunction, the State Court held that the party managers were within their rights in holding that the Negroes were not eligible to take part in the primary.

Upon appeal the State Supreme Court upheld the lower tribunal.

In effect, the Supreme Court of Arkansas has ruled that party leaders are within their rights in selecting members of the party and refusing those objectionable the right to participate in primaries. The high tribunal must decide whether this is the correct view of the Constitution, having already decided that a law covering the same ground is unconstitutional.

Supreme Court Can't Review 'Jim Crow' Ballot Case

Defender
11-29-30

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Holding that it lacked jurisdiction, hte supreme court of the United States Monday declined to review the case of J. M. Robinson and others against L. M. Holman and others, involving the right of nonwhite to vote in Democratic primaries in the state of Arkansas.

The case was on appeal from the state supreme court of Arkansas, which upheld the right of the Democratic party in Arkansas to make a rule prescribing that only white persons can participate in a Democratic primary in that state.

A review of the decision of the Arkansas supreme court was sought on the ground that the court erred in holding that party primaries are not a state function but purely a political party matter with which the state has nothing to do, although the state fixes a date for holding primary elections and provides for their general supervision.

The assignment of errors also included a statement that the court erred in holding that the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not infringed by the rule barring Negroes from Democratic primaries and that such a rule did not deprive Colored electors of the right of suffrage guaranteed them by these amendments.

Chicago, Ill.

It was also claimed that the Arkansas supreme court erred in holding that a political party is a voluntary organization and not an agency of the state and that such a party has the right to prescribe the rules and regulations defining qualifications of members, including the right to provide that only white persons may become members of it, the state delegating to the party the right to do by party rule that which it is prohibited from doing by law without coming within the prohibition of the 14th and 15th amendments of the federal Constitution.

The case arose when a number of electors sought an injunction against election officials of Pulaski county, Ark., and the chairman and secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Arkansas.

They alleged that they were of the Democratic faith, had supported the Democratic nominees at the general election Nov. 6, 1928, and that a mayoralty primary was about to be held but that they would be barred from voting in it because of their racial identity. Nominees of the Democratic party are always elected at the general election, nomination being equivalent to election. The rules of the Democratic party in Arkansas provides that "the Democratic party in Arkansas shall consist of eligible and legally qualified white electors."

When the case was heard the petition of the Colored electors was dismissed for want of equity and a temporary injunction which permitted them to vote in the primary of Nov. 26, 1928, was dissolved. The Arkansas supreme court affirmed the judgment of the trial court, but allowed an appeal to the United State supreme court.

Another case involving the same question is expected to reach the United States supreme court from Texas, where the Democratic state executive committee adopted a rule similar to the one in force in Arkansas after the supreme court had prohibiting Colored persons from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

U.S. Supreme Court Holds That It Lacks Jurisdiction in Democratic Primary Case

Amsterdam News
12-3-30
New York, N.Y.

Review Had Been Sought of Decision of the Arkansas Courts That Party Selection of Candidates Is Not a State Function

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Holding that it lacked jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of the United States last Monday declined to review the case of J. M. Robinson and others against L. M. Holman and others, involving the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries in the State of Arkansas.

The case was on appeal from the State Supreme Court of Arkansas, which upheld the right of the Democratic party in Arkansas to make a rule prescribing that only white persons can participate in a Democratic primary in that state.

A review of the decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court was sought on the ground that the court erred in holding that party primaries are not a state function but purely a political matter with which the state has nothing to do, although the state fixes a date for holding primary elections and provides for their general supervision.

When the case was heard the petition of the Negro electors was dismissed for want of equity and a temporary injunction which permitted them to vote in the primary of November 26, 1928, was dissolved. The Arkansas Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the trial court, but allowed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Another case involving the same question is expected to reach the United States Supreme Court from Texas, where the Democratic State Executive Committee adopted a rule similar to the one in force in Arkansas after the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional a statute prohibiting colored persons from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

Political - 1930

California

Suffrage

Register and Vote

WITH the opening of the year 1930 there has come another biennial period, when citizens of the State of California are called upon to register for the purpose of voting at elections. Already hundreds of itinerant registrars are hammering on the doors of our homes and offices asking for the privilege of registering all persons qualified to vote. Soon there will be a host of them at practically every street corner, almost on their knees, praying that we include our names in the great list of those who are to dictate or shape the political future of the State of California.

Flash 1-13-30 Angeles Calif

With this facility following us in our homes, at our places of business and on the streets there seems to be no good reason why every citizen of this commonwealth should not be registered so as to be in a position to cast his vote on questions affecting its future life and progress. This year the State holds a general election. At that election there are going to be many questions touching the affairs of State which the voters will be called upon to decide. Many ambitious politicians seeking public offices will solicit our suffrage. Decisions on these questions and selection of those politicians whom we favor can only be made by those who are in a position to vote. And we shall not be in a position to vote if we do not register now, during the period of registration.

There are many who do not register for many reasons. Among those reasons are ignorance and indifference. The group that suffers largely from these reasons is that to which we belong. There is no reason why this should be if every honest and intelligent agency of human progress among us would assert itself in this matter and impress upon our people the vital necessity of their duty to register. Churches, fraternal, civic and social organizations can play a tremendous part in this thing by making it an item of their business to urge our people to register. Racial and civic pride alone — if nothing else — should dictate the wisdom of this course.

For our part we are here and now sending forth a candid appeal to every black citizen of this State who has resided here for at least one year. To every such citizen we say register! We must register before we can vote, and this is registration time. It is not only unbusinesslike, but foolish and almost criminal, to neglect a thing so vital to our social and political welfare and then afterwards bewail our lot if we suffer social and political iniquities.

The opportunity is ours now to register and so place ourselves in a position to vote when we are called upon to do so at any time within the next two years.

NEGRO VOTE POWER FELT

Argus

Californians Take Important Part In Tense Campaign For Governor Of Western State

8-29-30

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 28— (ANP) With the primary elections of California on this week in full blast, interest is at fever heat among the Negro voters. All lesser officers have been practically lost sight of by them because of the hot race for governor.

St Louis Mo

Vote Split Three Ways

Farther perhaps from solidarity or union on any one candidate or issue than ever, the Negro vote for governor is split three ways, with each faction hurling charges of money, suasion and lack of sincerity at the other. Although it is being questioned whether the black ballot here is really the balance of power, all three candidates have sought the black vote. The three centers of Negro political interest are as follows:

Buron Fitts, Republican, whose campaign was managed among the colored voters by Mrs. C. A. Bass, managing editor of the California Eagle, is a native of Texas. He was lieutenant governor for two years, but upon acquiring the office of district attorney, he sprang into the spot light by relentless prosecution and conviction of the former district attorney Asa Keyes of Alexander Pantages, millionaire theatre man, and a few of the Julian oil teal conspirators.

Though backed by Rev. Bob Shuler, broadcasting minister, formerly considered an arch-enemy of Negroes, he gained the good-will of many of the colored voters by appointment of Attorney Leon Whitaker as a deputy district attorney.

Gov. Young Is Strong

Governor C. C. Young, who has held the office for 3 1-2 years. The state has prospered under guidance, has its greatest cash surplus at present, splendid highways, and he has sponsored prison reform and relief for the blind and aged. The passing of the Boulder Dam bill was secured largely through his efforts.

Towards the Negro, while not declaring himself, their champion, he has always been broad, considerate and kindly in his dealings. He is predicted to retain his office at the final election November 4.

Jas. Rolph, Jr., has been mayor of San Francisco since 1912. Without touching upon any race question his record as pilot of this great city during its most prosperous period is a strong appeal to colored voters who judge him from that standpoint rather than his associations with the race. He is a Republican. Although his opponents point out to Negroes, they have generally fared well under his regime.

Political - 1930

Suffrage

Connecticut

NEW LONDON, CONN.

GLOBE

SEP 30 1930

Colored Voters to Organize

A meeting will be held tomorrow night at the United Societies hall, 66 Hempstead street at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a political club of colored voters of the city and such residents who have not qualified as yet to vote. The speakers will be Percy H. Stone of Savannah, Ge., Wesley Myers of Dawson, Ga., and Harry Daniels of Orangeburg, S. C. The colored public is cordially invited to attend. The meet- has been cal ed by Luther A. Eccleston, chairman of the negro club.

Political-1930

Delaware.

Suffrage

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

NOV 1 - 1930

NEGROES ADVISED TO SUPPORT FRIEND IN SENATE BATTLE

Speakers Tell Colored Voters to Favor Thomas F. Bayard.

RAPS PROPAGANDA

Two meetings were held Thursday night under the auspices of the Delaware Negro Civic League, one being at Newark and the other in the Milford-Harrington district with persons present in addition from Slaughter Neck, Dover and Felton.

The Newark meeting was addressed by Maurice Rouselle and Aaron Edmonds both of whom made telling speeches informing the colored people of Newark of the importance of the colored voters showing a spirit of political independence. The audience was composed mostly of the younger members of the race who are not impressed with the old idea of voting for the Republican party because of Abraham Lincoln.

The speakers told of the Parker and Russ incidents and urged the voters to punish those who ride into power through the votes of the colored people and as soon as they get into power forget them.

The meeting at Milford was largely attended. It was held in the hall on Church St. Asbury Fountain presided and made an address saying that the "colored people were at the meeting as Independent Republicans who were tired of being made the football of politics in Milford by the Republican party. The Republican party here gives us no recognition. Why, we cannot even get a job of janitor at the Post Office."

The first speaker was Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson. She spoke in part as follows: "I am heartily tired of the Republicans of Delaware looking upon us as simple minded children who have little or no memory for the things done to us by those who are elected to office through and by our votes. Senator Hastings and those who represent him are going over the State saying things which even a simple minded child knows to be false. They are aroused because they see their political minions slipping away from them in this election.

"The vote of Senator Hastings for Judge Parker's confirmation has aroused the colored people of the State as they have not been aroused since 1922, and as in that election they are going to smite the candidate for Senator by electing as his successor Thomas F. Bayard who has the respect of the colored people of Delaware.

All kinds of silly propaganda are being put out by the Republican machine but it is so silly that it has served as a boomerang. Do not let up in your efforts to keep the people aroused until the polls close on November 4. If you continue alert and remain on the job you will be respected for your independent attitude."

Robert J. Nelson was the next speaker and for more than 40 minutes he described the attitude of the Republican party toward the Negro in State and Nation. Mr. Nelson said: "The present State Senator in Milford has been your friend. He is a Democrat and from what I hear about him the colored people owe him more than they do any other citizen in your town. He has helped more colored people to secure homes than any other man in Milford regardless of party. The money he placed at your disposal would not and was not placed there by any Republican. While he did not do it for political favor yet he was your friend when you needed one and it is your duty to support him.

"In all parts of Delaware the colored people are aroused as they have not been for years. They are awake to their political power and propose using it in this election to show the candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket that he cannot vote against their interests with impunity. His vote for the confirmation of Judge Parker was a vote against the best interests of the Negroes of Delaware as well as the 15,000,000 Negroes throughout the country.

"In showing our political independence this year we are in mighty good company. Pierre S. du Pont who gave in excess of three millions of dollars for the education of the colored children of Delaware; Irenee du Pont and Henry B. Thompson and a host of other prominent Republicans are voting against Senator Hastings. If these people can be independent why cannot you? I would advise you to remain in this goodly company and go to the polls on November 4 and vote for Delaware's distinguished son, Thomas F. Bayard, who served you with such marked ability and distinction for six years in the Senate of the United States."

Political – 1930

D. C.

Suffrage

POLITICIANS SEEK VOTES OF NEGRO

Journal & Guide 7-12-30

Republican Party Not Assured Of Votes Of Colored American Any Longer

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the Senate is in special session at President Hoover's call considering the London naval treaty, members of the House are back home preparing for the impending primaries and the elections on November 4.

All the 435 members of the House of Representatives will be chosen at the polls this year. Of that number 267 are Republicans, 163 are Democrats, and 1 is a Farmer-Labor. There are four vacancies, which were held by Republicans.

Only a Democratic landslide can overcome the Republican majority in the House. In order to get control of the House, the Democrats must retain all of their present seats and elect 55 additional members.

Democrats Stronger

It is generally conceded that the Democrats will cut into the Republican majority as a result of this year's elections. Congressional districts in the South, which were swept into the Republican column in November, 1928, on the crest of the Hoover tidal wave and by the appeal of anti-Smith forces to religious and racial intolerance, are expected to return Democratic representative Congress after the November elections.

Negro Vote Independent

This year there is a greater prospect of uncertainty regarding the Negro vote. Republican candidates will appeal to the Negro vote on the basis of party loyalty, but will not be able to point to any accomplishment by the party in their behalf.

The situation is paradoxical. Both Republican and Democratic candidates will seek the Negro vote in northern and border states. In the South the Republican party has become lily-white except in two or three localities where men like Robert R. Church in Tennessee, Perry W. Howard in Mississippi, and Benjamin Jefferson Davis in Georgia have been able to hold on despite all plans to overthrow their hold on the Republican state machinery.

Southern Conditions

The Democratic party in the South has been a "white man's party," but rulings of Federal courts are threatening the overthrow of the subterfuge of southern states empowering state committees to make rules governing party primaries in order to bar Negroes. Oddly enough it is the Negro who has attacked such rules and it is not too much to expect Democratic appeals to the Negro vote in the South to support Democratic candidates against Republicans on the attitude of the two parties of the present day toward Negroes generally.

In the northern and border states, where Negroes vote in large numbers, colored voters have become critical of their Republican representatives and are disposed to vote against them. To a certain extent, there is resentment among them because they feel their interests have been neglected by the Republican party.

What May Happen

When November rolls around, however, and Republican spellbinders have been heard in the North and Middle West, the colored electorate may have been persuaded to give the Republican party one more chance to make good its promises and to vote for Republican congressional candidates in order that the party in power may have a working majority in Congress.

NEGROES SEEK TO VOTE WITH PARTY

Montgomery Advertiser 7-18-30

Supreme Court Is Asked For Ruling On Rights At Primaries

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(AP)—A petition was filed in the Supreme Court today asking the highest tribunal for a ruling whether political party organizations in the various states could lawfully prohibit negroes from participating in their primaries.

Montgomery Ala

The case comes from Arkansas. J. M. Robinson and other negroes living in Little Rock, said they voted the Democratic ticket and were consistent supporters of the party platforms. They protested against being barred from the Democratic primaries in November, 1928, obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the state courts could hear the case on its merits. Later when the controversy was decided the Arkansas Supreme Court set aside the temporary injunction and dismissed the proceedings, taking the position that the 14th and 15th amendments, under which the negroes claimed they had the right to voet at Democratic primaries, referred only to what states were prohibited from doing in the way of restricting the voting rights of negroes and did not apply to political organizations.

In March, 1927, the United States Supreme Court, in a suit from El Paso, Texas, brought by L. A. Nixon, a negro, held invalid a Texas statute prohibiting negroes from voting in Democratic primaries.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes. It declared the Texas law a direct and obvious infringement of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

Stating that the amendment was passed "without a special intent to protect the blacks from discrimination against them," it pointed out that it "denied any state the power to withhold from them the equal protection of the laws." It announced that "the law in the states shall be the same for the black as for the white; that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the laws of the states, and in regard to the colored race . . . no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color."

The Arkansas Supreme Court declared the Nixon decision did not prohibit a political organization from determining its own membership or from deciding who it would permit to vote at its primaries.

Pointing out the uniform success of the Democratic candidates in the Arkansas elections, the protestants claimed that being denied the right to vote in the primaries deprived them of their most important constitutional rights. The Arkansas Supreme Court took the view, however, that the Democratic party was a voluntary poloitical organization and not a state agency and therefore could prescribe rules and regulations defining the qualifications for membership including a provision that only white people could become members.

Florida.

Political – 1920
Suffrage

Decision Rules Out 9 Negroes As Candidates

Tallahassee.—Nine Pensacola negroes who sought to qualify as candidates in next month's primaries for members of the Escambia county republican executive committee did not file proper papers and cannot enter the race, Attorney General Fred H. Davis said in an opinion issued this week.

The attorney general's opinion was in reply to a request for a ruling on the subject from the Escambia county board of commissioners.

The commissioners told the attorney general that the negroes, who were to oppose white candidates had filed their papers at the last moment and that they did not seem to meet certain requirements.

In his opinion to the commissioners, Mr. Davis said the names of the negroes could not be placed on the ballot, because they had failed to specify in their qualification papers either the party or the precinct in which they sought representation on the committee.

Political - 1930

Suffrage

General

DISSENSION IN THE PATRONAGE COMMITTEE.

It is currently reported that there is serious dissension and dissatisfaction within the ranks of the Patronage Committee; that the Chairman, the Honorable Lindsey Hopkins, has resigned because of the Committee's one-man policy and partisan activities. It appears that the Secretary is the whole "cheese". The Committee has not met in a long time for some unexplained reason and the Secretary is making all the recommendations without regard to the wishes of the Committee. The Secretary is diverting the Committee from its original purposes by traveling over the state in an effort to round up delegates for the State Convention It is reported that the Secretary has been requesting the irregular white organization he is trying to build up, to put out the "niggers", and the old line Republicans to send their credentials to him by registered mail.

Independent

Well, the regular organization is willing for the Patronaae Committee to adopt these guerilla methods and have a convention of its own, like J. L. Phillips did in 1924, and meet the same fate at the next National Convention that Mr. Phillips did at Cleveland. Federal patronage and Negro-hating, pernicious white politicians did not land Mr. Phillips at Cleveland in 1924, and the same methods will not land the Patronage Committee in 1932, when the National Convention meets.

2-20-30

It is also reported that the Committee is secretly raising money to control the State Convention, but is reckoning without its host. The Convention will be made up of men who cannot be either bulldozed or bought. We are going to tell our delegates to take every dollar anybody offers them and then vote against the corrupters. Yes, take the money and then vote as you please, upon the theory that a fool and his money soon separates.

Atlanta, Ga.

But all the members of the Committee are not in accord with these bull pen methods. Some of the members are in favor of carrying out the original idea of the Postmaster General—simply to act as an advisory board of the Department and have nothing to do with the running of the politics of the party, but others patent the idea of using post offices as pawns to buy delegates and manipulate political conventions. But, the manipulators will meet their Waterloo. The breakers are just ahead and the Committee is headed for the rocks. Evidence is now being gathered upon which to ask for a senatorial investigation of the pernicious activities of the Patronage Committee and certain federal officeholders who make weekly trips over the state for the purpose of sowing discord in the ranks of the party in the state, and trading offices for delegate control of the Convention.

It has never contemplated that the Committee appoined by the Postmaster General upon the recommendation of Mr. Collector Rose would go any further than to recommend postmasters and other employees of the Department. Nobody ever dreamed that the Committee would arrogate unto itself the authority to dictate appointments for the Department of Justive and every other department of the Government at Washington. But, this is just what the Committee has assumed authority to do. Under this pernicious and offensive policy, the other departments of the Government are deprived of their rights to select their employees.

Many of us are willing to largely change the leadership of the party in the state after the President's idea, but it cannot be done hollering "nigger", "nigger" at every cross-road. We are human and resent gratuitous insults from white ignorance and intolerance. We want a better party, and the increase must come, if it comes at all, from decent, liberal minded white men, but not from poor white trash.

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.
MAR 25 1930

No Negroes in Primaries?

On first reading, announcement that the supreme court of Arkansas has upheld the rule of that state's Democratic party barring Negroes from participating in the primaries, must seem to most readers a complete disregard of the decision of the United States Supreme Court three years ago in the matter of the Texas primaries. On closer inspection, however, it would appear that this is not necessarily so—and quite likely is not so.

In the Texas case, a law of the Legislature governed the conduct of the primaries, just as is the case in the state of New York. The Texas Legislature had then under taken to forbid the participation of the Negroes in the primary elections, and the United States Supreme Court held that there was a violation of the 14th and 15th amendments.

In the Arkansas case, to accept the meager summary of the state court's finding now available, it is made to appear that the Legislature has never undertaken to regulate the primaries; and it is declared that the Democratic party stands as does any private club, competent to make its own rules as to the admission and conduct of members. If such really are the facts, Arkansas becomes an exception among the states and it may be well that the two post-Civil War amendments affecting the citizenship of Negroes do not apply to its primaries.

Theoretically, there can not be constitutional objection to the formation of private clubs of voters for the purpose of placing candidates in the field for state or federal elections. Indeed, provision is everywhere made for nomination by petition, even where party primaries are closely regulated by legislation. For many decades our major parties had no recognition under the laws and by convention or through committee action the rules were enacted or modified But as the population increased and we came more and more under party rule, there arose almost everywhere complaint of the informal party machinery and so state after state undertook to provide regulation under which only Republicans might vote in Republican primaries and Democrats in Democratic primaries. That and other regulations were deemed necessary to establish "fair play." There has been, in many instances, a swinging back and forth as between "direct primaries" and party conventions, still it is not in mind that any state, once having undertaken to direct party machinery, has wholly removed its legislative hand. But Arkansas, if the opinion of its supreme court is properly interpreted, has never yet set out to regulate the affairs of any political party.

Should that prove correct, it is possible that the United States Supreme Court will concede that neither the 14th nor 15th amendment is involved—that the party primary is not, in that state, a part of the election machinery as the high court held to be the case in Texas and as is undoubtedly the case in New York. Under such circumstances what practical redress the Negroes can have is difficult to perceive, since a Democratic nomination in Arkansas is commonly accepted as tantamount to an election. Yet if they can approach the polls in the final election and cast an unimpeded ballot, why might they not by thorough organization accomplish quite as much as through primary participation?

COMMENTS ANENT WHITE PRIMARY VICTORY IN SOUTH

Daily Commonwealth
7-12-30
Baltimore, Md

Southern Editors Review Court Decision with Sanity and Reason.

New York, July 3.—The Victory recently won in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the White Primary efclusion of colored voters in Democratic primary elections, has brought many editorials from white southern editors calling attention to the importance of the victory.

The Gadsen, Alabama, TIMES declares: "The decision of the Court of Appeals that the Democratic party in Virginia has not legal right to bar Negroes from primary elections presents one of the gravest situations developed since the Negroes were encouraged to take an increasing part in southern politics as a result of the Republican victories in several southern states in 1928." The editor warns that the South is drifting "dangerously near to a return to the unspeakable condition yhich arose during the period of Reconstruction" and comments on the part played by the NAACP in "breaking down the barriers erected by the Democrats of the South against the Negro race." He continues: "The asrendency of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race since four southern states went Republican in 1928 and Democratic majorities were slashed severely in others, has been one of the amazing post-election developments." This ditor asserts that the "only solution" is for the outh to become "more solid" than ever and "to demonstrate by its vote that it has no sympathy for the social or political aspirations of the smart-alex northern Negroes who are laughing in their sleeves as they achieve victory after victory over the South and over the southern sentiment."

Other editorial comment from the South on the Virginia White Primary decision are as follows:

Norfolk, Va., VIRGINIAN PILOT: "It may as well be accepted as final in the South that the constitutional provisions applying to general elections apply with equal force to primary elections, and that there is no legal way to close primary elections to Negro voters merely because they are not white voters."

Greensboro, N. C. NEWS: "Most Democrats were probably aware of that but they didn't expect Negroes to go into court to secure the privilege of voting in a Democratic primary."

Durham, N. C. HERALD: The day of raising the Negro as an issue in politics is rapidly disappearing. Neither party will have a right to arouse prejudice on that issue. He yill be in politics more and more each election, and will be found vot-

ing the Republican and Democratic ticket as it suits his fancy."

Ashville, N. C. TIMES: "If Negro votes for Democrats are acceptable in the general elections, why not permit the small number of Negroes qualified to register and vote in the primaries if they so desire?"

Richmond, Va., NEWS-LEADER: "Unless Virginia intends to adopt a deliberate policy of Fascism, she must adjust herself to the conditions brought about by the better education of a new generation of Negroes."

Greenville, S. C. NEWS: " . . . . the ruling is of profound interest to southern states, particularly those southern states which have a high percentage of Negro citizenship and where the Democratic primary is, frankly, a mechanism for a white man's selection of candidates for pub lic office."

Friday, July 4, 1930

PRITCHARDS—FATHER AND SON

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE PRITCHARD, of the Tenth district, is the Republican nominee for the United States Senate, opposing the Democratic nominee, Josiah W. Bailey. His father, the late J. C. Pritchard, once represented North Carolina in the Senate, and a reproduced item from the Asheville Citizen of 20 years ago offers an interesting contrast in father and son as regards the negro race.

It was only a few months ago that Congressman Pritchard was the recipient of considerable publicity because he refused to occupy an office room adjoining one assigned to the negro congressman, DePriest. Those who profess to know the inside of North Carolina politics say that many of the negro Republican voters in North Carolina will not support Pritchard because of his attitude in the DePriest matter. Recalling that incident, it is interesting to read the following item which appeared in the Asheville paper of 1910: "Judge J. C. Pritchard leaves Monday for Durham, where he will deliver the opening address of the Southern Negro Chautauqua. Many prominent speakers are on the program . . . Judge Pritchard is much interested in the effort the negroes are making to improve their race."

And now the son fails to express enthusiasm because a member of the negro race has improved himself to the extent of reaching America's highest law-making body. At primary time many of the Republican old-heads, talking among themselves, expressed the opinion that father and son were not similar in several respects. Perhaps this is only one, or another one

27 Who Raised Bars Justified In Primary Results

All Who Sought Return To Committee Won Over Foes

18 Got Old Posts

House, Senate Nominees Are Listed

Thirteen out of the 35 state senators nominated in the Democratic primary, had no opposition in their races. A number of them are veterans in the legislative game. The Advertiser yesterday compiled the full list of senators, members of the House and members of the new state Democratic Executive Committee who were winners in the primary.

Eighteen members of the "27" who put up the bars as candidates against those who voted the Republican ticket in 1928, or who supported it, were reelected to the new committee. Every member of the famous "27" who offered for reelection to the committee was chosen. Every member who offered for any other office was chosen.

The Senate Lineup

The following is the vote for state senator in each of the 35 senatorial districts where there was opposition.

First district—Duncan 984; Patton 1,696; Walker (winner) 3,200.

Second—Hutson 4,297; Kelly (winner) 4,596.

Third—Hood 1,837; White 685; Coward (winner) 2,805.

Fourth—Fletcher, unopposed.

Fifth—Nipper 1,750; Scruggs (winner) 5,357.

Sixth—Gilbert 2,398; Jordan (winner) 3,052.

Seventh—Blackmon 1,375; Dishman 715; Wikle (winner) 1,517.

Eighth—Oliver 1,011; Riddle (winner) 1,485.

Ninth—Hooten, unopposed.

Tenth—Harlan, unopposed.

Eleventh—Warren, unopposed.

Twelfth — Stephenson 2,324; Caine O'Rear 2,988; Shepherd (winner) 4,030.

Thirteenth—Frey 8,773; McKenzie 3,-932; Edmundson (winner) 12,795.

Fourteenth—Beasley (winner) 1,876; Wimberley 1,166.

Fifteenth—Dickinson 1,873; Duncan (winner) 2,153.

Sixteenth—Caffey, unopposed.

Seventh—Fuller 2,998; Goodwin (winner) 4,298.

Eighteenth—Cooper, unopposed.

Nineteenth—Coma Garrett, Jr., unopposed.

Twentieth—Carlton 1,045; McDaniel (winner) 1,562.

Twenty-first—Millsaps, unopposed.

Twenty-second—Bonner, unopposed.

Twenty-third—Draughon 2,306; Faulk (winner) 2,674.

Twenty-fourth—McDowell, unopposed.

Twenty-fifth—Giddens 3,358; Hubbard (winner) 4,055.

Twenty-sixth—Powell, unopposed.

Twenty-seventh—Brown (winner) 1,-985; Waddell 1,695.

Twenty-eighth—Teasley, unopposed.

Twenty-ninth—Bartlett, unopposed.

Thirtieth—Dinkins 1,218; Lapsley (winner) 1,899.

Thirty-first—Deloney, unopposed.

Thirty-second—Hildreth, unopposed.

Thirty-third—Craft, unopposed.

Thirty-fourth—Darden (winner) 2,187; Smith 1,686.

Thirty-fifth—Farmer, unopposed.

Personnel of 1931 House

The Following have been nominated for members of the House of Representatives, according to returns of the Democratic primary tabulated by The Advertiser: Autauga County, F. J. McNeel; Baldwin, W. C. Beebe; Barbour, F. D. Pierce, Chauncey Sparks; Bibb, N. E. Stewart; Blount, A. L. Bains; Bullock, L. M. Mosley, C. D. Norman.

Butler County: Earl M. McGowin, J. N. Poole; Calhoun, H. Clarence Williams, Albert P. Johnston; Chambers, A. L. Harwell, H. W. Lane, Cherokee, Thomas W. Bradford; Choctaw, C. B. Christopher; Clarke, C. A. Costs, Earl L. Tusker; Clay, J. J. Cockrell; Cleburne, E. D. Parker; Coffee, Jack D. Loe; Colbert, Charles E. Carmichael.

Conecuh County: J. E. Kelly; Coosa, F. L. Smith; Covington, R. H. Jones; Cullman, F. E. St. John; Crenshaw, C. J. Kettler; Dallas, John M. Burns, W. C. Givhan, William P. Molette; Dale, Charles O. Stokes; DeKalb, Hoyt Ayers; Elmore, Arthur Glover, John A. Lancaster; Escambia, W. Y. Loveless; Etowah, G. C Allen, C. S. Culver; Fayette, J. G. Hamby; Franklin, W. H. Key, Jr.; Geneva, M. L. Black; Greene, John W. Cook; Hale, Edwin S. Jack, A. M. Tunstall.

In Henry County the following men ran and their respective votes are here given. E. C. Glover, who received 1,281 votes, did not qualify with the State Chairman. J. W. Capps, 294, R. F. Hall, 644, G. D. Halstead, 372, J. A. Parrish, 716, and John B. Ward 737.

Houston County, John W. Rish; Jackson, J. S. O'Neal, J. M. Snodgrass; Jefferson, Amzi G. Barber, James H. Bradford, W. Cooper Green, John C. Morrow, Lewey Robinson, Joseph R. Tate, Charley R. West; Lamar, W. W. Ogden; Lauderdale, S. E. McDonald, H. L. Reeder; Lawrence, J. Holland Lee, C. G. Mullat, Jr., Roy Lee Smith Limestone, Thomas W. Spencer; Lowndes, Charles E. Brooks, R. M. Guy; Macon, Hubert T. Davis; Madison, John P. Hampton, Robert F. Lawler.

Marengo, W. C. Harrison, Robert E. Sutton; Marion, Ernest B. Fite; Marshall, W. H. Black; Mobile, Edward J. Grove, George A. Sossaman. William C. Taylor; Monroe, A. C. Lee; Montgomery, Thomas M. Arrington, Lee Callaway, Tyler Goodwyn, L. A. Sanderson, Morgan, John Patterson, Tennie Tidwell; Perry, W. L. DeSear, W. T. Harris; Pickens, W. E. Davis; Pike, Jack L. Giddens, Parke Thompson; Randolph, D. T. Ware; Russell, Charles T. Clayton, George G. Wallace; Shelby, L. L. Saxon.

St. Clair County, Perkins McClendon; Sumter, G. A. Walton; Talladega, Richard B. Kelly, Hugh F. McElderry; Tallapoosa, W. D. Graves, J. H. Lovelace; Tuscaloosa, Artemus K. Callahan, J. Henry Mize; Walker, Carter Manasco, J. Carl Shepherd; Washington, J. Massey Edgar; Wilcox, R. J. Goode, B. H. Matthews.

New Executive Committee

The following are the names of the members of the new State Democratic Executive Committee:

First Congressional District: John E. Adams, W. K. Chapman, Dr. Turner Granade, Oscar L. Gray, and Gessner T. McCorvey.

Second: James T. Beeland, F. B. Bricken, Cyrus B. Brown, John Gamble, and T. E. Henderson.

Third: Charles H. Adams, T. E. Buntin, L. A. Farmer, C. C. Faulk, and Mrs. A. Y. Malone.

Fourth: J. B. Atkinson, R. E. Jones, J. A. Morgan, E. W. Pettus, and C. W. Stringer, Jr.

Fifth: H. D. Agnew, Roberts Blount, Thomas S. Bugg, W. A. Handley, and George P. Walls.

Sixth: J. F. Alldredge, R. C. Foster, Jerome T. Fuller, John D. McQueen, and James A. Mitchell.

Seventh: S. J. Griffin, Sam High, J. C. Inzer, Walter C. Lusk, and E. O. McCord.

Eighth: T. C. Almon, Hector D. Lane, S. A. Lynne, Walter F. Miller and R. E. Cogburn.

Ninth: Clint F. Allgood, David S. Anderson, George Perkins Bondurant, R. A. Brown and Louise O. Charlton.

Tenth: V. H. Carmichael, W. Sam Childers, John D. Petree, J. C. Shepherd and W. E. Howell.

Circuit Solicitors

The following are the nominees for circuit solicitors in Alabama, according to returns of the Democratic Primary received by The Advertiser:

First Judicial Circuit: Joe M. Pelham; Second, H. P. Rogers; Third, T. M. Petterson; Fourth, Joe H. James; Fifth, C. H. Vann; Sixth, Ed DeGraffenreid; Seventh, J. B. Sanford; Eighth, Wade Wright; Ninth, H. G. Bailey; Tenth, George Lewis Bailes; Eleventh, R. T. Simpson, Jr.; Twelfth, E. C. Orme; Thirteenth, B. B. Chamberlain.

Fourteenth, B. G. Wilson; Fifteenth, William T. Seibels; Sixteenth, W. C. Rains; Seventeenth, W. R. Kembrough; Eighteenth, A. L. Hardegru; Nineteenth, Winslow Huddleston Twentieth, J. N. Mullins; Twenty-first, L. S. Biggs; Twenty-second, R. S. Reid; Twenty-third, James H. Pride.

REGISTRATION

In three weeks the books will open for registration.

Every man and woman who wishes to vote in the election for Governor, other State officers and congressmen, senators and delegates to the tSate Legislature also for Mayor and City Councilmen next year must register.

It is the duty of every citizen to qualifiy in order to vote for his choice when officers are to be chosen also to express their choice as to issues That are presented to voters.

No one can vote who does not register. And anyone who fails to register simply disfranchises himself.

It is time now to turn our minds towards registration and every citizen arouse himself and his friends and neighbors and keep aroused until September 16 and 17 and then register.

Political-1930

Suffrage.

General

Washington RECENT PRIMARIES Tribune

Primary election results of last week, from the racial viewpoint of the Negro, may be summed up as a draw.

Whatever gains there may come to the Negro through the absence from the Seventy-second Congress of Senator Cole L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, they will be offset by the retirement of Representative Louis C. Cramton, Republican, of Michigan, and the presence in the upper body of Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana and former Representativee James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Senator Blease was beaten by former Representative Byrnes. Mr. Cramton was defeated by Jesse P. Wolcott, an attorney of Port Huron, Mich. Governor Long was nominated to succeed the veteran Senator Joseph E. Ransdell.

Senator Blease is a demagogue. He is an exponent of lynching. He preaches race prejudice and religious bigotry. For violence and vulgarity of speech his equal can hardly be found. He conceives the Negro to be inferior and believes in "white supremary." Washington, D.C.

Byrnes was a member of the House from 1911 to 1925, retiring after his defeat by Blease in 1924. He is regarded as a hard worker. He was not friendly to the Negro and made himself conspicuous by his objection to Federal appropriations to Howard University, having them stricken out on points of order that there was no authorization in law for them. 9, 19, 30.

Mr. Cramton was a member of the House for 15 years. He is the chairman of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, having charge of the Interior Department supply bill in which are carried items for Howard University. He always favored liberal Federal appropriations for the university, especially for buildings, and he was the father of the law passed recently which authorizes Federal appropriations for Howard University and put a stop to the striking out of items on points of order. He was beaten by a "wet," although a recount will probably be necessary to determine the winner, the results being so close.

In Louisiana it was a choice of two evils in a dirty campaign. Ransdall has had 30 years of experience in Congress, 13 years in the House and 17 years in the Senate. He is regarded as a reactionary and voted blindly on party matters. He and his colleague fought a losing fight to prevent appointment and confirmation of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of customs at New Orleans.

Governor Long, who defeated him, according to predictions, "will probably bring to the Senate every quality which Blease and Heflin reveal when working in concert, with touches of Brookhart and the lately deceased Vardaman thrown in. Or he may baffle the anxious Louisiana prophets by becoming conservative with success."

Michigan Republicans renominated Senator James Couzens over former Governor Chase Osborn. His easy nomination means election. Representative Grant M. Hudson, a former officer of the Anti-Saloon League, was defeated for the Republican nomination in the sixth congressional district by Seymour H. Person, a wet.

George H. Shaw won the Republican senatorial nomination in Colorado. He defeated William V. Hodges, former treasurer of the Republican national committee. Mr. Hodges was backed by Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, who is retiring. Mr. Shaw will be opposed at the polls in November by Edward P. Costigan, the Democratic nominee.

The defeat of Senators Blease and Ransdell brings the total of "lame duck" Senators, who will sit in the next session of the Senate, to eleven.

Senate Primary Investigation May Include Negro Disfranchisement

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

SEP 17 1930

Political Dynamite In Entire Situation Says Herald-Tribune Correspondent

9/27/30

NEW YORK, Sept. 25--That there is political dynamite in Senator Nye's investigation of senatorial primary elections is the conclusion of Mark Sullican, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, who bases his belief upon the prospect that the exclusion of Negroes from voting privileges in the South may enter the field of inquiry.

"Whether Senator Nye's investigations of senatorial primaries will extend into Southern states is one of the most explosive questions of the campaign," writes Mr. Sullivan in the Herald-Tribune of September 17. "In it intense interest is taken by a group not mainly Republicans, but rather to be described as Progressives and Radicals in Washington, New York and elsewhere. What this group has in mind is to use the Nye committee as a means to open up the very explosive question of Negro participation—or, more accurately, non-participation—in Democratic primaries in the South. That issue, carried to the end to which some persons want to carry it, would question the right of at least ten Democratic senators to their seats."

Mr. Sullivan quotes the scope of the investigators ordered by the Senate as being, besides the examination into improper expenditures, to cover "the use of any other means or influence which would not only be of public interest, but would aid the Senate in deciding any contest involving the right to a seat in the United States Senate." He adds: "That language means, as respects Southern Democratic primaries, the participation or non-participatoin of Negro voters."

The immediate dynamite in the situation Mr. Sullivan discusses as follows:

"The matter is acute just now, for two reasons. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has grown confident because of its successful part in preventing the confirmation of an appointee to the Supreme Court, Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, who was charged with publicly taking a position adverse to Negro participation in politics.

"In the second place, Negro voters have just won a decisive advantage in the Federal courts. A United States Circuit Court has declared unconstitutional a conditon of the Democratic primary system in Virginia which excludes Negroes. Apparently, the Virginia Democratic officials concerned did not care to contest the decision, for just this week they have permitted the time limit for an appeal to expire, and the decision stands.

"The net of the situation is that there are energetic persons who are determined to use the Nye committee as a step toward a large end. The purpose is to have the Senate debate and pass upon the question whether a Southern Democratic senator is entitled to his seat if he won it in a primary in which Negro voters were deprived of participation. The persons having this determination are Radicals or Progressives primarily, rather than Republicans, and Republicanism is not their motive, although the Republicans presumably would benefit. Anyone familiar with American history since the Civil War knows this is a decidedly explosive situation."

The Virginia primary case referred to by Mr. Sullivan was supervised and financed, in part, by the N. A. A. C. P.

Voting—Here and In Germany

Germany with a population of approximately 64,000,000 polled 34,000,000 votes in Sunday's general election, or 53 per cent of the total number of inhabitants. The United States with an estimated total population of 120,000,000 in 1928 polled 36,000,000 votes in the presidential election of that year, or 30 per cent of the total number of inhabitants. For purposes of rough comparison it is sufficiently accurate to say that Germany, possessing half as large a population as the United States, casts in general elections the same number of votes, or to put it another way, Germany is twice as efficient as the United States, in getting out the vote.

A consideration of the total vote cast, in comparison with the total qualified vote, presents a somewhat different picture. The total number of citizens qualified to participate in Sunday's general election was approximately 42,000,000. Of this number 34,000,000 or approximately 80 per cent reported at the polls. The total number of persons qualified to vote in America's last presidential election would be hard to ascertain exactly because of the different qualification requirements of the several States, and because of the varying registrations. It has been estimated that 70,000,000 were legally qualified to vote in the election of 1928. If that is an accurate estimate, only about 52 per cent, or 36,879,000 actually voted. The voting efficiency reflected by these figures is more flattering to the United States than the voting efficiency reflected by the population figures, but it still leaves this country far behind Germany in that manifestation of citizenship that takes the form of active participation in elections.

What is the explanation of this discrepancy? There are several explanations. There is no

illiteracy in Germany—a negligible .03 as compared with the 6.1 illiteracy of the American population in 1920. The population is homogeneous, unlike America's population which embraces vast enclaves of unnaturalized, non-voting aliens. There is no semi-disfranchised group in Germany comparable to our 12,000,000 Negroes. But these structural differences alone would fall short of accounting for the disparity. To them must be added the proportional representation device which stimulates a large popular vote by awarding seats in the Reichstag on the basis of each multiple of 60,000 votes cast; and the multiple party system which produces universal political competition in contrast with our own two-party system which reduces the competitive stimulus in a large number of one-party States. An important further reason for the disparity, is the vital nature of the public issues in an election such as was held in Germany Sunday, in contrast with the far less exciting issues that figure in the normal general elections of the United States. To sum up, America's smaller electorate is due to basic structural differences which it will take much time and education to eliminate, to differences in party systems which may not be eliminated in another hundred years, and to differences in the content of public questions which will probably continue until the struggle for existence in the United States becomes as acute as the struggle for existence in Germany.

Aliens and Ne[illegible] As Issue of Re[illegible]apportionment

Southerners Seek to Bar Gains in California, Michigan, Texas, New York and New Jersey.

BY CECIL B. DICKSON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(AP)—Aliens and negroes have been chosen as the issues of the forthcoming dispute in congress over reapportionment of house representation.

Representatives of agricultural states, losers under the figures made public yesterday by President Hoover, said today they would seek to exclude aliens from the reapportionment count to prevent big gains in California, Michigan, Texas, New York and New Jersey.

Efforts to block this attempt are to be made by representatives of industrial states with a move to reduce representation in southern states in proportion to the disfranchisement of the negro they charged existed there.

It was these issues that almost brought defeat to the existing reapportionment act in June, 1929. They were injected into the measure by amendments adopted in the house. House leaders finally agreed to wipe out both amendments and the bill then was passed.

From Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, ranking minority member on the house census committee, came the declaration that "the outstanding evil" in the reapportionment plan lays in the fact that there are included in this census more than 7,500,000 aliens, who are not American citizens . . . yet representation is being taken away from our American citizens in old settled states, such as Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, and is given to these foreigners . . . who owe their allegiance to a foreign country."

An investigation, he said, should be made of the census of California, to which nine additional seats were awarded under the Hoover figures. He said there were thousands of Mexican and oriental aliens in that state.

WILL THE SENATE INVESTIGATE NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT?

Senator Nye is making a name for himself in the investigation for Congress of all classes of election irregularities. In recent weeks he has been constantly in the public eye for his investigation of the campaign of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick; and Mark Sullivan, writing in the New York Herald-Tribune, indicates that these investigations may include the election of Southern senators in primaries in which Negroes are not allowed to vote. Says he:

Whether Senator Nye's investigations of senatorial primaries will extend into Southern states is one of the most explosive questions of the campaign. In it intense interest is taken by a group not mainly Republicans, but rather to be described as Progressives and Radicals in Washington, New York and elsewhere. What this group has in mind is to use the Nye committee as a means to open up the very explosive question of Negro participation—or, more accurately, non-participation—in Democratic primaries in the South. That issue, carried to the end to which some persons want to carry it, would question the right of at least ten Democratic senators to their seats.

Now word comes that the primaries in Tennessee and North Carolina will be investigated. How far will the investigation go? Negroes in all of the Southern states will do well to collect all of the facts possible and be ready at any time to do all in their power to make such investigations all-inclusive as well as a success.

The Republican party, the first and only political love of the Negro en mass, has begun to pander to Southern prejudice and to court the votes of lily-whites. In proof of that fact we offer the nomination of Judge Parker by President Hoover. The Democratic party has split itself into so many factions that there is likelihood of there being an effort on the part of some of them to encourage the voting of Negroes. And most of all there is a constantly growing number of Negroes who are learning that the Republican party has been of little or no service to them despite their blind following of it for the past few years and they are striving in ever increasing numbers to ally themselves with other parties. They are realizing that they will do well to let national parties take care of themselves and center their efforts toward the help of themselves with those who govern them at home. This is wise and the end is not yet. Here is hoping that Mark Sullivan knew of what he spoke, and that the Nye committee will make their investigations of Southern primaries full and complete.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

NOV 22 1930

ALIENS AND THE SOUTH AND APPORTIONMENT.

After failing to reach an agreement to reapportion representation, when the census of 1920 had been taken, Congress finally provided for reapportionment under the 1930 census. This action was taken only after a long and involved struggle and the matter is not over yet.

Spokesmen for agricultural states, especially those states that would lose congressmen and presidential electors under the new apportionment, intend to seek to exclude aliens from the count of population on which representation is based. Spokesmen for industrial states will in their turn seek to reduce representation of Southern states if attempt is made to exclude aliens from the figures on which apportionment is based.

It was these very matters that nearly wrecked the new apportionment act, in June, 1929. Under the law then passed Iowa, for example, loses two congressmen and presidential electors and Mississippi loses one. Representative and Senator-elect Dickinson of Iowa and Representative Rankin of Mississippi, who is ranking minority member of the Census Committee, want aliens excluded. Mr. Rankin objects to the inclusion of "7,500,000 aliens, who are not Americ-"can citizens," while representation "is being taken away from our Amer-"ican citizens in old settled states "such as Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, "Iowa and Minnesota."

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts declares that if attempt is made to exclude aliens he will ask for reduction of Southern representation "in proportion to disfranchisement of "the Negro." But how could Mr. Tinkham or anybody else say that Negroes are disfranchised in certain proportion? Surely it can not be said that certain thousands of Negroes are disfranchised because they do not vote. Many thousands of white people in the South, as in other parts of the country, do not vote. Certain qualifications, such as the payment of a poll tax, are fixed by voters. But if a Negro does not pay his poll tax it can not be said that his state has disfranchised him.

Without passing on the merits of the argument against including aliens in the population count on which congressmen are apportioned, it may be said that an alien's non-citizenship is an absolute and ascertainable fact. The "disfranchisement" of the Negro results, not from a state's denying him the right to vote, but from his own failure or inability to avail himself of the right to vote through compliance with the requirements fixed for voters. It is true that election laws in Southern states are designed largely to reduce Negro voting and they generally have that effect. But it can not be said that the laws disfranchise Negroes in certain proportion because there is nothing in the laws that prevents Negroes from qualifying themselves to vote by payment of a poll tax or by other means.

Political — 1930
Suffrage

General

NEW YORK
NEWS NOV 20

ALIENS WIN CONGRESS SEATS

REVISED HOUSE DUE TO START CAPITAL WAR

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19 (AP).—Aliens and colored people have been chosen as the issues of the forthcoming dispute in congress over reapportionment of house representation.

Representatives of agricultural states, losers under figures made public yesterday by President Hoover, said they would seek to exclude aliens from the reapportionment count to prevent big gains in California, Michigan, Texas, New York and New Jersey.

Efforts to block this attempt are to be made by representatives of industrial states, with a move to reduce representation in southern states in proportion to the disfranchisement of the colored citizens they charged existed there.

Cites 7,500,000 Alien Count.

It was these issues that almost brought defeat to the existing reapportionment act in June, 1929.

Representative L. J. Dickinson, Republican, senator-elect from Iowa, a leader of the anti-alien bloc in 1929, said he would renew his efforts at the short term.

From Representative Rankin (Miss.), ranking minority member of the house census committee came the declaration that "the outstanding evil" in the reapportionment scheme lay in the fact that there are included in this census more than 7,500,000 aliens, who are not American citizens.

Old States Losers.

"Yet representation is being taken away from our American citizens in old settled states, such as Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, and is given to those who owe allegiance to a foreign country," Rankin declared. An investigation, he said, should be made of the census of California to which nine additional seats were awarded. He said there were thousands of Mexican and Oriental aliens in that state.

"If an attempt is made to exclude aliens," Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.), said, "I stand ready to fight for enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment and will propose reduction in representation in proportion to disfranchisement of the negro in the south."

Don't sob—get on the job!
BUY NOW



L. J. Dickinson

Up-State G. O. P. Wets Seeking Moist Leaders.

Deemed a strategic step to head off the selection of an ardent dry successor to William J. Maier, resigned state chairman of the Republican party, a movement was launched by wet upstate G. O. P. leaders last night to replace the present dry-leaning majority leaders of the legislature with younger men holding a preference for light wines and beer.

While apparently inspired word from Washington had it that President Herbert Hoover would make every effort to have the state chairman selected from his ardent supporters, with a view to preventing loss of any of the ninety-five convention votes of New York state in 1932, a call went out for a conference in Rochester to discuss party organization and legislation.

The conference was called for Saturday by leaders of Erie, Monroe and Onondaga counties, largest of Republican strongholds, and invitations were extended to state senators and assemblymen.

BURLINGTON
IOWA

NOV 22 1930

WHO DESERVES REPRESENTATION?

Senator-elect Dickinson, while still a member of the House, plans in the approaching session of the present Congress to continue his battle to apportion representatives among the citizens of the United States.

This gives rise to the question as to just who should be represented in the Congress.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed, paragraph 3 of section 2 of article 1 provided:

"Representativses and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included with in this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perosns."

At that time, the United States had no foreign born problem. There was no great alien population and the aliens that were coming to our shores were generally of high quality and anxious to become citizens. The one problem confronting the makers of the Constitution was to whether or not negro slaves should be counted in determining the ratio of representation. The slave states, of course, wanted them counted. The free states objectsd since the negroes had no vote. A compromise was reached on a three-fifths basis.

At the close of the Civil War when the Constitution was amended, the apportionment provision was amended by section 2 of article 14 which provided

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole numbers of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

This gave the negro representation, as he should have, since he became a citizen.

At that time, also, our country had no alien population problem.

Since then, however, a most serious problem has arisen and we find an alien criminal element, especially from southern Europe, crowding some of our large industrial centers. Many of these have no intention of becoming citizens. They viciously violate our laws and the only thought they give our institutions is a desire to destroy them, yet under the present arrangements, the communities in which they reside will receive many more representatives in the national law making body while communities made up of good citizens of the United States lose representation.

It is also a known fact that in the communities with large foreign born populations are found the most corrupt political conditions.

It is this situation that Mr. Dickinson and his associates would correct by changing the law so that in apportioning the representatives, only citizens of the United States shall be counted. This seems reasonable and fair. Our national Congress should represent citizens, not persons. Naturally, Chicago, Detroit, New York and other great centers are anxious to have their Al Capones and their other foreign born gangsters and gunmen counted and given representation but it is sincerely hoped by good citizens who love their country that Mr. Dickinson will be successful.

SUFFRAGE DENIAL

Declaring that the controversy presented no constitutional question, the Supreme Court refused to entertain an appeal of Arkansas citizens challenging a rule of that common-wealth's Democratic committee which prohibits Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries. Recorder

The refusal on the part of the highest tribunal of the nation to entertain the appeal in the case was a distinct disappointment, not only to the petitioners, but to members of the group throughout the country. Legal authorities are very properly questioning as to whether or not its preparation and presentation had any bearing on the case. 12-6-30

That a fight to the finish will be carried on to bring about a thorough adjustment of the controversy is indicated by the following statement on the matter by Dr. J. M. Robin-

son of Little Rock, a leading signer of the appeal:

"The Negroes in the state of Arkansas, as a group, have given us financial support in our fight for what we thought to be fair. The group, without funds and ignorant of their objectives cannot get anywhere. The white men, as a race, mean us no harm. I ask my people to be patient. I yet believe that we will be able to get due consideration."

Two years ago, a number of Arkansas citizens were denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary of Little Rock. It was then that the present case had its beginning on the grounds that the individuals so denied were full-fledged American citizens, and therefore fully entitled to exercise their suffrage as such. The group declared, and very properly so, that the refusal violated the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is not very surprising to note, however, that the State Supreme Court, which ruled against the group has seen fit to declare that there was no violation of the Constitution or any of its amendments. The high Arkansas tribunal further holds that Democratic party had a right to prescribe who may be members and who may participate in the selection of nominees to represent the party in general elections. The case embodies much that should rivet the interest of Americans. That it should be watched with a large measure of serious concern is a matter of course.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOV 22 1930

SOME SOUR ADVICE TO NEGROES AT SHAW'S FOUNDERS' MEETING

Possibly the worst choice of a subject was made by Dr. James Waldon Johnson, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in his address at the Founders' Day exercises at Shaw University in Raleigh. It was, in effect, advice to negroes to commence to bore from within, to establish themselves as a political factor, and presently to attain to a balance of power such as that aimed at by racial consciousness in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other Mid-West States in which negroes have colonized.

In actual words, the speaker made no radical announcement. Instead, he advised negroes to forget partisan politics, to rid themselves of their ancient Republican tradition, and to see to it that they had a voice in the election of local candidates and the determination of local issues by exercising their right of suffrage in the place where it would be most effective—the Democratic primaries. In part he said:

I think that the first step to be taken by the negro toward political freedom is a declaration of political independence. I believe that the time has arrived when he should decline to wear the brand of any particular party purely on the ground of his race and color. This is, I believe, the first step toward securing political respect.

Turning directly to the situation in the South, I would counsel that colored voters, where they are able and as soon as they are able, go into the Democratic primaries and vote for what they believe to be the best men for local offices. For some time they should not particularly concern themselves with electing Republican Presidents, or Democratic ones, either. By eschewing national Republican politics, for the time, they will undermine all arguments about the negro being a tool and monkey of an alien domination. By this course of action they will be building from the ground up. In common sense, the chief concern at present of a negro in the South is to have a voice in electing the judges of the local courts, the county prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, the members of the school board and the representative of his district in Congress.

Such a course on the part of the negro would eventually lead to a real two party system in the South. Such a course would also certainly give the demagogues opportunity to raise the old cry of "black domination." I believe the truth would soon silence the cry. It is too high a compliment to the power and ability of the negro to say that the one-third black population of the South, if given the right of the ballot, would dominate the two-thirds white.

People of the kidney of this speaker must come to understand that if there is to be the desirable development of a real two-party system in the South divorced from such matters as liquor and religion, and founded on an understanding that the Civil War is over, it must be achieved by white men. They must understand that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, so far as they affect the suffrage, have been nullified by the South, and will remain nullified. They must accept a modus vivendi which does not contemplate the negro in politics as a force.

Negroes have the right to vote in North Carolina but those acceptable at the polls have to have a political status analogous to a high school diploma or a college degree. The educated and responsible negro votes now as he chooses in the election. He votes in our city elections, as he has a right to do. No honest or well-meaning white man would deny him that privilege. But the minute negroes in any number attempt to assert themselves in accordance with this prescription, they will begin further to retard the political goal at which we should all be sighting—a clean political division on principle unoppressed by history and uncomplicated by blocs of any kind, be they negro blocs, liquor blocs or church blocs.

RUTLAND, VT.
HERALD

DEC 26 1930

WHY NOT SUPPORT THE 14TH AMENDMENT?

Dry congressmen have been giving the proposed plan of re-apportionment a casual once-over and find that, as it stands, many wet districts, where representation is based on population, largely alien, would be reduced or re-districted if a basis of citizenship were insisted on.

These drys are, however, not so insistent on requiring dry southern states to be districted on the basis of the constitution, which provides that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of . . . . . representatives in Congress. . . .is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state (now also applying to females) . . . . . the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens."

Everyone knows that certain southern states deny the right of suffrage to negro citizens and some of their representatives and senators have had the effrontery to admit it on the floor of the capitol and ask, in effect, what Congress is going to do about it. Congress can do a great deal if its members will stop playing politics long enough to consult the constitution and do their duty according to their oaths. The Herald particularly calls the attention of Vermont's delegation in Congress to the fact that, unless the constitution is enforced according to Section two of the fourteenth amendment, Vermont will be deprived of one congressman in the House of Representatives and certain southern states will be given additional congressmen, despite the prohibition cited from the constitution as above.

Dry senators and congressmen from the South have a lot to say about supporting the constitution so far as the eighteenth amendment is concerned. It would be only consistent and fairly decent for them to insist that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments should also be supported and enforced. It does not take any extraordinary effort to do so. They need only vote for re-apportionment according to the constitution they have sworn to support and live up to.

Political - 1930

General.

Suffrage

THE FRUITS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT
II.

We have explained that there two classes of disfranchised citizens; those who voluntarily disfranchise themselves and those those who are disfranchised illegally by force or unconstitutional legislation.

Of the two classes, the most blame-worthy, the one which deserves the least consideration is the self-disfranchised class, those who refuse to qualify in order to vote or who refuse to vote when qualified.

Usually they are the faultfinders, the complainers, the whiners and the brick batters of the race.

"Politics is too dirty for them to vote or interest themselves in it;" "politicians are too unprincipled;" they lie and deceive," say some; others are disgusted because the Democratic party has always been the Negro's enemy and the Republican party is little better, if any, and will do nothing for the Negro.

These people who disfranchise themselves by refusing to vote are ignorant of the fact that if politicians do lie to them and deceive them; if the Democratic party maintains its ancient attitude as our enemy and the Republican party has become lukewarm or cold it is because of the very fact that we disfranchise ourselves by neglecting to vote where our suffrage is untrammelled, and unable to vote where it is destroyed.

In a government such as ours a voteless class or group of citizens are as useless politically as dead ones.

Elections cannot be won by citizens who do not vote whether debarred from voting or whether self disfranchised.

Favors are shown and rewards are handed out to groups and organizations which are able and do actually deliver votes for the party whose side it espouses. Politics controls or influences everything worthwhile in American life and the group of citizens who can be classified as disfranchised or non-voting receive little consideration.

In Chicago Negroes are registered almost 100 per cent; their votes are counted in the pre-election tabulation, their demands are given consideration and they ride in with a fair share of the political rewards.

To-day Chicago furnishes the only Negro Representative in Congress, not because Chicago white Republicans or Democrats are more generous or less prejudiced against Negroes than in other cities or States but because the Negro voters of Chicago were in a position to force acceptance of a Negro.

And, if the Negro voters of Baltimore and Maryland and other cities and States where they have the vote want recognition they must put themselves in position to demand it and enforce their demand through their votes.

There are 60,000 potential Negro voters in Baltimore with only about half that number registered.

They can never wield the power to which their voting strength entitles them until they become actual voters by registering and voting on election day.

Herald Communications
3-7-30
Baltimore Md.

Indianian Was Author of 14th Amendment

(This section made possible "the reconstruction period," following the close of the Civil war.)

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 7.—Stephen [illegible] Neal, who framed the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which made the Negroes born in this town[illegible] citizens, was born in this town[illegible] and lived here until a ripe old age.

Owing to his extreme modesty and [illegible] habitual reserve [illegible] fact Mr. Neal was [illegible] amendment to the Constitution was not generally known, and the fact came was made public by ex-Congressman Godlove S. Orth, [illegible] In the history [illegible] back beyond even the signing of the Magna Charta, no code of rules adopted by a people or laws enacted by a nation equaled such a broad, comprehensive [illegible] as is crystallized in these few words. It has been said that through all of the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of the Lincoln sentences, was obliterated they would be sufficient to hold a people in successful government. In this amendment, for the first time in the history of the world a natural citizenship was established which did not recognize race, color or previous condition. Coming when it did, it served as the solution of the great problem which confronted the nation at the close of the war.

Briefly summarized, the provisions of the 14th amendment are these:

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.

3. No person shall be elected to be a member of congress or president or vice president or to hold any office civil or military, who shall have engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States government. But congress shall have the right, by a two-thirds vote of each house, to remove such disability

(This section declared the validity of the public debt of the United States and disavowed all debts contracted by the different states between the States and disavowed all debts contracted by the different states between the States and disavowed all debts contracted by the different states between the

EFFECTS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

While disfranchisement laws were adopted by many of the Southern states to eliminate the Negro from politics, the result of such a policy has been to decrease the number of white voters as well. This was shown by certain statistics compiled by Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Statistics of Tuskegee Institute and contained in a paper read by him at a meeting of the American Historical Association held at Durham, N. C. While some of the first measures adopted to bar Negores from the ballot box were so crude and unblushing in their discrimination on account of race and color, as to cause their rejection by the Supreme Court, the authors of such legislation learned how to avoid such dangers by restrictions of the ballot general in form but intended to apply solely to the black voters. Instead of the grandfather clause came the poll tax and educational requirements as to reading and understanding the constitution, which could be used to bar out the undesired voters.

The result of such requiremetns for voting was not only to eliminate the masses of the black voters, mostly Republicans, but also to greatly reduce the number and percentage of Democratic voters, nearly all whites. Bearing upon this phase of disfranchisement, Dr. Work presented some illuminating data in the following figures:

The Democratic vote for Mississippi in 1888, in the Presidential election immediately before the passage of the Disfranchisement Law, was 85,467. This number of votes was not equaled until 1924, thirty-six years later, when, with women voting, 100,475 were cast. The Democratic vote in Mississippi in 1888 was 72.3 per cent of the total white males of voting age. In 1920 it was 32.2 per cent, a decrease for the thirty-two years of 40.1 per cent.

In the same way South Carolina showed that five thousand more Democratic votes were cast in 1892, before disfranchisement became effective than in 1924, thirty-two years later, with women having the right to vote. The same thing was found to be true in Louisiana, where there was a decrease of nearly twenty per cent in the proportion of votes cast to the total number of whites of voting age. North Carolina had before disfranchisement a large white Republican vote The total vote cast in the State in 1896 was eighty-five per cent. of all males of voting age. With the women voting, this total was reduced to 44.8 per cent of the total voting population in 1920; 40 per cent in 1924 and 52.8 in 1928.

Alabama showed a slight increase in the percentage of whites voting in 1920, over that recorded in 1900 immediately before Negro disfranchisement became a fact, but the increase was only a little over four per cent. The total vote cast in Alabama in 1924, with women voting, was 14.6 per cent. of the population of voting age. This percentage increased in 1928 to 21.2 per cent. Virginia, on the other hand, showed a marked decrease in the percentage of the white vote cast after the ballot was taken from the Negro in 1900, falling from 48.5 per cent. to 32.4 in 1920. The Democratic vote in 1928 was 101,631 which was 44,000 less than twentyeight years previously. This was due largely to the Democratic split over the candidacy of ex-Governor Smith for the Presidency. And yet the total number of votes cast for Hoover on the Republican ticket was but 115,348. The total vote cast in Virginia in 1928, with women voting, was only 18.2 per cent. of the voting population. In Georgia the same decrease in the ratio of votes to qualified voters was noted, the percentages running from 27 per cent. in 1904 to 25 in 1920, and 16.2 in 1928 with women voting.

This falling off in the percentages of whites voting shows that disfranchisement has not stopped with depriving the Negroes of the suffrage. In its devious workings it has also kept a number of whites from exercising their privilege as citizens and effectually barred them from a voice in the government under which they live. This big falling off in the white vote in states where disfranchisement has been practised against the Negroes is the penalty that is exacted by the inexorable working of natural justice —not of the courts.—which makes bad laws inevitably recoil on the heads of the offenders.

The results of white disfranchisement in the South were manifested in the charges made of misgovernment in the Virginia campaign last year and in such states as Georgia and Louisiana.

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NOV 12 1930

Primary "Kights"

While the Congress awaits quiveringly and quizzically the expected report of the Law Enforcement Commission, to be submitted on Monday, it is interesting to read some of the speeches lately made by senators respecting the iniquitous sugar tariff, which has been on the griddle for several days. Deliverances by senators like Harrison, of Mississippi; Copeland, of New York; Borah, of Idaho; LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Smoot, of Utah, and others with their suggestions of letting the rates stand, of providing a bounty for the sugar beet growers, and so on, not even one Democrat has seemed constrained to attack the unmorality of raising the duty from 1.76 to 2.20. Much has been said of the respective "rights" of the American owners of sugar lands in Cuba and the "rights" of owners of beet lands in the United States, but precious little thought seems to be given of the "rights" of the dark-skinned people of Cuba — where the beneficent United States interposed 30-odd years ago to free them of Spanish tyranny—to make an honest living at cane growing. Why do these congressmen at Washington seem to ignore altogether this moral issue? They spout themselves hoarse over the rights of certain capitalists, and a good deal is said of the rights of American housewives, but what of the negroes of Cuba, who subsist largely on their earnings from the product? If the sugar beet growers cannot compete against the Cuban growers, who must pay one and three-quarter cents the pound, then the sugar beet growers should be told to plant their land to something else. The Cubans have a right to live. Must they be told by their friendly neighbors to sell their sugar to Asia or Europe? In this dilemma, there are really only two considerations for the Congress to entertain: The rights of the American consumer and the rights of the native farmers in Cuba—and the rights of the latter seem more important than all else.

YORK HERALD

NOV 21 1930

The Reapportionment Should Stand

Various suggestions for upsetting the Congress reapportionment plan under which eleven states will gain a total of twenty-seven new members and a loss of the same number will be spread out over twenty-one states are being proposed. This may be only the natural reaction of the disappointment felt by representatives of those states which lose. We hope, however, that good judgment and sound common sense will prevail and that no serious attempts will be made to tamper with the solution already reached. Even if this did not tie up other business so as to make a special session necessary it certainly would meet with the disapproval of the country generally.

The constitutional mandate for a reapportionment after each Federal census was ignored from 1920 until this year solely because certain states wished to postpone a loss in representation. Congress at the last session screwed up its courage to face facts and passed a bill for a reapportionment of the present number of 435 seats in accordance with the 1930 census, as determined by the Department of Commerce. Its report, as announced by the President, will become effective on March 4, 1931, unless Congress exercises its right to modify the whole thing prior to that time.

Representative Dickinson, of Iowa, says he will introduce a bill to increase the membership by twenty-seven, so the states entitled to more members may have them without depriving other states of any. This would be impracticable and opposed to the fundamental guaranty of representation according to population. The idea of Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, to do the entire job over again on the basis of excluding the seven and a half million aliens in the country would seem clearly unconstitutional. The Constitution bases apportionment on "persons" in the several states, not "American persons," as the gentleman from Mississippi would construe it. And Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, insists that the representation of the Southern states shall be reduced in proportion to their disfranchisement of Negroes.

To reopen the whole subject would lead to a flood of controversy and the obstruction of vital legislation. The present plan is sound and fair. The states which suffer losses should yield to the logical result of their reduction in proportional population without further protest.

Political - 1930

General

Suffrage

TRANSCRIPT
PEORIA, ILL.

JUN 3 - 1930

MARK SULLIVAN THINKS IT STRANGE THAT SENATE DOES NOT PROBE NEGRO SUFFRAGE

There are two events that, combined, cast a political shadow, though what the shadow portends does not seem to be recognized by many whom it will most concern. One event is the defeat of the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to the supreme court, which defeat was accomplished more than by any other one agency by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The other event was the presence at the Pennsylvania senatorial primary, of agents of the United States senate, together with the expected and authorized presence of the same agents at other future senatorial primaries—republican or democratic.

The success of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the matter of Judge Parker, has brought about a result described in a convincing and thoughtful article in "The Washington Sunday Post" recently:

"Negro political consciousness . . . has been much stirred by the senate's rejection of Judge Parker . . . The case may stimulate a revival in parts of the south of the race question as an acute political issue. One of the most significant aspects of the struggle is the prestige boost given the National Association. This (defeat of Judge Parker) probably establishes for that organization a place in the Negro world comparable to that long exercised by the Anti-Saloon League in the organized prohibitionists' sphere. . . . No user of pressure tactics in politics ever demonstrated finer generalship than that displayed . . . in opposing the Parker nomination."

One phrase in the quotation above needs amplification. The fight against Judge Parker was not made wholly or even mildly by, and did not wholly or even mainly reflect Negro thought. It particularly did not reflect the Negro in the south. So far as the Negro in the south took part in or took notice of what was going on, it was because he was stimulated from New York and Chicago. And the organization that conducted the fight is not apparently, wholly or even mainly Negro. Accordang to the article already quoted, whose accuracy I accept without investigation:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a close organization. . . . In its membership and among its officers are prominent white as well as outstanding colored men and women. Control of its operations is concentrated in a small board, on which are whites like Clarence Darrow, William English Walling, Senator Arthur Capper, Charles Edward Russell, Herbert H. Lehman, lieutenant governor of New York and Florence Kelly, together with leading Negroes. There are branches in the form of local auxiliary committees in most northern and in some southern states. Permanent headquarters are in New York and continuous operations are carried on by a paid staff of skilled workers. Its work is non-partisan and in much part non-political, consisting in the main of combating what are construed as discriminations against Negroes as such."

Already, since the defeat of Judge Parker, and as a result of the impetus of prestige and energy arising from success in that episode, the National Association announces that it has carried out successful discriminations against one republican senator, Grundy, of Pennsylvania, who failed to unite with the senatorial forces opposing Judge Parker. According to a statement and tabulation given out by the National Association, election districts in Philadelphia that are preponderantly colored, discriminated against Grundy and in favor of his opponent, Judge James J. Davis.

That the National Association will focus its energies on conditions affecting Negro participation in democratic primaries in southern states can be taken for granted. Again, as in the case of Judge Parker, the pressure will come, not from southern Negroes, but from the north, and rather more from whites in the north than from Negroes. Some of the whites—though decidedly not all—in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People belong to the strain of thought which we call "liberal" when we approve it and "radical" when we do not. Their "liberalism" or "radicalism," whichever word you choose, is, of course, much broader than isolated concern about the Negro. Their disapproval of conventional and accepted ways of doing things, their distaste for accepted traditions, covers prohibition and a multitude of other fields. (It must be emphasized most clearly that what is said here applies to some, and only some, of the white members of the National Association or sympathizers with its aims; many of the members of the association are persons of the greatest fineness of temper, great tolerance and complete generosity of mind. Some of them are as strongly "dry" as others are trenchantly "wet.")

As respects those of the white members of the National Association who are frequently called radical, some of them, certainly, have an attitude of rebellion toward the conventional and the accepted that amounts to a curious kind of hate. Some of this type of leaders or thought have an attitude of especial disapproval of the south. It is this type of person who invented, as a derisive epithet, the term "Bible belt" for the south, and Clarence Darrow, who is mentioned as one of the association, was the leader of the first against fundamentalism in Tennessee, and is an outstanding opponent of prohibition. Nearly all the "liberals" or "radicals" in the northern cities visualize the south as the heart of an attitude toward prohibition that they detest.

If a means of stirring up the matter of Negro suffrage in the south were not at hand the National Association would be likely to find it or invent it. As a matter of fact they can find a present means. Certainly, at least, they can find in something just now being done, a precedent for what they want.

Once in so often a step is taken in politics which entails pretty infallibly a further step later on. Rather frequently, lately, these things occur in the senate, for the senate has become both careless in its processes and reckless in its innovations. But the persons who can anticipate the future consequences of present steps are comparatively few.

On April 10 insurgent Republican Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution creating a special committee of five senators, which committee was 'hereby authorized and directed to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the United States senate."

But the resolution did not stop with campaign expenditures. It provided further, that this committee should carry on its investigations on the widest possible scale; they were directed to investigate "the use of any other means or influence . . . which would not only be of public interest, but which would aid the senate in . . . deciding any contest which might be instituted involving the right to a seat in the United States senate."

The resolution—and this is a strange thing—was adopted without roll call. Senator Nye of North Dakota, was appointed as its chairman; it was given $100,000 for expenses, and it went to work.

That resolution, in its plain actuality and its implications, was an innovation in several far-reaching aspects. For one, it was the first occasion upon which the senate has appointed such a committee in advance of the primaries. The senate in effect, created this committee, not to investigate any past primary election, not to pass upon any charges already made—but, in essence, to watch on behalf of the senate, every one of the thirty-odd senatorial primaries that will have occurred between the date of the creation of the committee, April 10, and about the end of September next.

In this spirit of supervision, censorship, or call-it-what-you-will, Chairman Nye went to work. According to newspaper announcements emanating from his office, he himself went into Pennsylvania preceding the recent primary between Grundy and Davis. He sent telegrams to local county prosecuting attorneys, local state officials of the government of Pennsylvania, calling on them to send to him certain facts about the primary. On the day of the election, according to similar announcements from Chairman Nye's office, investigators employed by the committee were on hand at polling places in Pennsylvania.

This is the first time anything like this has taken place. It is unprecedented, absolutely. In years past, proposals to take such a step as this, proposals that the senate or the Federal government should have representatives on hand at elections for United States senator in the states, have provoked passionate resistance — resistance which everybody understood would go as far as violence if necessary; resistance which, if necessary, would have taken the form of armed force against intruders from Washington attempting to supervise, censor or otherwise affect the choice of senators in states.

Not so many years ago, when Massachusetts Republican Senator Lodge and others used to propose "force bills," providing for Federal soldiers or other Federal agencies to be present at southern elections and prevent any interference with Negro suffrage, southern democratic senators resisted such proposals with a determination which made state control of state elections the first article of their political creed.

The mandate that Chairman Nye has from the senate gives him the right to investigate "the use of any . . . means or influence" affecting a primary in any state in which any senator is being selected. That mandate—so some southerners are just beginning to realize—would seem to be broad enough to include authorization to consider the conditions affecting democratic primaries in southern states.

And if the language which Senator Norris wrote into this particular resolution should not be broad enough, nevertheless, the resolution is a precedent which, as surely as parties and factions rotate in power, will some day lead to northern senators taking this resolution and this present activity of Senator Nye's committee as a precedent upon which such northern senators will bring about the creation of a committee directed specifically to investigate the conditions affecting primaries in some southern states.

I use the phrase "northern senators" rather than "republican senators" because the time is past when the disposition to scrutinize suffrage conditions in the south was confined to northern republicans. Several northern democratic senators are now as responsive to the political potentiality of Negro voters as are any republicans. During the last 15 years great migrations of southern Negroes have settled in such northern cities as New York and Chicago. In those cities the Negro vote is as much appealed to by democratic leaders as by republican ones. Some northern democrats have almost as strong a feeling about having the Negro exercise suffrage as any of the most earnest oldtime anti-slavery republicans, such as William Lloyd Garrison had. In the senate fight over Judge Parker one of the most earnest and obviously sincere pleas in behalf of unrestricted participation of the Negro in politics was made by Democratic Senator Wagner, of New York.

It should be made clear at once that the election laws in southern states—as distinguished from the laws and rules governing party primaries—are not unconstitutional nor subject to attack. Every election law in any southern state (again as distinguished from the laws and rules affecting party pri-

maries) has been found constitutional by the supreme court. But the laws and the party rules under which primaries are conducted in some southern states have not (save in one case, Texas), been brought before the supreme court. And without going into detail it is clear that in democratic primaries in southern states, Negroes for whatever reason or condition, do not generally vote.

And it is primaries, not elections, that the senate is now asserting its power to supervise. Whether the senate has a right to inquire into primaries is seriously doubted. Many senators doubt it. Just about half the supreme court doubts it, half at least. But the senate is doing it. The senate has already inquired into party primaries and because of what it found has denied seats in the senate to men nominated in party primaries. It has denied seats to Smith, of Illinois, and Vare, of Pennsylvania, and in effect it compelled Newberry, of Michigan, to retire from the senate. In two of these cases the charge was excessive expenditure of money; in one case only did the charge include the use of money improperly contributed.

While expenditures have been the occasion of the rejections already made by the senate, the principle that the senate can reject covers any practice that the senate may choose to condemn. As it has been put, the senate, under the power it now asserts, can reject a senator because too many red-haired men voted in his primary.

It will be asked at once why are southern senators not aware of the implication of what the senate is doing? The answer is, that several of them are, and for some time have been gravely concerned about the fact that a series of steps which the senate has taken points plainly toward a condition in which the senate may question the long-exercised and generally accepted right of the southern states to name their United States senators at democratic party primaries, according to such laws, under such rules and under such conditions as the states themselves see fit.

During the course of the debate about Smith and Vare, in which the senate undertook to deprive a duly elected senator of his seat because of conditions attending the party primary in which he was nominated, a writer in "The Baltimore Sun," obviously a lawyer and obviously familiar with the subject of which he wrote, addressed to southern democratic senators a query, asking:

"May not southern democratic senators consider it wise to let sleeping dogs lie? . . . The greatest service which the democratic party can render to the country is to fight to the death the fatal enlargement of the powers of the central government. . . . Before democrats commit themselves to a hard and fast alliance with so-called progressive republicans, they may well ask whether they themselves may not eventually be the victims of their own political strategy. Are their own titles to senatorial seats beyond question? Who knows what political exigency may not arise in which they may be called on to prove their right to sit there? Is it any worse to spend money to get into congress than it is to nullify systematically and deliberately the fifteenth amendment?"

Let it be said again that the writer of that question is wrong when he implies that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution (adopted to protect Negroes in the exercise of their suffrage) is being nullified in any southern state. All that was fought out long ago, and every law in every southern state affecting the general elections has been found to be not in violation of the amendment.

But in most of the southern states senators are really selected not in the general election, but in the primary of the democratic party. And it is party primaries, as distinct from elections, that the senate has now asserted its right to supervise—that a senate committee is now actually supervising.

Incidentally, when and if northern senators determine to inquire into Negro suffrage at southern democratic primaries, it will be found that the first to support the inquiry will be precisely those insurgent republicans whose leadership the democrats are following in the movement which inquires into the use of money in Pennsylvania.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
TIMES

JUN 16 1928

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

The recent decision of the United States circuit court of appeals that negroes may not be barred from Democratic primaries in Virginia adds another to the lengthening list of such decisions. Cases of the same nature had previously reached the federal courts from Florida, North Carolina and Texas.

The rule as laid down in the decisions seems to be that when a primary is held under sanction of state law, with the protection of that law, the inhibition of the fifteenth amendment is applicable, and negro voters may not be barred. Texas has tried to get around the fifteenth amendment by endowing executive committees of parties with the right to say who may vote and who may not. But that expedient is now being tested in the courts and it is doubtful whether it will be found to satisfy the constitutional provision.

It may be necessary, in the end, for the state to entirely withdraw its sanction and protection from party primaries and to leave the making of nominations up to the parties themselves; to say to the parties, in effect, "the question of whom you admit to the polls, of how you make your nominations and of how you direct your party's affairs, is up to you, to answer as you see fit;" the state has no concern in the matter until the nominations are made. There is the hint, in the decision in the Virginia case, that the primary will have to be abandoned entirely, as a means of making nominations; Judge Elliott Northcutt wrote, in his opinion:

If all the political parties in the state of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the Democratic party, nobody could participate in the primary except white persons, and other persons would be deprived of a material right denied to them under the constitution as amended; that is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates to be voted for in the election.

Perhaps southern states will eventually have to choose between admitting negroes to Democratic primaries and abandonment of the primary system altogether.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 18 1928

Highest Federal Court Gets Negroes' Appeal For Right to Vote in Democratic Primaries

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—A petition was filed in the Supreme Court today asking for a ruling whether State political organizations could lawfully prohibit Negroes from participating in their primaries.

The case comes from Arkansas. J. M. Robinson and other Negroes living in Little Rock said they voted the Democratic ticket and were consistent supporters of the party platforms. They protested against being barred from the Democratic primaries in November, 1928, obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the State courts could hear the case on its merits.

The Arkansas Supreme Court set aside the injunction and dismissed the proceedings, taking the position that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, under which the Negrose asserted they had the right to vote at Democratic primaries, referred only to what States were prohibited from doing in restricting the voting rights of Negroes and did not apply to political organizations.

In March, 1927, the United States Supreme Court in a suit from El Paso, Texas, brought by L. A. Nixon, a Negro, held invalid a Texas statute prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. The opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes. It declared the Texas law a direct and obvious infringement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Arkansas Supreme Court declared the Nixon decision did not prohibit a political organization from determining its own membership or from deciding who it would permit to vote at its primaries.

Pointing out the uniform success of the Democratic candidates in the Arkansas election, the Negroes asserted that being denied the right to vote in the primaries derived them of their most important constitutional rights.

CURIOUS CONGRESS FIGURES

Demands have been presented to the congress to exclude aliens from the quotas of the states in reapportioning representation in that body. Another demand is to allot representatives upon the basis of the voting averages in the states. Careful calculations upon these demands have revealed some curious facts.

It is shown that the states having the largest alien content cast the heaviest percentage of votes, the aliens, of course, not voting.

For instance, New York has 9 per cent of aliens in her population, but her percentage of voters is 35 per 100 of her total population. South Carolina has 1 per cent of aliens and votes 7 per cent of her total population. Massachusetts has 12 per cent of aliens and yet votes 37 per cent of her population; while Arkansas has 1 per cent of aliens and votes only 11 per cent of her population. Similar comparisons are found all down the list of states.

Then, if representatives were allocated on the basis of voters who registered in the ballot boxes of the 1928 presidential election, New York would gain 10 representatives and Georgia would fall from 12 to 3; Ohio would gain 7 and Alabama would fall from 10 to 3; California would gain 10 and Texas lose 10; and so on down the line.

The south would lose enormously because our people are too apathetic to vote their strength in national elections, so the wise thing for southern congressmen to do is to stand solidly for the present constitutional provision of basing representation on "numbers of population" with no deductions.

Political-1930

General.

Suffrage.

Lynchburg, Va. News
Thursday, November 20, 1930

Aliens And Negroes Issues In Reapportionment Fight

Agricultural States, Losing Representatives On New Census Base, Would Exclude Aliens While Industrial States Plan Counter On Negroes

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—Aliens and Negroes have been chosen as the issues of the forthcoming dispute in congress over reappointment of house representation.

Representatives of agricultural states, losers under the figures made public yesterday by President Hoover, said today they would seek to exclude aliens from the reapportionment count to prevent big gains in California, Michigan, Texas, New York and New Jersey.

Efforts to block this attempt are to be made by representatives of industrial states with a move to reduce representation in southern states in proportion to the disfranchisement of the Negro they charged existed there.

It was these issues that almost brought defeat to the existing reapportionment act in June 1929. They were injected into the measure by amendments adopted in the house. House leaders finally agreed to wipe out both amendments and the bill then was passed.

Anti-Alien Bloc Revived

Representative Dickinson, republican, and senator-elect from Iowa, a leader of the anti-alien bloc that joined with the democrats to exclude the aliens in the 1929 contest, said he would renew his efforts at the short term.

From Representative Rankin of Mississippi, ranking minority member on the house consus committee, came the declaration that "the outstanding evil" in the reapportionment plan lays in the fact that there are included in this census more than 7,500,000 aliens, who are not American citizens x x x yet, representation is being taken away from our American citizens in old settled states, such as Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, and is given to these foreigners x x x who owe their allegiance to a foreign country."

An investigation, he said, should be made of the census of California to which nine additional seats were awarded under the Hoover figures. He said there were thousands of Mexican and oriental aliens in that state.

Would Do Justice To All

"If an attempt is made to exclude the aliens," Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, said, "I stand ready to fight for the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, and will propose reduction in representation in proportion to disfranchisement of the Negro in the south."

It was Tinkham's amendment to the reapportionment measure that met the alien proposal before and led to both of the amendments being expunged from the census bill.

Before it was stricken from the bill, it caused much concern among the southern delegations. At the time, Representative Tilson of Connecticut the republican floor leader, said: "This must not happen. It would cause a near revolution."

Chairman Fenn of the house census committee said he would stand by the present act which goes into effect March 4 unless the present congress enacts new legislation. But he was told by Rankin that:

"We are going to make a fight to pass a reapportionment bill at this session of congress that will do justice to all concerned. If we are blocked in that attempt, we shall continue our efforts at the extra session—or at the next regular session."

William Tyler Page, clerk of the house, said if the act is not changed, the electoral college would be redistributed according to the new apportionment in the states for the 1932 presidential election. The act makes the reapportionment effective for the seventy-second congress which is elected then.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
ARGUS

DEC 1 1930

Reapportionment Row.

There is every prospect of a row over the reapportionment of representation in the national house of representatives. According to the constitution representatives are to be apportioned among the states on the basis of population. It is provided that reapportionment take place after each decennial census, but there was no apportionment after the 1920 census because congress let it go by default. However, the last congress put through a reapportionment bill which is to take effect in the 1932 election. The house is kept down to its present total membership of 435. This involves redistricting, of course, and it appears that 11 states will gain 27 seats and an equal number will be lost in 21 states. Mutterings of an approaching storm are heard, particularly in the south and middlewestern grain states. A movement is on foot to exclude aliens from the count on which representation is based and this will doubtless be fought out in congress. The cities and the wets make the most gains. Congressman Gale Stalker, Elmira, N. Y., sponsor of the Jones law, who is opposed to more congressional representation in the New York city area has a plan to exclude aliens from the count. In the last congress when such an attempt was made the congressmen from New York proposed to introduce a bill to exclude negroes. The result was that both bills were dropped. As matters stand 32 legislatures of as many states will proceed to redistrict unless congress puts a stop to it by some action.

There is a provision in the reapportionment law which states that wherever redistricting is not carried out by 1932 a state may elect its congressional delegation by a state-wide vote. This opens up interesting possibilities, as in Indiana where nine Democrats and four Republicans were elected to congress. At the same time the governor and legislature remained in the Republican column. It is conceivable that the governor and the legislature of the Hoosier state might look with favor on the idea of a state-wide vote for congressmen. There are other states which might "act up" in the interest of politics instead of patriotism. Americans who believe in carrying out the provisions of the constitution will not approve of such actions.

But the reapportionment matter will precipitate a lively controversy; that seems certain. Instead of discussing the question according to the obvious intent of the constitution, the states that will lose the most seats in congress will send up the loudest roars, and the prohibition issue, always to the fore, will figure, as usual. It would be impossible to bring any reapportionment into being without losses here, and gains there. But the shadow of politics always hangs over any matter which involves politicians. Congressman Hoch of Kansas threatens to take the matter of counting aliens to the courts. Congressman Dickinson of Iowa is supporting the Stalker movement. The reason is found in the fact that Iowa is scheduled to lose two congressional seats and Kansas one. Any reapportionment would result in similar shakeups. Besides the item of losses, there is the city-country lineup and the wet and dry squabble, the cities standing for counting the aliens because they make up such a large part of the population, and certain rural areas opposing aliens because they are such a small minority in those areas. All of which illustrates the difficulties in the way of carrying out a plain constitutional requirement.

Alien Representation

CONGRESS in its short session, badly pressed for time as it will be, is apparently doomed to engage in debate over the exlusion of aliens from the enumeration upon which Congressional representation is based. Yet the prospect is that the controversy over counting the Southern Negroes for reapportionment purposes will be revived, and therefore that no action will be taken.

Representative Rankin of Mississippi wants to know the justice of providing representation of 7,500,000 aliens while American citizens in old settled states are deprived of representation in Congress.

But the issue will hardly be decided on its merits. States which profit by counting the alien population will counter with the charge that Negroes as a group in the South are deprived of the ballot, although they are citizens.

The fact that the Negroes are citizens and that their suffrage is limited by educational tests will not be allowed its due consideration. Therefore the controversy may be expected to consume much valuable time and end in deadlock.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM NOV 24 1930

THAT JOB IS DONE.

REPRESENTATIVES from States which los membership in the recently announced re apportionment of the House of Representative: are threatening to upset the new arrangement when Congress meets. It will stand unless there is positive action against it, for Congress wisely made the reapportionment automatic on the results of the census.

There is no justification for complaint from the twenty-one States which will lose membership. They cannot expect to deny representation to those States which have grown more rapidly than they have.

Congress flouted the constitutional mandate for reapportionment for ten years and adopted the present scheme only after protracted debate. The question of excluding aliens from the count, the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South and other controversial matters had full discussion and a decision was reached. No new arguments can be advanced. Politics—the balance of power in the House—should not be a factor

The short session of Congress has more than enough business to attend to without reviving the endless talk about reapportionment.

Different Labels, Same Medicine

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT has dismissed the appeal of Dr. J. M. Robinson and others, which challenged a rule of the Arkansas State Democratic Committee prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. Two years ago Dr. Robinson and several others were denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary in Little Rock and filed suit. The State Supreme Court upheld the primary ban, declaring that there was no violation of the Constitution or any of its Amendments, and that the Democratic party had a right to prescribe who may be its members. The United States Supreme Court now has refused to entertain Dr. Robinson's appeal on the ground that the controversy presented no constitutional question, and has decided that it has no jurisdiction.

THIS IS A DISAPPOINTMENT, in view of the Supreme Court's previous action in deciding against the primary ban in Texas. The South has received encouragement and support in its determination to keep the Negro from the polls. James Weldon Johnson in a recent speech at Shaw University urged Negroes to continue their efforts to enter Democratic primaries with the view of creating a real two-party system in the South. It will be impossible for them to do this if the Supreme Court upholds the primary bans.

THERE CAN NEVER be a real two-party system in the South in the real sense. There will be such labels as Democrat and Republican; but both bottles will contain the same bad medicine. Both parties will act upon what, to them, is the main principle: the Negro must be kept down and out of politics. In the North the Negro can strengthen his position by learning political independence; he made a good start in that direction in the November elections.

THE AMENDMENTS AND NULLIFICATION

Press reports say that the United States Supreme Court, in the Democratic primary case which came up from Arkansas, has held that the party may say who can vote in primaries. That decision was the signal for much comment from leading Southern daily papers. Among them as the Houston Chronicle which stated its case as follows: "As a matter of fact, the Negro in the South will never participate in the political affairs of white people so long as the white people as a group seriously object to that participation. No kind of law can make it otherwise."

It says further: "In case the Supreme Court had held that a primary is truly an election, and therefore part of the official electoral machine of the state or nation, it would indeed have given Negroes entrance to that primary. But just as surely as this was done, the white people of most Southern states would have formed their private associations to determine among themselves just who they would support in those primaries, and so would have had their way by prior agreement.

"In short, as long as the whites of the South constitute a group that seriously objects to the participation of Negroes in its political affairs there will be no such participation. It seems that the leaders of the Negroes would have seen this; would have seen that their attempts to force their way into party councils by legal action would only set up greater opposition to them, an opposition which could be curbed in no way by laws.

"The Negroes' one chance of having a voice in public affairs—at least in states where the majority of the people are white—lies in winning the consent of the white people. This would apply to any group distinctly marked off from the majority just as it applies to the Negroes in the South.

"On this point most of the Negro leadership is sadly in error, and the whites of the North who seek to speak for them are still more in error. Force, legal or otherwise, can only harm the Negro. The upbuilding of his own civilization will help him. In fact he will never be materially helped in any other way."

In the major contention which this daily raises (namely, that white America will do as it pleases, irrespective of law), The Informer heartily agrees. In fact, that same sentiment which urges the best citizenry of a democracy to assert that "Negroes must understand that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, so far as they affect the suffrage, have been nullified by the white South and will remain nullified," as was stated by the Raleigh (N. C.) Times, is the same sentiment which is responsible for the chaotic condition of this country in other ways today.

Saloons are just as wide open in New York City now as before prohibition. Al Capone and his gangsters, wherever they may be, have declared that the Volstead Act and all other acts which seek the repression of the base and the stifling of barbarism, are null and void, and they successfully dare the rest of the country, including the police powers of the nation, to stop them. The same sentiment is responsible for the prevalence of mob murders and such outbreaks as took place in Sherman this year with the complete agreement of the majority of the "good citizens" of Texas including the governor. All of these things are but by-products of the same idea. Whatever is not pleasing to those who have the power to decree otherwise is "nullified."

And yet there is still another side to the question. Can that sort of thing go on forever and America remain a nation? Can a minority be successfully educated to be useful citizens and guaranteed the right to live and to be, in all other ways, a part of civic units without finally giving to it the real badge of citizenship? Can gangsters forever be allowed to run riot within the confines of a government which lays claims to being orderly and decent? Already it is being announced that the forces of the government are being strengthened to wipe out this gangster menace to government. Can mob murders be forever condoned and the law be upheld in any of its sovereign power?

Of course not. If this government is to endure, it must do so with the full help and assistance of all of those who compose it. And all of the sentiments which are contrary must be finally found worthless. That will happen in the case of the gangsters. That will be found true in the case of mob murders. That will finally be found the case in the matter of Negro participation in Democratic primaries. And it is for that reason that The Informer urges and will continue to urge Negroes to seek to break down the barriers which now prevent them from the exercise of their rights as citizens. That is why the more upright Americans of all sorts are crying out against the gangsters and mobs. America will endure. Right thinking and action will prevail. And many who are now misguided will discover the error of their ornamental ways.

Political – 1930
Suffrage

Negroes, Aliens Are Issues In Congress Shifts

Orientals And Mexicans Blamed By South For Gains In Pacific States

Battle Is Promised

Fourteenth Amendment's 'Enforcement' Offered Threat Of Republicans

By CECIL B. DICKSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(AP)—Aliens and negroes have been chosen as the issues of the forthcoming dispute in Congress over reapportionment of House representation.

Representatives of agricultural states, losers under the figures made public yesterday by President Hoover, said today they would seek to exclude aliens from the reapportionment count to prevent big gains in California, Michigan, Texas, New York and New Jersey.

Efforts to block this attempt are to be made by representatives of industrial states with a move to reduce representation in Southern states in proportion to the disfranchisement of the negro they charged existed there.

It was these issues that almost brought defeat to the existing reapportionment act in June, 1929. They were injected into the measure by amendments adopted in the House. House leaders finally agreed to wipe out both amendments and the bill then was passed.

Representative Dickinson, (R), and senator-elect from Iowa, a leader in the anti-alien bloc that joined with the Democrats to exclude the aliens in the 1929 contest, said he would renew his efforts at the short term.

From Represetnative Rankin of Mississippi, ranking minority member of the House census committee, came the declaration that "the outstanding evil" in the reapportionment plan lays in the fact that there are included in this census more than 7,500,000 aliens, who are not American citizens....Yet, representation is being taken away from our American citizens in old settled states, such as Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, and is given to these foreigners....who owe their allegiance to a foreign country."

An investigation, he said, should be made of the census of California to which nine additional seats were awarded under the Hoover figures. He said there were thousands of Mexican and Oriental aliens in that state.

"If an attempt is made to exclude the aliens," Representative Tinkham, (R), Massachusetts, said, "I stand ready to fight for the enforcement of the 14th amendment to the Constitution and will propose reduction in representation in proportion to disfranchisement of the negro in the South."

It was Tinkham's amendment to the reapportionment measure that met the alien proposal before and led to both of the amendments being expunged from the census bill.

Before it was stricken from the bill, it caused much concern among the Southern delegations. At the time, Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, the Republican floor leader said: "This must not happen. It would cause a near revolution."

Chairman Fenn of the House census committee said he would stand by the present act which goes into effect March 4 unless the present Congress enacts new legislation. But he was told by Rankin that:

"We are going to make a fight to pass a reapportionment bill at this session of Congress that will do justice to all concerned. If we are blocked in that attempt, we shall continue our efforts at the extra session or at the next regular session."

William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, said if the act is not changed, the electoral college would be redistributed according to the new apportionment in the states for the 1932 presidential election. The act makes the reapportionment effective for the 72nd Congress which is elected then.

Rhode Islander
Providence, R. I.
OCT 31 1930

Duty of Colored Voters in Present Congressional-Senatorial Campaign

By PERRY HOWARD
National Committeeman From Mississippi

"We are at pains to understand how any member of our group can bring himself to the conclusion that he should support any Democratic candidate for the Senate or House of Representatives.

1. The Democratic Party is a party of slavery, segregation, proscription, discrimination, oppression and was founded upon these infamous principles. The sad part of it is that even at this late hour the Democratic Party is neither ashamed nor abashed of its past record, but they still dangle this foul record in the faces of the modern and intelligent Negro voter.

"Here is a shameful, outrageous, sickening and disgusting sample of ther brazen effrontery:

"Listen! House of Representatives bill number 13223 of the 71st Congress, second session, is a bill introduced by Democratic Congressman Larson of Georgia, providing that the Congress of the United States shall pay the ex-slave holders for the "loss of any slave alive on January 1, 1863, and set free by reason of the emancipation proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln."

"Shades of Tarsus! We ask every husband or wife, father or son, mother or daughter of our race group to read this bill and if they can afford to deposit a ballot for a party in whose councils this Democratic Congressman stands high, our future must be very dark.

"Some of these super-modern men and women who are urging that we desert the cause and go to the Democrats this fall still ask the question, 'What has the action of Congressman Larson to do with the Colored Voters in the North, East and West?' Here is the connection:

"When Congressman Richard Rowe of the Michigan District comes down to Washington to the Congress he goes into the Democratic Cloak Room of the House and there the Democratic Representatives hold a caucus. Congressman Larson, the proponent of the bill referred to, is one of the floor leaders, and spokesman—in fact, the majority of the members of this Democratic caucus share the same views and are from the South. Every member of that caucus is bound by the decision of the majority. Therefore, this Congressman from Michigan, or Ohio, or Indiana, who is considered such a liberal man by you as a Democrat is compelled when he gets to Washington to follow in the footsteps of his southern brother who not only believes in slavery, but rises up at this late hour to insult your son and your daughter by proposing to collect from the Stars and Stripes compensation for the Blood and Tears of your ancestors.

The same holds true as to Senators.

2. In the second place the Democrats of the South do not want either the support or the affiliation of colored voters in their primaries. You are well acquainted with the Texas case. But, the most glaring contrast of the two parties is in Virginia where the Democratic State Committee excluded all Negroes from participation in their primaries. Just listen at one sentence in their party regulations.

"All **White** persons qualified to vote at the election for which the primary is held may vote in the primary."

"Now, this is the action of the Democratic Party.

"On the other hand, the Republican Party had to come to the relief of our group in Virginia, as they have always done, if there was any relief, and here is the relief that was brought. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals which is made up of Republican Justices, including Justices Northcott, D. E. Groner, and John J. Parker kicked out the resolution of the Democratic Party and said among other things:

"'If all the political parties in the State of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the Democratic Party, nobody could participate in the primaries, except White persons, and other races would thereby be deprived of a material right guaranteed to them under the constitution as amended: and that is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates to be voted for in the election.'

"At this crucial hour in the political life of the American Negro we should Stop, Look and Listen. And if you will consider carefully the following facts, we shall be satisfied as to what your course will be on the 4th of November.

"1. Every law placed upon the statutes of the Federal government or State government favorable to our group was placed there by Republican Administrations.

"2. Every piece of legislation enacted against the Negro was placed upon the statute books by Democratic Administrations.

"3. That the Republican party may not have done all for the Negro that it could or should have done, but the fact stands out that all that has been done for the Negro has been done by the Republican party.

"4. That all appointments of any consequence to the Colored man to high office have been made under Republican administration.

"5. That under the Hoover administration the Colored people have had two additional Federal appointments that they have never had before—an Assistant Solicitor in the Post Office Department and an Assistant Commissioner of Education of the United States.

"6. That President Hoover has spoken out unconditionally and unequivocally on lynching.

"7. That an Anti-Lynching Bill is to be introduced and pressed in the next Congress, but the **only hope for its passage is that we have a working Republican majority.**

"8. That this administration cannot function one hundred percent unless it has the unfailing support of the Congress.

"It is most expedient and appropriate that our group should be found on the side of progress and those things that make for the moral and material improvement of our nation and our group.

"If there are complaints against our party, these should be remedied within the ranks and not without.

"Don't be led away with the odor of political corn beef and cabbage from Tammany Hall, but stand by those wh have made it possible for your son and daughter to stand on their feet as upstanding and free American citizens."

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
Thursday, November 20, 1930

Aliens And Negroes Basis Of Reapportionment Fuss

WOULD EXCLUDE THEM

Agricultural States, Losers in New House, Fight South's Allotment

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Efforts to block this attempt are to be made by representatives of industrial states with a move to reduce representation in southern states in proportion to the disfranchisement of the negro they charged existed there.

Issues Brought Up Before

It was these issues that almost brought defeat to the existing reapportionment act in June 1929. They were injected into the measure by amendments adopted in the house. House leaders finally agreed to wipe out both amendments and the bill then was passed.

Representative Dickinson, republican, and senator-elect from Iowa, a leader of the anti-alien bloc that joined with the democrats to exclude the aliens in the 1929 contest, said he would renew his efforts at the short term.

From Representative Rankin of Missisippi, ranking minority member on the house census committee, came the declaration that "the outstanding evil" in the reapportionment plan lies in the fact that there are included in this census more than 7,500,000 aliens, who are not American citizens yet, representation is being taken away from our American citizens in old settled states, such as Virginia, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, and is given to these foreigners who owe their allegiance to a foreign country."

California Quiz Asked

An investigation, he said, should be made of the census of California to which nine additional seats were awarded under the Hoover figures. He said there were thousands of Mexican and Oriental aliens in that state.

"If an attempt is made to exclude the aliens," Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, said "I stand ready to fight for the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, and will propose reduction in representation in proportion to disfranchisement of the negro in the south."

It was Tinkham's amendment to the reapportionment measure that met the alien proposal before and led to both of the amendments being expunged from the census bill.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

NOV 3 0 1930

Reapportionment Without Aliens.

Proposals to exclude aliens from the enumeration on which rests the apportionment of Federal representation have made their appearance from time to time. The Methodist Board favors the idea, to judge from a letter to Representatives Dickinson of Iowa and Rankin of Mississippi, two of its proponents.

We have had plenty of evidence that some portions of the Union do not want a reapportionment such as the Constitution requires. Twenty-one States stand to lose representation by the reapportionment that President Hoover proclaimed on November 18. They now possess some 183 places in the House of Representatives and forty-two in the Senate. Many, though not all, of them would welcome an opportunity to do something to prevent the loss of their accustomed share in the power of the National Legislature and in the election of Presidents. And it lies with Congress to supersede by an enactment the reapportionment effected by the Administration, if Congress will.

The proposal to reapportion without counting aliens offers a line of action satisfactory to a number of the States in question. Where population has increased rapidly since 1910 one will generally find more aliens than where it has stood still. In the parts of the country having the highest proportion of Negroes the white immigrant has not generally penetrated in great numbers, to add to the population.

Naturally the industrial sections, especially those that have made large gains in population since 1910, would oppose a move to exclude them for purposes of reapportionment. Even with their present representation these parts of the country could no doubt prevent the enactment of a statute to shut out the aliens from the count. They could moreover build a hot backfire by proposing to exclude from the count the virtually disfranchised Negroes of the South.

But apart from the lack of sufficient votes in Congress to cut the aliens from the count, there is the question of constitutionality. The Constitution, in Section 2 of Article 1, requires that reapportionment be "determined by adding to the whole number of free persons * * * three-fifths of all other persons." The "others" were the slaves; since they have become free, reapportionment must now rest on the "whole number of free persons," always excluding Indians not taxed. This would seem to forbid the exclusion of "free persons" who are not citizens of the United States.

The Constitution could, of course, be amended, but that would require such a preponderance for change as the objectors to the pending reapportionment could hardly hope to command. They merely beguile themselves if they hope to check by way of the exclusion of aliens from the reapportionment count the proper restoration of the balance of power to population.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TIMES

NOV 25 1930

Alien Representation

CONGRESS in its short session, badly pressed for time as it will be, is apparently doomed to engage in debate over the exlusion of aliens from the enumeration upon which Congressional representation is based. Yet the prospect is that the controversy over counting the Southern Negroes for reapportionment purposes will be revived, and therefore that no action will be taken.

Representative Rankin of Mississippi wants to know the justice of providing representation of 7,500,000 aliens while American citizens in old settled states are deprived of representation in Congress.

But the issue will hardly be decided on its merits. States which profit by counting the alien population will counter with the charge that Negroes as a group in the South are deprived of the ballot, although they are citizens.

The fact that the Negroes are citizens and that their suffrage is limited by educational tests will not be allowed its due consideration. Therefore the controversy may be expected to consume much valuable time and end in deadlock.

Political — 1930

General (Judge John J. Parker.)

Suffrage

PRESS
FORT WORTH, TEX APR 18 1930

Parker Politics

IF Judge John Parker isn't careful he is going down in history with the Hon. Claudius Huston as the jinx of the Republican party in the 1930 elections.

Many GOP Senators, who were inclined to agree with the White House that the anti-labor and anti-racial records of this Supreme Court aspirant were "extraneous matters," don't find the political kick-back a bit extraneous. They have decided now that the power lobby exposure of their national Chairman Huston is enough load for Republicans to carry into the fall election, without having to explain to the voters a highly questionable Supreme Court appointment.

Yesterday's letter from Chairman Voorhees of the Missouri state Republican committee has completed their gloom. "In my judgment the confirmation of Judge Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court means that the Republican party might just as well say good-bye to Missouri for the next two or three elections at least," Voorhees reported. To which many Senators respond: "Yes, and the worst of it is that he might have been speaking for a lot of other border states, not to mention Ohio and Indiana, and Illinois."

Having failed to induce the President to withdraw the Parker nomination, some of these Senators are now trying to think up some bright way to side-track the issue until it ceases to be politically embarrassing. One idea is to keep it hidden in committee, delaying a report to the Senate indefinitely. Another idea is to report the nomination out of committee, but to clamp down the old secret session rule in the Senate so the public will not know how embarrassed Senators speak and vote on Parker.

But the more astute party leaders, like Jim Watson, realize the public already is so much alive to this issue that the ordinary sort of sure-fire political tricks would only make matters worse.

So there isn't much the Republican Senators can do, except to permit the Senate debate on Parker, which will either defeat him or at least give the Democrats dangerous election ammunition.

Under the circumstances, perhaps they can not be blamed for hoping Hoover at the last minute will reconsider and withdraw the name. As the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just pointed out to the President, he has good precedents for such a withdrawal, including Taft's recall of nomination of Judge Hook of Kansas because of the latter's race prejudices.

After all, this conflict is not one of prestige as between the President and the Senate. They are charged jointly by the constitution with the responsibility of choosing Supreme Court justices. The only question is the fitness of this man for the high post, a question in which both the President and Senate are equally interested and in which they can be equally well informed.

If the President cannot be convinced, as he apparently cannot be, that Parker is not acceptable then the alternative is for the Senate to defeat Parker in fair and open session.

The sooner the Senate does that, and gets on with its other business and lets Parker be forgotten the better.

NEWS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APR 14 1930

'EXTRANEOUS MATTERS'

"EXTRANEOUS matters" is the phrase with which the White House dismisses the serious charges raised against the fitness of Judge John J. Parker, the Hoover nominee for Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Now the opposition to Parker may be mistaken or erroneous, tho this newspaper is convinced it is neither. But whatever else may be said about the Parker charges, they are not extraneous.

Parker is charged on the basis of his yellow-dog injunction decision with being prejudiced against the rights of labor, the largest class of citizens in the population.

Parker is charged on the basis of gubernatorial campaign speeches with prejudice against the Constitutional political rights of the nation's 12,000,000 colored citizens.

Parker is charged on the basis of his record as a lawyer and a judge of being essentially a political nominee lacking in the intellectual distinction and legal eminence required of a member of the most powerful of all America institutions.

Any intelligent, much less fair, person will admit that these charges go to the very heart of the question whether Parker should have been named and whether he shall be confirmed by the Senate. There is only one way if any to get around those charges and that is to answer them fully and convincingly.

The American Federation of Labor today formally requested the President to withdraw Parker's nomination. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on whose board are many distinguished and powerful leaders of public opinion, is officially pressing the fight against Parker.

It is somewhat surprising also that the White House should deny the assertions of Republican party managers in the Senate that they asked Hoover to withdraw Parker's name. Those party managers make no bones about the reason for their opposition: They fear that a heavy labor and a negro protest vote in such states as Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia may defeat the Republican party.

Kicking Judge Parker Upstairs

When Judge James J. Parker, of North Carolina, campaigning for governor on the Republican ticket in 1920 declared that "the Negro has not yet reached the place where he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government," he little dreamed that the phrase would come back to plague him after ten years.

This is exactly what has happened; and because of the fact that Negroes in Maryland, Kansas, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky DO share in the "responsibility of government" by means of the ballot, their representatives in the Senate have been importuned to vote against the confirmation of Parker for the post of Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Friends of Judge Parker circulated a defense in the Senate last week asserting that his original statement was made in the "heat of the campaign"; that Democrats had charged him with a plan of organizing Negroes of whom only 10,000 out of 500,000 eligible in the state are registered; and that nothing in the Greensboro speech "proposed to deny the colored people any rights under the law or to discriminate against them in any way."

In other words, Judge Parker stands today where he stood in 1920. He does not feel that he flouted the U.S. Constitution in a program designed to keep Negroes away from the polls.

There isn't in North Carolina's Parker, the intelligence and candor of ex-Senator William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland, who, in his campaign for office several years ago was reminded of his opposition to Negro suffrage in his earlier days. Mr. Bruce admitted his earlier views, but added, in effect, "You don't give me credit for changing my mind."

In Maryland, Senator Goldsborough (Rep.) admits that he endorsed Judge Parker, but before he knew of his anti-Negro views.

Support of Judge Parker by other Marylanders is predicated upon the fact that by kicking Judge Parker upstairs to the Supreme Court, room will be made in the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Baltimore's Federal Judge Morris Soper, and of course that will entail a vacancy in the U.S. District Court here, to which some Baltimore lawyer may be appointed.

As a friend of Judge Soper's, the AFRO-AMERICAN also wishes to see him promoted. It is not willing, however, for this promotion to be made at the expense of placing in the Supreme Court a man of the type of Judge Parker, who, having made a mistake ten years ago, hasn't learned any better since.

NEW YORK HERALD

APR 15 1930

Parker Report Delayed; Borah For Rejection

Senate Committee Likely to Ask Confirmation; Opposition to Judge Grows

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Final action on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker, North Carolina Republican, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was postponed by the Senate Judiciary Committee today after it had received a report from its special sub-committee recommending Senate confirmation.

While it now appears probable that the Judiciary Committee will report the nomination for favorable action, a vigorous fight against confirmation, led by Senator George W. Norris, insurgent Republican, of Nebraska, chairman of the committee, and Senator William E. Borah, insurgent Republican, of Idaho, a member, appears inevitable.

As a member of the sub-committee which considered the nomination, Senator Borah declined to concur in the favorable report. He told newspapermen later that he would oppose Judge Parker on the ground that his decision sustaining a lower court's injunction protecting the "Yellow Dog" contract practice in the West Virginia mine war made him unsuited to sit on the Supreme Court bench.

"I gave no consideration whatever to the other objections that have been raised against Judge Parker because the 'Yellow Dog' contract decision was sufficient unto itself," Senator Borah said.

Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, who urged President Hoover to nominate Judge Parker, and Senator Felix Herbert, Republican, of Rhode Island, the other members of the sub-committee, both voted for the favorable report to the full committee. Senator Overman, a Democrat, is expected to lead the fight for Democratic support for Judge Parker on the floor.

Judge Parker's nomination was the subject of a brief but spirited skirmish on the floor today. Senator Carter Glass, quoting an editorial from a Baltimore morning paper, declared that President Hoover's insistence upon confirmation was a "glaring example that the constitutional provision stipulating that the nominations of justices to the Supreme Court should be made with the advice of the Senate was in "complete disuse."

Senator Overman thereupon read into the record letters from the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Cheshire, Episcopal Bishop of Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. William Louis Poteat, President of Wake Forest Baptist College. Both letters denounced the campaign that has been waged against Judge Parker's confirmation by organized labor and organized Negroes. Dr. Poteat said:

"As a life-long friend of the Negro and active in my efforts for his higher education and development, I wish to say that in my judgment the opposi-

ion to Judge Parker's nomination on account of his attitude toward the Negro is entirely unjust."

Negro organizations have come out almost solidly against Judge Parker because of a speech he made while he was campaigning for the gubernatorial election in North Carolina. In the speech he was credited with taking the position that Negroes in the state were not ready for full franchisement and that, therefore, Republicans wished their active support no more than Democrats. The Negro organizations have pronounced this a violation of the Constitution, which Judge Parker would have to interpret on the Supreme Bench.

Union Labor Assails Ruling

Protests by labor organizations are solely on the basis of his Yellow Dog contract decision. As a result of the lower court's injunction and Judge Parker's verdict sustaining it, the unions are forbidden to organize non-union miners because the latter have signed an agreement upon accepting employment not to join a union.

Protests on these grounds continued to pour into the judiciary committee today. Employees of the committee estimated that thus far at least 1,000 letters and telegrams protesting against the nomination have been received. There have also been fifty-two messages, the great majority from lawyers, urging immediate confirmation of the nomination.

One message urging confirmation was from A. B. Carter, president of the Carter Mills, at Gastonia, N. C., where a number of persons were killed several months ago in riots which accompanied attempts to unionize the workers in the mills. In part, Mr. Carter said:

"I do hope you will not let Green and the Communists interfere with this nomination . . . as you know, if there is any one who sympathizes with labor it is myself.'

Among the protests were communications from the American Federation of Labor, the four big railroad brotherhoods, United Mine Workers, International Lodge of Iron and Steel Workers United Textile Workers Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, Indiana State Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Inter-Collegiate Liberal Conference, United Wallpaper Craft, Journeymen Barbers International Union and the Central Labor Union of Kansas City.

The vote in the Judiciary Committee is now so close, it was learned today, that one Senator might prevent the nomination even being brought to the floor of the Senate. With a tie in prospect, however, Senator T. H. Caraway, a Democrat and opposed to the nomination, is reported to be determined to vote for a report so that the matter can be threshed out on the floor in public. Senator Caraway, it was said, would oppose confirmation when the nomination reached the floor.

During the week remaining before the Judiciary Committee makes its final decision, Republican leaders are understood to be preparing information meeting the two outstanding objections that have been raised against Judge Parker. His position, they will maintain, has been entirely misrepresented.

PARKER IN D.C. Afro-American TAKES BACK ALL ANTI-NEGRO TALK

N.C. Nominee Crawls in an Effort to Get High Court Post

NEWSMAN HALTED

Finds Later it was Parker Himself

By WILLIAM N. JONES

WASHINGTON. — Smarting under the scathing indictment and stunned by the terrific onslaught of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Judge John J. Parker, Hoover's nominee for associate justice of the Supreme Court, has made an attempt to crawl back into the good graces of Negro voters in a letter made public and read into the Congressional Record, Monday.

Although first ignoring the appeal of the Association when it asked him to comment on the authenticity of the statement attributed to him in the gubernatorial campaign of ten years ago in North Carolina where he is reported to have stated his opposition to Negroes participating in Republican politics, Judge Parker now declares, "I have no prejudice whatever against the colored people and no disposition to deny them their rights or privileges under the Constitution and the laws."

Fight Grows

Despite this, however, the fight to bar him as unfit to sit on the Supreme Court bench, broke out with renewed fury in the Senate, Monday, when that body began the debate following the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee.

In the meantime, telegrams of protest have poured upon Senators in a steady stream with the result that even the Hoover administration leaders have little hope of putting the confirmation through.

Moton Protests

Among new protests reaching the capital this week was a letter from Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute.

When the Senate debate opened Tuesday noon, Congressman Oscar De Priest was on the floor of that body conferring with members and aiding in the fight against confirmation. During the scathing indictment made by Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) Congressman DePriest sat directly behind him.

It seemed the evident intention of Senator Borah to concentrate his attack on the labor record of Judge Parker, declaring that in his decision in the "Yellow Jacket" case in which Judge Parker had ruled in favor of a contract which prevented a worker from peacefully belonging to a union, Parker had "stood for all the things we have outlawed and legislated against since we have had a congress."

It was the proponents of Parker, themselves evidently conscious of the opposition his lily-white election stand had brought against him, who sought every opportunity to state that the Hoover nominee "would stand by the Constitution as regards the rights of Negro voters."

Parker in Fight

That Parker himself is in Washington actively conducting his campaign for confirmation was revealed last week when Robert Pelham, of the Capital News Service, filling an assignment for the AFRO-AMERICAN in the office of Senator Overman of North Carolina, was stopped by a man who proved later to be Judge Parker.

"The people," this man is quoted by Mr. Pelham as saying, "are making a mistake in their attitude against Judge Parker. I know that he has no feelings inimical to colored people."

It was not until the following day that Mr. Pelham identified this man as the judge himself.

Expect Defeat

The general opinion around Capitol Hill is that Parker stands a slim chance of being confirmed. An attempt on the part of Parker's Southern friends to frighten Southern Democrats into voting for his confirmation by declaring that if he is rejected the victory will be attributed to the fight being made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is being offset by the fear on the part of these same Democrats that if they vote for him they will be strengthening the Hoover lily-white threat to break the former "Solid South."

The AFRO-AMERICAN has learned that, in reliable Democratic circles not more than a dozen members from that side of the Senate are expected to vote for Parker and that there is evidence that even some of these cannot be counted on with certainty.

The general opinion is that the combination of Negro-Labor opposition has made a deep-seated impression. While the administration chieftains in charge of the confirmation effort are shunning a discussion of the Negro opposition in the open, it is known that, in private caucuses, it is having its effect.

Even Parker has tried to crawl back from under the load of Negro opposition, for Republican Senators have made it plain that this would be no time to further offend the Negro voters in pivotal states. It was pointed out that even the most staunch Negro leaders have begun to pull away from the party and that few of them, except those with purely selfish motives would have the gall to try to cram a Republican administration down the throats of Negro voters with the Parker confirmation added to the already obvious act of kicking the Negro out of the councils of the G.O.P.

Baltimore Judges

Both Judge Morris A. Soper and Judge William C. Coleman, United States District Judges, have sent letters in support of Judge Parker. These letters were read into the Senate records when the debate started, Monday..

An unusual amount of time was also given to the reading of letters and documents from Negro sources. These included letters from President Shepard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes; S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College; Joseph L. Peacock, white, president of Shaw University, whose resignation alumni has just forced: M. K. Tyson, National Tailoring Association, and Willis G. Briggs.

Pro-Parker

Kennon Cheek, president of forty-six servants in the Janitors' Association of N. Carolina College, white, sent Senator Overman a pro-Parker resolution.

New protests against Parker were filed by the National Equal Rights League of Boston, Leadenhall Street Baptist Church, Baltimore, Miss Nannie Burroughs, D.C., Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, The St. Luke's Herald, Richmond, Va.

A telegram from Professor Benjamin Brawley of Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., denying as untrue Senator Overman's statement that North Carolina Negroes favored Judge Parker's confirmation, was made public by the N.A.A.C.P.

Nineteen white members of the Social Science faculty of Dartmouth (N.H.) College petitioned their Senators to vote Parker down.

The N.A.A.C.P. staged anti-Parker meetings in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and New York.

Supreme Court appeared certain today.

The growing volume of protests indicated the opposition may equal the recent drive against confirmation of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

To the protest of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union of Kansas City today added its complaint, based on Judge Parker's decisions in Labor cases.

RACE PREJUDICE CITED.

Charging Judge Parker had made statements reflecting on the negro race, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also added its protest.

Four letters from the association quoted Judge Parker as saying, in 1920, when he was a candidate for Governor:

"The participation of the negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races, and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina."

HEARINGS NEXT WEEK.

Senator Overman (D.) of North Carolina announced hearings will be given next week by a Senate judiciary sub-committee.

Thus far the Progressive leaders, including Senator Norris (R.) of Nebraska are undecided whether they will join in the opposition to Judge Parker.

How Parker Ate His Own Words

In 1920 in his campaign for the governorship of N. Carolina Judge Parker said:

"The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina."

Last week in his effort to get on the U.S. Supreme Court bench, he said:

"I regard the Constitution and all of its amendments as the fundamental and supreme law of the land, and I deem it the first duty of a judge to give full scope and effect to all of their provisions. Never have I advocated denying them the right to participate in the election in cases where they were qualified to do so, nor did I advocate denying them any other of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"In conclusion let me say that I have no prejudice whatever against the Colored People and no disposition to deny them any of their rights or privileges under the Constitution and the laws."

NEW YORK AMERICAN

SENATORS GET NEW PROTESTS AGAINST PARKER

Racial Prejudice Alleged by Organization of Colored People; Labor Objects

WASHINGTON, March 29.—With organized labor apparently against him, a determined effort to prevent Senate confirmation of Judge John J. Parker for the

Political -1930

General (Judge John J. Parker)

Sup

FIGHTING PARKER'S APPOINTMENT

Some weeks ago The Informer called attention to the fact that President Hoover was placing himself and the administration in an embarrassing position by several of the men he had appointed to official posts, and now comes the Parker appointment to the United States Supreme Court, which has stirred up a veritable hornet's nest.

Informer

Labor leaders are charging that as a federal jurist in the Tar Heel State, Judge Parker handed down a very prejudicial decision against organized labor, which, for the lack of a better name, is referred to as the "yellow dog" ruling. 4-19-30

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the most militant and virile organization in America for safeguarding and protecting the rights of colored Americans, is opposing the North Carolina jurist on the ground that his gubernatorial campaign speeches, back in 1920, were anti-Negro; and that the justice-elect of the highest legal tribunal in this country took the open position during said campaign that the Negro should not enjoy and exercise the elective franchise rights and such other tommyrot as usually reeled off by designing Dixie demagogues in quest of public offices.

Now, like Banquo's ghost, the distinguished jurist's remarks have come back to haunt him and to afford his opponents a chance to contend that he is unfit for membership on the United States Supreme Court.

Houston Texas

According to newspaper reports, two or three leading North Carolina Negroes have rushed to Judge Parker's defense, setting forth the argument that such expressions were made in the heat of a political contest and that such remarks did not represent the jurist's attitude on the "race question."

If Judge Parker did not hold to such views, as he publicly enunciated and loudly proclaimed throughout North Carolina during his race for governor in 1920, why did he make such remarks?

Is any man, who would make such utterances just to land an office, the type of man who should be elevated to the highest legal tribunal in this country?

Isn't this the sort of argument and propaganda employed by demagogues and Negrophoes in an appeal to the race rancor and prejudice of Southern white voters, and should such a man be honored, as a reward, with membership on the United States Supreme Court?

If Judge Parker made such un-American and undemocratic statements anent the Negro and his participation in governmental affairs—advocating the denial of those rights guaranteed to all American citizens under the provisions of the federal constitution who can say that he has changed his attitude in this matter?

Because of their deep-seated racial prejudice and bias, very few Southern men have been made members of the United States Supreme Court; for a judge must be as free from racial antipathy and intolerance as it is humanly possible to be; and the Southern atmosphere does not breed this species of jurists to any marked degree.

A certain federal judge in Texas is now being boosted for membership on the federal circuit court of appeals, but this same jurist has ruled against Negroes participating in the politics of this state and seems wedded to the notion that Negroes have no right to take an active part in elections or vote in elections where white men are being nominated or chosen for public offices.

This same federal judge was even suggested as a member of the United States Supreme Court, but the president never considered him among the available jurists.

Furthermore, getting back to the North Carolina jurist, it is stated that Judge Parker does not possess the legal training, experience or background to adorn the supreme court bench; that most all of his judicial offices have been largely political in nature—given him as a reward for political and partisan activity.

In its former editorial discussing some of the Hoover appointees and the chagrin and disapointment they were bringing the supporters of the chief executive of the nation, The Informer suggested that President Hoover and his political advisers should investigate the records of the men under consideration for such federal posts and high appointive offices before nominating them for such posts; arguing in said editorial that such procedure would save the president and his administration considerable embarrassment and explanation.

Some close administration leaders and the White House are trying to dismiss, with a mere wave of the hand, the well-nigh nationwide opposition to Judge Parker's nomination as a justice of the United States Supreme Court, as if his past records do not speak for themselves in convincing and thunderous tones.

Of course, it would be embarrassing for President Hoover to withdraw the Parker nomination now, and it would discredit him as a leader if the United States senate should fail to confirm Judge Parker's appointment; but if the president had pursued a different policy and ascertained all these facts before picking the North Carolina jurist for this high judicial portfolio, he and his political aides would have been saved much embarrassment and explanation.

Republican senators and congressmen, who will seek to retain their political offices at the elections of 1930, particularly in doubtful and debatable states, are looking askance at the chief executive's determination to place Judge Parker on the supreme court bench over the united protest of organized labor and the most powerful and militant Negro organization in the United States.

Whether Judge Parker's nomination as justice of the United States Supreme Court is confirmed by the upper house of congress or not, this opposition to his appointment—especially as it relates to his alleged anti-Negro attitude and his speeches advocating the nullification of certain constitutional amendments of which the Negro seems to be the beneficiary—will likely cause other Southern jurists to soft pedal some of their views regarding the rights of American Negroes hereafter when in quest of some elective office in Dixie. Selah!

PARKER IS UNFIT

Call

It is bad enough to have mounte banks win executive office by arraying class against class, race against race, and section against section. But such as they are unthinkable as judges. The rich and powerful can take care of themselves. The courts are for the poor and weak. Any man who does not feel a sense of duty toward even the least of his fellow Americans is an unfit judge and the storm of protest against John J. Parker, President Hoover's nomination for member of the Supreme Court, is justified.

4-18-30

Kansas City

Somewhere in childhood, possibly back even before birth, a love of justice and fairplay grips a man. His intellect and his experience lift it up and it is a beacon to his footsteps. It makes him able to stand, unswayed by self-interest or fear. It is kinship with God. To such as he judgeships should be given.

It is possible that Judge Parker has repented his intemperate speeches made when he sought to be elected governor of North Carolina. But for a man who would be a judge, prejudice is the unpardonable sin. Even if he would now do right and uphold the law, the mental quirk that made him justify his political course then, would hamper his judgment after he became a member of the Supreme Court.

Consideration of this question is unavoidably interwoven with politics. Because the United States senate is entrusted with scrutiny and confirmatin of such presidential appointees, Judge Parker must run the gauntlet of the senators and of public opinion. Every group, seeing how he made his personal feelings superior to American principles in the case of the Negro, has cause to fear what he may do. It all comes back to the basic principle so often illustrated in American history,—only those great enough to be just to the Negro, the humblest of Americans, are big enough to lead this nation to its highest destiny. A Lincoln lost the senatorship from Illinois for principle's sake, and became president. A Parker sought a governorship by subverting principle and will lose a Supreme Court judgeship.

NEW YORK TIMES
APR 18 1930

17 SENATORS JOIN MOVE TO RECALL NAME OF PARKER

Fearing Reaction in Election Group Led by Watson Plans an Appeal to Hoover.

PARLEY HELD ON PROTESTS

Letters to White House Will Ask Light on High Court Nominee's Views on Negroes.

CALL TO COMMITTEE URGED

Watson Says He Will Demand Appearance of Judge—Caraway Ready to Force Floor Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Seventeen Republican Senators, headed by Senator James E. Watson, Republican floor leader, today declared their opposition to Judge John J. Parker's nomination to the Supreme bench and expressed the hope that the President would save the party from embarrassment by withdrawing his name.

Their attitude was informally made known at a luncheon held in Senator Watson's office following the latter's conference with President Hoover at a White House breakfast. Mr. Watson pictured the increasing opposition to Judge Parker and told the President that most of the Senators seeking re-election were against confirmation because of the opposition of organized labor and Negro associations.

President Hoover is represented as of the opinion that the Senators are unduly alarmed over the revolt against Judge Parker and the reaction that might be registered in the elections. Senator Watson replied that he was merely voicing the protests that Senators had made to him informally but assured the President that the opposition seemed determined.

Senators in Opposition Parley.

Then Senator Watson called the protesting Senators together at a luncheon and related the President's conversation. Besides Senator Watson, those present or joining in the protests were Senators Goff and Hatfield of West Virginia, Robinson of Indiana, Robsion of Kentucky, Fess and McCullough of Ohio, Baird and Kean of New Jersey, Townsend of Delaware, Patterson of Missouri, Glenn of Illinois, Vandenberg and Couzens of Michigan, Hebert of Rhode Island and Allen and Capper of Kansas.

Senator Watson, who has been acting as go-between for these Senators with the President, told the conference that he had fulfilled their requests in telling the President of their opposition.

"Now it is up to you to act individually as you think best in presenting your views to the President on the subject," Senator Watson said to them.

All phases of the situation were discussed, including the threatened revolt of organized labor and the Negroes. Some of those present said that the revolt existed chiefly in the minds of the panicky candidates.

One Senator, representing a State where the Negro vote is large, said that he intended to follow the administration, support Judge Parker and discount the revolt.

Protest to President Ordered.

But such views did not dominate and most of those present insisted that something should be done to urge the President to withdraw Judge Parker's nomination.

Accordingly, the group called upon Senators Goff and Hatfield, who originally had declared their support of Judge Parker but are now opposed to him, to carry the conference's protest to the President.

The two Senators did not go to the White House, however, and are understood to have given up this plan. Instead, several of the Senators in the opposition conference intend to write to the President requesting an explanation of Judge Parker's reported attitude and utterances with regard to Negroes.

After the conference Senator Watson announced that he would ask that Judge Parker be called before the Judiciary Committee "to subject himself to examination" and to answer criticisms and protests, including those of organized labor, as well as those of Negro associations.

The belief exists that President Hoover will decline to withdraw Judge Parker's nomination. The situation has not changed since last Saturday, when he said that he would not heed the protests of Republican Senators.

It was said at the White House today that nothing had developed against Judge Parker's qualifications and that the protests were based upon political considerations and not upon the legal ability of the nominee.

Senator Watson feels that Judge Parker will be confirmed if the President insists upon his name remaining before the Senate, but that confirmation will be accomplished only after a bitter discussion and by Democratic votes.

He also feels, however, that Judge Parker is not such an eminent jurist that the Republican party can afford to weaken its standing in the country to place him on the highest tribunal.

Tie Reported in Committee.

Others in the opposition believe that it is possible to defeat Judge Parker on the Senate floor. It is reported that the judiciary committee now stands 8 to 8 on reporting Judge Parker's nomination.

It is said that Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, will break the tie when the committee meets on Monday and vote to report the nomination with the purpose of opposing Judge Parker on the floor. The opposition is increasing daily. Some friends of Judge Parker are said to consider suggesting that he should ask that his name be withdrawn. It was said tonight that this would not be done, unless the suggestion came from President Hoover.

Nye Opposing Confirmation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that Senator Nye of North Dakota had expressed his opposition to the confirming of Judge Parker's nomination in a letter to the association in which he said:

"At this stage my sympathies are quite in accord with your own, but before committing myself upon the point I will, of course, want to follow closely the argument which will be presented by the committee when it brings the matter before the Senate. I cannot, however, at this time foresee what possible development would cause me to do other than oppose that confirmation."

The association also announced that additional affidavits, making a total of 122, had been received from citizens of North Carolina, stating that the Republican party of that State under the leadership of Judge Parker had excluded Negroes from participation in political action.

Text of the affidavits and the names of the signers have been sent to Senator Norris, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and to Senators Overman, Borah and Hebert, members of the subcommittee.

Secret Sessions Protested.

The association made public the following telegram, signed by Walter White, acting secretary, and sent to Senator Watson:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges that you as Republican leader take action to prevent proposed secret sessions for consideration of the nomination of Judge John J. Parker as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"We feel certain that you will agree that this nomination is a matter of grave concern and intense interest to the entire country and especially to the 11,000,000 Negroes of the United States, and that these citizens are entitled to know what is said for and against Judge Parker and by whom."

Telegrams have also been sent to Senators Baird and Kean of New Jersey by the following organizations: North Jersey Medical Society, National Medical Association, Women's Republican Conference of New Jersey, New Jersey Conference of Branches (18) of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; John Huggs, president, Federation of College Organizations of New Jersey, and Dr. Cotton, president of the Passaic Civic League.

STATE PARTY BACKS PARKER

Convention Unanimously Adopts Resolution Supporting Nominee.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 17 (AP).—Support of the North Carolina Republican party was pledged in its State Convention today to Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, nominee as a justice of the Supreme Court.

A resolution, offered by Stuart Cramer of Charlotte, which deplored efforts to defeat his confirmation "by men unfamiliar with his character and public service" was adopted unanimously.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Resolved, by the Republican party of the State of North Carolina, in convention assembled, that we hereby tender to the President of the United States our grateful thanks because of his nomination of North Carolina's distinguished jurist, Hon John J. Parker, as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and, at the same time we assure him and the people of the United States that the ability, character, courage, probity, learning and patriotism of Judge Parker will contribue to that great tribunal services no less distinguished than were rendered in the past by those other great North Carolinians, Mr. Justice Iredell and Mr. Justice Moore.

"We sincerely deplore the efforts being made to defeat Judge Parker's confirmation, by men unfamiliar with his character and public service, on grounds which to us who know him are wholly unjust. His innate devote to the Constitution, his absorbing love of country and his whole life, as citizen, lawyer and as jurist, has been directed to the single end of preserving and handing down to future generations those sacred institutions created for us and for our posterity by the sacrifices of our ancestors.

"Therefore, on behalf of all the people of the South whose interests, we believe, are sincerely enlisted in Judge Parker's behalf, we respectfully request the Senators of the United States, without regard to party, to aid in the speedy confirmation of his nomination."

NEW YORK WORLD
APR 17 1930

PARKER OPPOSED BY MISSOURI G.O.P.

State Chairman Warns Nomination Is "Affront to Negro"

HOOVER AGAINST DELAYS

President Again Says He Stands by Selection

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The attack on Judge John J. Parker, nominated by President Hoover for the Supreme Court of the United States, is developing into an extensive fight. President Hoover again to-day let it be known that he would not withdraw the nomination and was opposed to indefinite delay. He expects confirmation.

The Negro leaders who oppose Judge Parker are appealing in a telling way to G. O. P. leaders in Eastern and Northern States. Senator Patterson (R., Mo.), received a telegram from B. G. Voorhees of St. Joseph, Republican State Chairman of Missouri, telling of the danger in the Parker appointment.

"In my judgment," he said, "the confirmation of Judge Parker means that the Republican Party might just as well say goodby to Missouri for the next two or three elections at least. It will be the first great affront given by a Republican and Republican Senate to the Negro race since the days of Abraham Lincoln. It was a long, hard pull to put Missouri in the Republican column."

"Surely our great Republican leaders in Washington did not advise this appointment and are not aiding our Democratic Attorney General in his efforts on behalf of Judge Parker," the message concluded.

Old Guard Republicans are shaky about the Parker nomination. The contest was started by labor leaders because of the "yellow dog" contract opinion and several progressive Republicans announced that they would not vote for confirmation but the force of the campaign being made by Negro organizations of the North, East and West is getting to the "regulars."

Members of Congress are manifesting keen interest in the showing made by organized Negroes in sections other than the South. More than 700,000 Negroes have migrated to the North and West since the World War, and are voting in their adopted States. The Negro is a great factor in close elections in Ohio, Illinois, New York and other large States.

Senator Watson, Republican leader of the Senate, denied to-day a report that he would ask that the Parker nomination be considered in a closed executive session.

Political – 1930

Suffrage

General (Judge John J. Parker.)

NEW YORK TELEGRAM APR 22 1930

THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

THERE is such a thing as the power of public opinion, after all. Any one doubting that should take a long look at the vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee against confirmation of Judge John J. Parker's appointment to the United States Supreme Court. An unfavorable report was voted, 10 to 6.

To get the full force of that, just think back four weeks ago to the time President Hoover made the nomination. When the Scripps-Howard newspapers and then labor organizations protested, it seemed to every one a hopeless fight. When progressive Senators and Negro organizations joined in the protest it still seemed impossible to defeat him.

But within these short weeks a marvellous thing has happened—the most significant thing that can happen in a democracy. There has been an awakening of the press and of public opinion.

That public opinion has spoken and Washington has heard. This explains the 10 to 6 vote in a Senate committee nominally controlled by the administration and in the teeth of the administration demand for confirmation.

The voice from back home, as it has been beating down upon the Senators, has been saying:—

We will NOT stand for more Supreme Court reactionaries to nullify our rights and sacrifice our interests.

We will NOT stand for more yellow dog contract and injunction judges on the Supreme Court bench.

We will NOT stand for more judges inclined toward unfair racial discrimination being elevated to a bench which should be above prejudice.

We will NOT stand for more political mediocrities being promoted to positions of highest judicial power for party purposes.

We will NOT stand for John J. Parker of North Carolina.

Perhaps some of this criticism of Parker has been overdone. We have no desire to rejoice over his personal defeat. We assume that he is an honorable and a sincere man, according to his lights.

But there are tens of thousands of honorable and sincere lawyers in the country who have not the exceptional ability nor the tearless Americanism, nor the social vision, to be entrusted with the almost despotic power now possessed by the Supreme Court. And on the basis of his public record the people have been able to see that Parker cannot be trusted with that power.

For his own sake we hope Parker will have the grace to request withdrawal of his name. And for the President's sake we hope that the President will now accept the committee vote as evidence of the "advice"—to use the constitutional term—of the Senate and withdraw the nomination.

But altogether apart from the personal fortunes of the President and Parker, the country will not lose if the issue is forced onto the Senate floor. The Senate is not apt to reverse the committee's action—especially since that debate would almost have to be in the open, due to the success of the United Press last year in spiking secret sessions.

An open Senate debate would destroy further hush-hush that has protected the Supreme Court. It would focus more light upon that all-powerful institution.

Parker is an incident. The Supreme Court the issue.

LOOKING BOTH WAYS

The Republican backers of Judge Parker make two opposing arguments for his confirmation, one to Northern Republican Senators and one to Southern Democratic Senators. Here is the appeal:

1. *To Republican Senators*: If Parker is confirmed, the Republican party will be strengthened with white voters in the South because in his Greensboro speech he said: "The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil to both races." In support of the argument that Parker was nominated and should be confirmed because it will strengthen the Republican party, this statement is quoted from the Greensboro *News*, an independent paper: *"If John J. Parker is defeated in a Republican Senate for confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the effort to build up the Republican party in North Carolina, in prestige and in numbers, may as well be abandoned."*

2. *To Southern Democratic Senators*: If Parker is confirmed, it is an approval of your restriction of ignorant Negro suffrage by States in the deep South, because Parker said at the Greensboro convention: *"The Republican party has accepted the amendment* [including the Grandfather clause] *in the spirit in which it was passed and the Negro has so accepted it. . . . The Negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. The Republican party does not desire him to do so."*

The Blairites expect to win by getting Republican votes on the plea "it will strengthen the Republican party" and to get Democratic votes by representing Parker as favoring the Grandfather clause. The program is "to get them coming and going."

In the first place, the nomination of Parker has now been shown to have been made "to strengthen the Republican party in the South," but since his approval of "the yellow dog contract" and the Bluefields water case, it has turned out to be a ball and chain around the neck of the Republican party. In the second place, the Parker utterance accepting the constitutional amendment was a piece of political duplicity made for getting white votes. Senator Fess evidently understands that, for in advocating Parker's confirmation (he wants to strengthen the Republican party in the South) says: "Men in the heat of a political campaign frequently give utterance to sentiments that would not have been made except in a campaign. Even in that case, such utterances are extremely unfortunate."

It is the usual North Carolina Republican plan of looking both ways. "Now you see it and now you don't."

GREENSBORO, N. C.

RECORD APR 14 1930

THE FIGHT AGAINST PARKER

THUS far three organizations have attacked the record of Circuit Judge John J. Parker, who has been nominated for a seat on the United States Supreme court by President Coolidge. The American Federation of Labor heads the list and the others are the Communist organization and the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race.

The labor organization is against Judge Parker because he, as a member of the Circuit court, wrote an opinion dealing with what union labor terms the "yellow dog" contract—an agreement between employer and employe binding the latter not to join labor unions—in which the decision was unfavorable to the union. In this particular case Judge Parker wrote an opinion which was unanimously concurred in by other members of the appellate court and which, in fact, did not go as far as a previous decision of the United States Supreme court. It appears that the objection is unsound and should not be given any attention by the senate. Judge Parker did not base his decision on his feelings toward union labor but on the law, and there is no reasonable ground for objecting to him because he adhered to the law and thus earned the ill will of the American Federation of Labor.

The Communist organization may be dismissed with a word. It is in Judge Parker's favor that this crowd is against him, for its members represent everything that is alien to the spirit of America.

The Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race is opposed to Judge Parker because, it is alleged, he made a speech while running for governor of North Carolina some years ago in which he asserted that the time had not come for equal participation of the negro race in politics, or words to that effect. It is argued that this attitude disqualifies Judge Parker without any further evidence against him being introduced. In the meantime, this negro association disregards entirely a recent decision of the circuit court written by Judge Parker in which the rights of negroes were upheld, the case coming from Richmond, Va. and illustrating in an excellent manner the fair-mindedness and lack of racial prejudice of the jurist.

It is our belief that the senate will act unwisely if it allows the objection of this association to influence it in the slightest. This organization is chiefly interested in racial equality, something which the worthwhile leaders of both races realize not only is an impossibility but a thing to be avoided. This organization is not serving the interests of the negro race but merely the ego of some of its members who, apparently, have little thought for race relations of the morrow if they can but achieve their ends today.

Thus far, as we see it, no reasonable objection to Judge Parker has been voiced. The senate of the United States will fail in its duty to the people if it allows political considerations—this being an election year—to influence it in its action on his nomination.

Raleigh Observer

The Republicans at Charlotte will NOT take the stand on Negro suffrage that Senator Pritchard took in 1900, or the stand Judge Parker took in 1920. Their public attitude is subject to change without notice.

NEW YORK EVE POST
APR 1 4 1930

COMMITTEE HOLDS UP PARKER ACTION

Seeks More Time After Favorable Sub-Group Report. With Borah in Dissent

FLOOR FIGHT IS CERTAIN

By HAROLD BRAYMAN

Staff Correspondent of Evening Post

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, understood to be almost evenly divided on the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court today delayed action for another week in spite of the defense of President Hoover's nominee issued from the White House.

The subcommittee, which heard the testimony, made its report today and stood in favor of confirmation, 2 to 1 Senators Overman and Hebert voting aye and Senator Borah voting no.

It will be no two-to-one vote in the full committee, however, and the postponement asked today was understood to have been for the purpose of providing time for counteracting the protests that have been received.

Hundreds of letters have been pouring into the committee, a majority of them favoring confirmation. But Chairman Norris said today that the committee recognized that 10,000 letters could be produced on either side and that the committee was therefore basing its decisions on its own investigation.

The discussion in committee today, while lengthy, was confined entirely to the question of further delay and did not touch upon the merits of the confirmation.

Floor Fight Certain

A vigorous floor fight against Judge Parker is certain, no matter how the committee acts next week, and if the committee reports adversely there is a possibility of his defeat. The opposition of the American Federation of Labor has won many of the Democrats and virtually all of the Progressives. The Negro opposition is embarrassing some of the Administration Republicans from Northern States considerably.

The lines on which the verbal battle will be fought were somewhat clarified, even if Judge Parker's position was not materially improved by the overnight developments.

Considerable light was thrown upon his much discussed upholding of "Yellow dog" contracts in the West Virginia coal case by a memorandum of the Department of Justice issued through the White House, and today is before every Senator.

But at the same time the American Federation of Labor, which is opposing Judge Parker because of his decision, issued a new blast declaring that it was "inconceivable that a man who has shown such judicial bias against the working people can be elevated to the highest tribunal of the land," and saying that it "cannot believe" that the Senate will confirm him.

Supreme Court Decision Involved

The Department of Justice memorandum gave a detailed legal discussion of the "Yellow Dog" contract case It involved the validity of the contract made by the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company and its employees, specifying that they could not join the union. Judge Parker upheld the contract.

But acording to the Department of Justice "There does not appear to be a point decided in the Red Jacket case on which Judge Parker assumed to exercise any independent judgment or opinion. To refuse to confirm the nomination of Judge Parker for his decision in the Red Jacket Coal Company case will amount to refusing to confirm him because he followed and gave binding effect to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States."

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APR 17 1930
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"I have attended every state convention since 1908 and I have never seen a negro delegate in any convention that I attended. The negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. The Republican party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached that stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government. This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true, the attempt of certain petty Democratic politicians to inject the race issue into every campaign is most reprehensible . . . The participation of the negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina."

It is not surprising that certain politicians in the Senate, not "petty Democratic politicians," but influential Republican politicians, have personally implored President Hoover to withdraw the name of Judge Parker. They fear reprisals from the negroes in the approaching congressional elections and in 1932.

Senators may gravely debate the character, temperament, intellectual attainments, and judicial ability of Judge Parker, but they will have in the back of their minds the effect on the party of his confirmation.

Coming as it does soon after the unexpected fight on Charles Evans Hughes, the storm that has grown up around Judge Parker indicates a radical departure from the traditions that once clung to the highest judicial body in the land.

ANDERSON, S. C.
INDEPENDENT TRIBUNE
APR 6 - 1930

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Again and again in South Carolina and in other southern states it has been alleged by thinking democrats that political conditions would be bettered if those states could be freed from the evils of the one party system in politics. North Carolina is a good example of a state blessed by emancipation from that one party system.

The democrats generally win out in the politics of that state, but the presence in North Carolina of a strong and respectable minority party keeps the Tarheel democrats from running any scrub stock in its political races. Therein is explanation of the fact that for thirty years North Carolina has had a succession of unusually strong men filling the office of governor. South Carolina suffers sadly in a comparison.

North Carolina has a strong party, because the Republican party in that state is dominated by white men. Parker, who came of a democratic family and started life as a democrat, has been one of the most important factors in the building up of the respectability of the Republican party in his native state. And that is why the National Association for Advancement of Colored People has joined the wild western senators and the leaders of organized labor in the fight upon Parker. The negroes have dug up this quotation from a speech by Parker:

"The participation of the negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men of either race or by the republican party in North Carolina."

The truth of that statement is beyond dispute. That Parker made it in no way disqualifies him for the office to which Hoover has appointed him. That there is a virile republican party in North Carolina is due to the wisdom of the negroes of that state in not trying to make the republican party therein a negro party, as it is in South Carolina. As the republican party is constituted and dominated in South Carolina, it will attract very few white men, except those who have an uncontrollable appetite for pie."

This new opposition to Parker should make it certain that Southern democratic senators will join the republican regulars in voting for confirmation of Parker. It also further emphasizes the correctness of the assertion of the Independent that an alliance between the democratic south and those pocket borough states of the west that send such varigated representation to the United States senate is unthinkable and unworkable.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS
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But if the Republicans should finally turn down a man so well qualified as Judge Parker because of apprehension as to how the negro voters might take it, one would have to conclude that there was some bit of truth in what Judge Parker is alleged to have said some years ago about the undesirability of the participation of the negro in politics.

NEW YORK EVE POST
APR 1 4 1930

COMMITTEE HOLDS UP PARKER ACTION

Seeks More Time After Favorable Sub-Group Report, With Borah in Dissent

FLOOR FIGHT IS CERTAIN

By HAROLD BRAYMAN

Staff Correspondent of Evening Post

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, understood to be almost evenly divided on the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court today delayed action for another week In spite of the defense of President Hoover's nominee issued from the White House.

The subcommittee, which heard the testimony, made its report today and stood in favor of confirmation, 2 to 1 Senators Overman and Hebert voting aye and Senator Borah voting no.

It will be no two-to-one vote in the full committee, however, and the postponement asked today was understood to have been for the purpose of providing time for counteracting the protests that have been received.

Hundreds of letters have been pouring into the committee, a majority of them favoring confirmation. But Chairman Norris said today that the committee recognized that 10,000 letters could be produced on either side and that the committee was therefore basing its decisions on its own investigation.

The discussion in committee today while lengthy, was confined entirely to the question of further delay and did not touch upon the merits of the confirmation.

Floor Fight Certain

A vigorous floor fight against Judge Parker is certain, no matter how the committee acts next week, and if the committee reports adversely there is a possibility of his defeat. The opposition of the American Federation of Labor has won many of the Democrats and virtually all of the Progressives. The Negro opposition is embarrassing some of the Administration Republicans from Northern States considerably.

The lines on which the verbal battle will be fought were somewhat clarified, even if Judge Parker's position was not materially improved by the overnight developments.

Considerable light was thrown upon his much discussed upholding of "Yellow dog" contracts in the West Virginia coal case by a memorandum of the Department of Justice issued through the White House, and today is before every Senator.

But at the same time the American Federation of Labor, which is opposing Judge Parker because of his decision, issued a new blast declaring that it was "inconceivable that a man who has shown such judicial bias against the working people can be elevated to the highest tribunal of the land," and saying that it "cannot believe" that the Senate will confirm him.

Supreme Court Decision Involved

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Political - 1930

Suffrage

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

APR 18 1930

THE PARKER ISSUE

Senator Watson, of Indiana, Republican floor leader, was commissioned by seventeen Republican Senators to wait on the President and request him to withdraw the nomination of Judge Parker, of Tennessee, as Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

These seventeen Republican Senators fear that the Labor vote and the Negro vote will be lost to the party if Judge Parker is confirmed. According to Washington newspaper reports, the President does not agree with these Senators. He is said to believe that the opposition is greatly exaggerated and he does not intend to withdraw the nomination.

In the meantime, Southern newspapers and Southern Republican organizations in North Carolina are seeking to make the question of Judge Parker's confirmation a sectional issue. They claim that the whole South is behind Judge Parker, meaning, of course, the Southern whites, and they call upon Northern Senators, irrespective of politics, to vote for his confirmation.

Unquestionably, Judge Parker's hostility to organized labor and to the colored race reflects the sentiment of a great majority of Southern business men and Southern white men and women.

On the other hand, the Republican party has always claimed to be the champion of the colored people. It has even claimed to be a champion of organized labor. Aside from this, Judge Parker's demand that Negroes be barred from politics and from holding office is an attack on the Constitution which clearly unfits him to be a member of the highest court in the land, which passes on all Constitutional questions and is regarded as the guardian of the Constitution.

The President unquestionably put his foot in it when he nominated Judge Parker. He is too proud to withdraw the nomination under fire. Judge Parker, however, can relieve the President's embarrassment by requesting the withdrawal of his name. The "Citizen" is convinced that he will do this, rather than face defeat in the Senate.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 21 1930

JUDGE PARKER AND NEGROES.

Let it be said at once that Negro associations, anxious to show their political strength, are entitled to make use of the case of Judge PARKER to further their aims. In seeking to capitalize their own voting power, they are but doing what any similar group of white men would do. Those are the ways of politics in this country. If citizens can get something done which they want, or prevent something which they object to, by threatening to punish elective officers at the polls, this is a recognized way of going about it. The Negro leaders who are so strongly and continuously attacking Judge PARKER for what he is reported to have said ten years ago derogatory to the political capacity of their race are making headway because they have found a lot of timid Senators at Washington whom they can frighten. It is legitimate, or at any rate customary, political tactics to proceed in that manner. If Senators show that they are, like the coneys of Scripture, "a feeble folk," Negroes cannot be blamed for making them skip with the menace of casting the whole colored vote against them when they come up for re-election.

Here we have the chief reason for the belief at Washington that Judge PARKER may not be confirmed. His alleged antagonism to organized labor is less dwelt upon since it has been shown that in the decision which gave offense he was merely following the previous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. When Attorney General MITCHELL brought out the fact that no less a person than Judge BRANDEIS had upheld the challenged labor contract, just as Judge PARKER did later, that particular argument had all the stuffing knocked out of it. But the Negro grievance remains and seems to be growing more bitter and effective. Names are added daily to the list of alarmed Republican Senators who are almost going on their knees to beg President HOOVER to withdraw the nomination of Judge PARKER.

Do these Senators really care anything about the Negro except as a political danger? Are they ready to do and dare in behalf of the black man's political rights? Would they, for example, favor any measure to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution? Everybody knows the answers to these questions. It is not a case of conviction or sincerity on the part of these demoralized Republican Senators, but solely of political scheming. They see, or think they see, a substantial fraction of their party vote in several States slipping away, and are willing to do anything to avert that peril. If any one of them had been in Judge PARKER'S place, when running as Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, he would have taken exactly the same position, as regards office-holding by Negroes, as the Judge himself did.

This is freely admitted on all hands. No principle is at stake. Only a political self-interest is driving on these Republican Senators. Full in the eye of the public they write themselves down as what they are—men afraid of doing anything to injure their own chances at the polls, even if they know it to be the right thing to do. Compared with them the Negro agitators, hot on their trail, are straightforward and honorable.

General (Judge John J. Parker)

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 19 1930

JUDGE PARKER'S NOMINATION

For the fourth time during his short term in office Mr. Hoover is plainly faced by a revolt in his own party in the Senate. This revolt is in one respect the most formidable he has encountered, for it is being staged not by the radicals and the progressives but by the regulars. It is not Mr. La Follette and Mr. Norris and Mr. Borah and Mr. Brookhart who have notified the President of their insurgency in the present case. This time the insurgents consist of seventeen Republicans whose regularity under ordinary circumstances is impressive. Mr. Capper of Kansas and Mr. Couzens of Michigan are the only two members of this group who occasionally bolt their party. The other fifteen members are dyed-in-the-wool conservatives, numbering such outstanding regulars as Mr. Fess of Ohio, Mr. Goff of West Virginia and Mr. Watson of Indiana, floor leader of his party.

The occasion of this revolt is the President's insistence that the Republican Party in the Senate support his nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This support the seventeen Republicans are reluctant to furnish. Many of them will be candidates for re-election in the fall. Others will be candidates in 1932. All of them are said to have informed the President that they are unwilling to go before the voters of their States carrying the handicap of a vote cast in support of a candidate for the Supreme Court so bitterly opposed by various Negro associations and by union labor. Accordingly they have expressed the hope that the President will save his party from embarrassment by withdrawing Judge Parker's nomination. Since the President is plainly unwilling to accede to this request, a fight on the floor of the Senate is inevitable. That it may end in the defeat of the nomination seems altogether possible. For if these seventeen regulars hold out against the wishes of the President and if they are joined in their effort to block the nomination by most of the twenty-six progressives and Democrats who voted against the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes, the opposition to Judge Parker will become a very formidable movement.

Mr. Hoover can scarcely hold any one but himself responsible for the revolt with which he is now faced in his own party. The opposition which developed two months ago to the nomination of Mr. Hughes gave plain warning of the existence of a feeling in the Senate that the Supreme Court as at present constituted does not fairly reflect the division of liberal and conservative sentiment in this country and that the time has come to give liberal sentiment more recognition than it has at present in the votes of two Justices, or at most three, out of nine. In Mr. Hughes's case it could be argued that the distinguished record of the man himself was more than enough to offset his conservatism. But in Judge Parker's case there is no such mitigating circumstance. For up to the present time no evidence concerning Judge Parker's record has been presented which does not describe him as an upright but mediocre man, lacking any claim to the distinguished qualities which the country rightly expects to find in a candidate for so great an office.

Opposition to Judge Parker's nomination is not capricious. It is not political except in the sense that politicians are sometimes required to consult the temper of their constituents. Those members of the Senate who believe that the highest possible standards should be maintained for membership on the Supreme Court bench and that the President can fairly be asked at this time to redress the balance between liberalism and conservatism existing on that bench have every right and every reason to oppose this nomination.

JOURNAL COURIER

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

APR 19 1930

Judge Parker's Confirmation

IT is difficult to get a clear impression of the chances of the Senate confirming the appointment of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court by President Hoover. If one can rely upon the Washington newspaper dispatches, one must conclude that the appointment will not be confirmed at least until the debate has covered all of the ground covered in the debate over Mr. Hughes' appointment to the Chief Justiceship, and then some. The prediction would appear to be safe that, if favorable, the vote will be close.

So far as we can gather, the objection to Judge Parker does not rest upon his alleged anti-labor and anti-Negro attitudes as they

have been presented through the newspaper correspondents and stressed by them. They fill the role of window dressing and to that extent conceal or divert attention from the real underlying motives. Mark Sullivan, whose social intimacy with the President makes his comments interesting if not semi-official, gives this explanation:

> "The attitude of the Senate upon these judicial appointments and upon many other matters can be understood only by bearing in mind the unusual condition that exists. There is in the Senate a majority hostile to the party that is in power in the White House. Always when this condition exists the hostile Senate majority tries to make an advance into that undefined "no man's land" of power and prestige which lies between the legislative and executive branches of the government. In the case of Judge Parker, as well as that of Chief Justice Hughes, the particular point of disputed power is concerned with the phrase in the Constitution which says that the President 'shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate' to appoint judges of the Supreme Court as well as other officials."

In other words, the Senate wants and by inference demands a larger share in the selection of judges.

There is still another reason which found expression in the debate over Mr. Hughes. There is a more or less widespread feeling within and without the Senate that recent judicial appointments have been ultra conservative, and that the bench needs liberalizing in the interest of justice. This view was expressed by Professor Frankfurter of Harvard in his lecture the other evening in the Dodge Lecture Course. He then said in part:

> "Along the whole gamut of legislation the Supreme Court has interposed its veto against state action in matters confessedly of local concern, dealing solely with local situations and expressing remedies derived from local experience. Since 1920 the court has invalidated more such legislation than in 50 years preceding. Views that were antiquated 25 years ago have been resurrected in decisions nullifying minimum wage laws for women in industry, a standard weight bread law to protect buyers from short weights and honest bakers from unfair competition, a law controlling the abuses of theatre ticket scalpers, laws controlling exploitation of the unemployed by employment agencies, laws regulating public utilities and many tax laws. And always by a divided court, always over the protest of its more distinguished minds."

There appears to be a fear that the President's conservatism may, unless he is warned to "stop, look and listen" lead to a reorganization of the Supreme Court on a hopelessly reactionary basis. It is quite possible, that before his retirement from the Presidency it will lie within his power to name the majority justices, and it is the fear that he may not realize the importance of having a well balanced bench that is moving the Senate to scrutinize his appointments with unusual severity. The opposition to Judge Parker's confirmation is found, we suspect, in that fear.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

APR 19 1930

The Senate and Judge Parker

No better illustration could be found of the evil consequences of the Seventeenth Amendment, which provides for the election of Senators by popular vote, than the opposition which has developed in the Senate to the appointment of Judge Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court. Because Judge Parker, as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is said to have expressed an opinion concerning the capacity of Negroes for the tasks of government which displeased members of the race, seventeen Senators from States in which the Negro vote is important are reported to have banded together to oppose confirmation of the appointment. That is, in order to safeguard their own political positions in their several States, they are willing utterly to ignore the considerations which should be taken into account in passing upon an appointment to the highest bench.

Compared with the motives of these Senators, the motives of those who oppose the appointment on the ground that his decision in support of "yellow dog" contracts showed a too conservative judicial mind are above reproach, although such motives have small justification. As in the case of Mr. Hughes, the attitude of these Senators is one that is opposed to the strict separation of governmental powers. The Supreme Court is not a branch of the legislative department of the government, although in seeking to place upon it only those whose views it approves the Senate may seek to make it such. A Justice of the Supreme Court is not to be judged by the same standards as a candidate for political office. A Justice is called upon to do much more than merely to reflect passing political beliefs; he is called upon to peer behind them to discover their relation to underlying principles of government. What is most important in a Justice is not his political beliefs, but the integrity, the honesty and the honor that he will bring to his task.

In the controversy arising in the Senate, these considerations are all but lost sight of. The politics and partisanism that have taken their place are a sad reflection upon what was once known as a great deliberative body.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST-DISPATCH

APR 19 1930

An Alarming Situation

THE White House issued a statement early this week on the labor contract case decision on which labor leaders have based their fight against confirmation by the senate of Judge John J. Parker's nomination to be an associate justice of the Federal supreme court. The statement showed that the decision, by a circuit court of appeals, followed two very clear precedents set by the supreme court. Thus it did not necessarily reflect any view of the judge's own save the very proper one that a lower court should bow to the ruling of the highest court. As a result of this explanation, opposition to the judge as a supposed foe of labor suffered a setback.

It is noteworthy, however, that the leaders who launched the fight did not give it up. They have continued to insist that his participation in the so-called Red Jacket case has made Judge Parker undesirable as a member of the supreme court. Not a few newspaper editors have taken the same stand, while others have suggested that the judge go before the senate judiciary committee and explain his views on labor unions and their rights, as well as upon other questions.

Meantime, protests of negro organizations against favorable senate action on the Parker nomination have so impressed Republican senators that there is talk of asking the president to withdraw the nomination. The outlook for confirmation is described in an Associated Press dispatch as "dubious," although it is added that there is a feeling at Washington that Mr. Hoover will stand by his nominee.

This situation may have far-reaching political consequences. Should Parker's name be withdrawn or should he be refused confirmation, the Republican party's susceptibility to the influence of negro opinion would appear so clearly shown that the chance to strengthen the party in the South would practically disappear. The negro protest, as has been mentioned before, is not based upon anything that Parker has done as a judge, but on remarks attributed to him in the course of a political campaign.

But a point of far more importance than its bearing upon party fortunes is involved in this controversy. It is the question of whether a new and lower standard shall be set for confirmation of judicial appointments. Must supreme court justices hereafter be politicians rather than men learned in the law? Must they be able to show that they have done nothing, even by way of following established judicial precedent, contrary to the wishes of any powerful economic group, and said nothing, even in the heat of political debate, that might be construed as disparaging by any considerable body of voters? Hitherto we have demanded of our Federal judges legal ability and fidelity to the Constitution and the laws. Are we now to make time-pleasing and prejudice-serving paramount considerations in their appointment?

BROOKLYN EAGLE APR 8 1930
The Cross Fire on Judge Parker.

Nominated by President Hoover for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge John J. Parker will be confirmed or he will not be confirmed by the United States Senate. He is under a cross fire by two great forces in the sociology of the United States—organized labor and more or less organized Negroes. The American Federation of Labor denounces his opinion sustaining what the Federation calls "Yellow Dog contracts," agreements under which workers pledge themselves not to join any union, and the incidental injunction against persuading them to break the agreements. It is conceded that the opinion and the decision which it accompanied were in accord with precedents.

The Negroes have an equally concrete ground for their opposition. Judge Parker is not merely a "Lily White" in Republican politics, but he was reported in the Greensboro Daily News as saying in a speech of the 1928 campaign:

> The Negro, as a class, does not desire to enter politics. The Republican party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached the stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government. This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true * * * the participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races.

Yet Judge Parker belongs to the party which more than sixty years ago established, in so far as the Constitution could establish it, the right of the Negro to enter politics, as a vital thing for the preservation of his civil rights. And it is probably true that many, if not most, of this party's majority membership in the Senate are not unfaithful to the historic attitude of their organization. On the other hand, the Southern Democrats in the Senate agree with the Parker view. A breaking of party lines is certain on the confirmation issue. Committee hearings are interesting. The result of a Senate vote may well be regarded as doubtful.

WILMINGTON, N. C. APR 15 1930
NEWS DISPATCH
A WISE AND FAIR ATTITUDE

(Winston-Salem Journal)

While negroes in some sections are waging a fight against the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as associate justice of the United States supreme court, the heads of the two leading educational instiutions for negroes in North Carolina are supporting Judge Parker.

Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of the Winston Salem Teachers' College, wisely takes the view that Judge Parker will be fair to his race. The same view is expressed by Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham.

Both of these leaders of the educational life of the negro race in North Carolina are in position to know a great deal more about the fitness of Judge Parker to deal out justice impartially to white people and colored alike than are the negroes of other sections of the country, where the fight against the North Carolina jurist was started.

Suffrage

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 4 - 1930

Foes of Parker Claim 49 Votes; Contest Close

Shift of Small Senate Group May Decide Nomination; Ballot Expected Tuesday

Tied Count May Be Result

Debate Goes on Tomorrow as Move to Recommit Fails

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTO , May ?.—Senate opponents of the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court asserted today that they would have at least forty-nine votes against him when the roll was called and that his confirmation would be defeated.

While the correctness of this figure was disputed , Administration leaders, they admitted that the outlook for his confirmation was not improving over the week end recess and that the situation was so close a single vote might decide the outcome. The possibility that Vice-President Curtis may have to vote off a tie is recognized.

Senator William E. Borah, insurgent Republican of Idaho, one of the leaders in opposition to Judge Parker, made it clear today that he felt Judge Parker was defeated on the basis of the present situation and that there would be at least forty-nine votes against him.

The situation as viewed by many Senators is that there is a group of half a dozen Senators more or less uncertain and that the situation may shift definitely either way by the time the vote is taken. It is now generally expected the vote will be delayed until Tuesday. Senators Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, Republicans, and Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi, Democrat, are scheduled for speeches Monday. This will consume most of that day and others are likely to be drawn into the debate.

The intensity of the controversy was indicated by the circulation of a variety of rumors concerning administration and other pressure on Senators to cast their votes for Judge Parker. One story went the rounds that Senator Charles S Deneen, Republican, of Illinois, had been offered an ambassadorship. Senator Deneen promptly denied that such an offer had been made. He was at the White House earlier in the week, and this gave rise to the story that he was being urged to shift from the position he took when he voted against Judge Parker in the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Deneen said he not only had not been offered an Ambassadorship, but that he was not looking for any appointment and that on the day after the primary election he decided to go back to the practice of law in Chicago. As to how he would finally vote on Judge Parker, he said he would study the arguments made in the Senate and then decide. He is generally reckoned against Judge Parker.

Another report was that Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat, of Washington, had been given to understand he could have a Federal judgeship. This rumor, like the Ambassadorship story, met a denial from Senator Dill. He made it plain he was fully resolved to vote against Judge Parker.

A move was begun yesterday to have the nomination of Judge Parker referred back to the Judiciary Committee. This would result, it was pointed out, or might result, in having his name withdrawn. However, the plan, which was promoted by one or two Republican Senators who are embarrassed over the present controversy, will not be carried out. Senate Republican leaders said the nomination would go straight to a test vote on confirmation. While a motion to recommit might relieve some Senators of embarrassment, it was pointed out that it might also result in causing the controversy over Judge Parker to drag along until the next session and that the confirmation should be settled promptly one way or another.

Opponents of Judge Parker had much to say today about pressure exerted from the White House and about use of patronage in his behalf. But it was evident that the pressure is by no means all in one direction. Representatives of organized labor were busy at the Capitol today, though the Senate was not in session, and were interviewing Senators and trying to line up strength against confirmation. Letters and telegrams against Judge Parker poured in from labor sources and as a result of the activity of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People At the same time, the procession of letters and telegrams in behalf of the nominee from members of the bar and others continued.

"Labor," official publication of the organized railroad employees, which has been waging a hard fight on Judge Parker, declared in its issue today that the "whole power and influence of the Administration" had been put behind Judge Parker. It said the most remarkable fact about the Senate debate thus far was that not one Senator "dared to go on record as approving the 'yellow dog' contract." "Labor" charges that in the main the pressure for the confirmation of Judge Parker is coming from "open shop" employees.

General (Judge John J. Parker)

PARKER DEFEAT

Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Hoover has been rejected by the Senate.

Herald Commonwealth

Eighty Senators voted, forty-one voting against confirmation and thirty-nine registering approval of the nomination. 5-10-30

Sixteen who did not vote were paired for and against the nomination; thus the entire membership of the Senate went on record in the case. Baltimore, Md.

The fight against Judge Parker was one of the bitterest ever waged against a nominee for the Supreme Bench.

His defeat was due to a decision rendered by him regarded as unfair and unjust to labor, and to an indiscreet utterance in a political speech ten years ago indicating opposition to the right of suffrage granted the Negro in the 14th and 15th Amendments.

Although the charge brought against him that he is hostile to labor and Negro labor would be affected by any decision unjust and oppressive to the laboring man the Negro was concerned little about his prejudice or bias against labor.

The Negro's chief interest in the fight was the attitude of the Judge in regard to the 14th and 15th Amendments as foreshadowed in his speech in his campaign for Governor of North Carolina in 1920.

As soon as his nomination was sent to the Senate his record was investigated by the NAACP. His speech was discovered and the Secretary of the NAACP wired requesting him to state his attitude on the 14th and 15th Amendments.

No response, so far as known was ever made to the inquiry either directly or indirectly through his friends until the opposition to his confirmation became so formidable that enunciation of his views seemed imperative. He then wrote Senator Hatfield and Senator Overman, but it was too late to counteract the sentiment created against him.

Now that the Senate has rejected Judge Parker the issue should be closed.

No good can come to the race by ascribing motives to the President for appointing him and for standing by his appointment after it was made, nor to the Senators known or believed to be friendly and just to the race because they voted for him.

We do not believe the President would appoint a Judge to the Supreme Bench or to any other Federal Court whom he had reason to believe entertains a hostile attitude toward Negroes and who would render a decision as a Judge colored by prejudice and unfair and unjust to the race.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SUN

MAY 1 - 1930

MR. KENT'S REPLY

On Tuesday we had occasion to comment on two points in an article by Mr. Kent on the Parker case. One of Mr. Kent's points was that Judge Parker's "rejection—if he is rejected—will be due solely to Negro fear of regular Republican Senators." The other was that if Judge Parker is rejected the demonstration of the Negroes' power will defeat in the future any other appointee from the South to the Supreme Court.

As to the first point we said that it was not accurate to say that Judge Parker's rejection if he is rejected, will be due solely to opposition obedient to the Negroes' protest, although it might be true that the protest would supply the *margin* of votes which would cause defeat. Yesterday Mr. Kent undertook to argue that this proved his point. We have no disposition to haggle over words, but it may be pointed out that if supplying the *margin* which would encompass defeat is the same as *solely* encompassing defeat, then it might just as accurately be argued that the labor opposition to Judge Parker will be *solely* responsible for his defeat if he is defeated, or that the opposition based on Judge Parker's mediocrity will be *solely* responsible. It seems to be agreed that if Judge Parker is defeated, it will be by a small margin.

On the second of Mr. Kent's points—that defeat of Judge Parker would bar any other Southerner because of the Negroes' protest—we asked two questions: Did anybody suppose that, if Mr. Hoover named a really first-grade Democrat, the Democratic members of the Senate would reject the appointment because of protest from the Negroes? And did anybody suppose that the ten or twelve Republican Senators that would be necessary to complete a majority for confirmation could not be obtained among Mr. Hoover's party in the Senate? They are perfectly simple questions which directly test the soundness of the theory that defeat of Judge Parker would bar all Southerners. Mr. Kent did not answer them in his second article. We repeat our questions. Unless Mr. Kent is willing to say yes to these questions his contention that no Southerner could be named falls to the ground.

We deal with this matter not in any capious spirit, but because there is a very real danger that the Negroes' protest will assume a false importance in this fight. Everybody writes at length from Washington about regular Republican Senators trembling in their boots because of the Negroes' protest. But nobody gives a very impressive bill of partic-

ulars, and there is considerable reason to doubt that the Negro-compelled defections are as serious as has been suggested. For example, Ohio has a large Negro population now, but Senator Fess, a regular Republican is one of the leaders of the fight for Judge Parker. Indiana has a large Negro population but Senator Watson is going along for Judge Parker. Maryland has a large Negro population, but Senator Goldsborough stands his ground for Judge Parker.

At the same time, Judge Parker's friends are industriously and unceasingly using the Negroes' protest against him as their major propaganda to win Southern Senators.

NEGRO VERSUS FILIPINO.

One of the peculiarities of the fight on Judge Parker by certain republican senators was their inconsistency with respect to the political qualifications of racial groups.

Because Judge Parker, in his political candidatorial character in North Carolina some ten years ago, was alleged to have said that the negroes of that state were not as yet qualified to participate actively and efficiently in the political affairs of the state, he was bitterly opposed by senators of his own party faith who hold that the negroes are worthy of the highest consideration in determining the political conditions of the state and nation. With them general intelligence, political interest, moral sense and government support power count for nothing; color counts for everything.

But these same negrophiles are leaders of the republican party which has consistently, and yet persistently, denies that the Filipinos are capable of self-government. They refuse absolutely to consider either the obligation or a time when the promised people of the Philippines shall be given their independence and freedom of self-determination.

Which policy of the republican party leads to the clear inference that because the negroes of this country have votes they are worthy of the highest political powers and that because the Filipinos can contribute no votes to the republican party they are wholly unfit for political freedom and privileges. It is conclusive proof of the opportunistic character of the republican party and a demand of its claim to be "the party of the rights of man."

W. J. HARRIS EXPLAINS VOTE AGAINST PARKER

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(Special.)—Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia, in a statement concerning his vote against the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, declares that "it has been clearly demonstrated that the appointment of Judge Parker was purely a political appointment and made for political reasons."

Senator Harris' statement in full was as follows:

"When Judge Parker's name was first sent to the senate, Southern senators were rather favorably impressed with him on account of his supposed attitude on the negro question, but as time went by it was made clear he is more of a vacillating politician than a great and upright lawyer. His letter to Senator Overman is an attempted apology to the negro race and in repudiation of statements attributed to him on the negro question in his Republican North Carolina campaign for governor. The fact is he was supported by the negroes in North Carolina in this campaign and is now receiving their support.

"I have never knowingly and never intend to vote for the confirmation of any man as a justice of the supreme court who does not rank with the most moral and upright men and whose legal attainments and ability are not the very highest.

"I have always been impressed with the idea of maintaining respect for our courts and holding them up to the high standards they deserve, and since I have been in the senate, made it a rule to advocate and urge for appointment as judges of the federal courts only men of the highest moral character, thoroughly honest and of eminent judicial attainments. At a time when my indorsement was controlling in such matters in Georgia with President Wilson, in the selection of an appointee in the northern district of Georgia, I urged the appointment of that great scholar, Christian gentleman and upright and profound lawyer, Judge Samuel Sibley, the judge who now adorns with great ability and distinction the federal bench in that district.

"I advocated the appointment of the late Judge Alexander King on the circuit court of appeals, than whom perhaps there was no greater and more profound legal mind, or man of more judicial poise and unquestionable character throughout the whole country. I opposed the confirmation of Judge Tilson because he was not a resident of the judicial district he was to serve, and because I doubted his legal experience fitted him for the high position.

"I based my vote against the confirmation of Judge John S. Parker, of North Carolina, on the ground that he is not an outstanding lawyer. There being scores of lawyers in North Carolina with as much ability as that possessed by Judge Parker and many far superior to him.

"These judicial appointments should be made from among the ablest, most honest and outstanding lawyers of the country and especially so as to appointments of justices of the supreme court of the United States, which is one of the very foundation stones of our government.

"This court, in many instances in the past, has been conspicuous in rendering decisions, impartially construing provisions of the constitution and safeguarding the liberties and rights of the people. The court has the power, in passing on laws enacted by congress, to set them aside by declaring them unconstitutional, and, indeed, when an entirely new question arises the decision of the court is tantamount to making a new law.

"It has been clearly demonstrated that the appointment of Judge Parker was purely a political appointment, and made for political reasons.

"For the reasons stated, I feel fully justified in voting against the confirmation of Judge Parker."

ALLEN'S HERESY TO KANSAS

Administration spokesmen have never denied that John J. Parker declared publicly that Negroes are not qualified to be citizens. Newspapers friendly to him admit he said it and declare he is right—a ridiculous recommendation for a Supreme Court aspirant. Now comes Henry J. Allen, senator for Kansas, and caps the climax by arguing that the real question is call.

"Whether we in the senate shall decide memberships on the supreme court or let outside minorities decide them for us. * * * * The circulation of those papers that have indorsed Judge Parker amounts to 13 million subscribers while the circulation of those in the same survey that have opposed his confirmation amounts to less than 2 million."

In substance Senator Allen says majorities are right. For that utterance he can make no defense. It is not true. All history shows that progress toward right is thrust upon majorities by intelligent, zealous minorities.

Senator Allen is guilty of heresy to Kansas when he belittles minorities. He makes light of the gallant part his state has played in making this nation great, when it, a hopeless minority, first sounded the cry for women's rights, for prohibition and for other progressive measures. The senator would have made a more creditable explanation of his support of Parker, had he simply said he was taking his orders from the White House.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER

MAY 1 - 1930

M'CULLOCH HOPE OF PARKER FOES

W. F. White Asks Colored Group to Appeal to Senator in Fight.

Declaring that there was "no help in your Senator Simeon D. Fess," Walter F. White, acting national secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, last night urged Cleveland members of the organization to concentrate on Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch their opposition to Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina as a Supreme Court appointee.

White spoke before 300 Cleveland colored folk, assembled at St. John's A. M. E. Church, 2261 E. 40th Street.

"We didn't expect Parker as a nominee," White said. "We had planned to work against two others we thought might be named. When President Hoover named Parker we immediately wired to North Carolina. The first letter we had in reply was highly complimentary.

"The second warned against his attitude on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and gave us his record as a federal appellate judge. This letter gave us his statements during the gubernatorial campaign of 1920 when he was the Republican nominee.

"We obtained a clipping of the Greensboro (N. C.) News, in which his statements appeared. They are in our safety deposit vault. A photostatic copy was sent President Hoover when an attempt was made to deny that the statements ever were made.

"I wired Judge Parker asking him if he had been misquoted or whether, if he had been truly quoted, his attitude had changed. I never received a reply.

Says Senators Waver.

"There are senators wavering. McCulloch is one of them. I urge you all to wire him at once. There should be 200 telegrams from Cleveland on his desk in the morning.

"There are people in Washington who think that the Negro will protest, then forget and go back to sleep. Simeon D. Fess is one of them. I wired Senator Fess on April 19, asking if he believed a man with Parker's views on constitutional enforcement was a fit person for the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Several days later I received a note from Senator Fess, saying that he had read my telegram to him in the New York Times before he received it and thanking me for my 'gratuitous advice.'

"I replied to Senator Fess that the New York Times story was printed April 20. The telegram was sent on the morning of April 19, and records of the Postal Telegraph Co. show that it was received and personally signed for by Senator Fess that same afternoon. I suppose we all lie sometimes, but you don't expect a Senator to do it so clumsily.

"There are four forces working against the interests of the Negro in this case. They are Cole Blease of South Carolina, Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the Ku Klux Klan and the stubbornness of President Hoover."

Judge Parker's Defeat.

The defeat of Judge Parker can hardly be designated as a victory for constitutional government.

When a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court of the United States on account of the death of Judge Sanford of Tennessee, President Hoover had two objectives in selecting a successor.

He wanted to appoint a southern man and a Republican. He found in Judge Parker an appointee ideally suited to his purpose.

He is a man of splendid education, ability and experience. He is southern in sympathy and by tradition.

He is a Republican in principle and not a typical patronage Republican. He had the support of Overman and Simmons, Democratic senators from North Carolina.

He had the indorsement of the leaders in business and industry and the legal fraternity of his state.

He had the opposition of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People because as a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket he declined to fraternize with negroes.

Organized labor found fault with an injunction granted in conformity with an opinion handed down by the supreme court. The injunction stood.

There is not the least evidence that Judge Parker is hostile to labor or to any other group. So far as the evidence goes it shows him to be fair and impartial, safe and sane, and a good constitutional lawyer.

The defeat of Judge Parker through the coalition of Southern Democrats with the "wild asses of the west" relieves the president of obligation to recognize the south in future appointments of importance.

Political - 1930

Suffrage

General (Judge John J. Parker)

PARKER'S REJECTION SIGNAL VICTORY

By a vote of 39 to 41, the United States senate has rejected the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, the voting taking place Wednesday.

Informer

Organized labor and the Negro race, the latter through the herculean efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—the most virile, militant and potent organization in America for protecting and safeguarding the citizenship rights of American Negroes—waged a relentless fight against Judge Parker's senatorial confirmation, and both groups have won a decisive and signal victory.

5-10-30

It was the first time in the history of this country when the Negro race has so stubbornly opposed a nominee for this highest legal tribunal, but Judge Parker had invited this opposition by his alleged anti-Negro attitude and public speeches when running for governor of North Carolina on the Republican ticket back in 1920.

Houston Texas

At that time the Tar Heel State jurist was quoted as saying that "if I am elected governor of North Carolina by the Negro vote, I will immediately resign."

These political speeches, which really played a more important part in the senate's rejection of Judge Parker than his anti-labor judicial decisions, were published in the daily newspapers of North Carolina during the 1920 campaign, and then when these news articles were unearthed and made a part of the record in the recent organized opposition to Judge Parker's confirmation as a member of the Supreme Court, one or two North Carolina publishers and editors attempted to deny the veracity of the reports of the jurist's speech as carried in their papers in 1920.

Judge Parker and his supporters, even his newspaper allies, should have borne in mind the fact that what is published in the newspapers becomes public property, and that such a prejudiced attitude on the part of a candidate for the highest elective office in a state would not and could not escape the attention of the reading public, most particularly the race thus attacked.

The Informer, in opposing Judge Parker's confirmation as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, stated in a recent issue that the North Carolina judge had shown himself a political demagogue in his anti-Negro speeches of 1920; and that all his judicial offices were landed through political preferment and partisan pull.

Neither from a legal, judicial nor temperamental angle was Mr. Parker competent to serve as a member of the highest legal body in the United States, and the senate acted wisely and patriotically when it rejected his nomination for this post.

The defeat of Judge Parker and the resultant slap at and repudiation of President Hoover (since Mr. Hoover had insisted upon the senate confirming Parker in the face of all the organized opposition to the nominee), indicate what can be accomplished through organized effort, where the movement is properly and ably directed.

Now that Judge Parker has been defeated and rejected, the Negro voters should organize their forces and deal with those senators who voted for Parker's confirmation.

Twenty-nine Republican and ten Democratic senators voted for the Hoover "lily-white" nominee, while seventeen Republicans, twenty-three Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite voted against the confirmation.

Some of these Republican senators hail from states where the Negro vote constitutes the balance of power, and here's hoping that this ballot strength will be employed to leave such senators at home the balance of their earthly career.

Those who are not for the race and its constitutional rights are not only against the race, but foes to American ideals and institutions and, like Judge John J. Parker, should be rejected, defeated and discredited.

Coming nearer home, the Negro race has won a decisive victory and has served notice on all aspirants for such judicial posts that it will pay them to be careful of their judicial acts and free from racial rancor in their public speeches and attitudes.

Parker's rejection also shows the power of the ballot, for if Negroes could not exercise the elective franchise right in several states, their senatorial representatives would have paid no heed to their opposition to Judge Parker.

The ballot is still the most powerful weapon of defense and offense in America, and the Negro who can not discern this is both unfortunate and pathetic. Selah!

BOSTON, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT

APR 28 1930

WHY HE OPPOSES JUDGE PARKER

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of Judge Parker as a member of the Supreme Court is arousing considerable interest in the so-called "yellow-dog contract" by which the workers are compelled to agree not to join a union in order to get a job. Most of us who are fair-minded will admit that unions are valuable aids in securing for the workers higher wages and shorter hours, and protecting them against the possible arbitrary or autocratic action of employers. Trade unions are in fact the beginnings of industrial democracy, and they are also at present the only way by which the workers can get any effective voice at all in the control over the conditions under which they work. The yellow dog contract is directed against the very existence of a union, and is often put before the workers to sign as the price of their continued employment at a time when there is such widespread unemployment that they are practically compelled to sign by the action of the employers in taking advantage of the power which industrial conditions give them.

The injustice of such contracts can be better appreciated by some of your readers who are employers if they would consider their reaction to an attempt by the trade unions to take advantage of a shortage of labor to compel their employers to agree not to join the Chamber of Commerce or the Manufacturers' Association in their industry. For the action of employers in compelling workers to sign yellow dog contracts is simply that same sort of shoe, but put on the other foot.

While Judge Parker's appointment would not make the Supreme Court any different on labor issues than it now is, for the Supreme Court has already declared in the Adair case that threatening to fire a man if he would not give up his union membership was not coercion, his speech against the right of Negroes to participate in politics would indicate that in that issue he is more reactionary than the present majority of the Supreme Court. So it is to be hoped that the adverse vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee will be sustained.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Cambridge, April 24.

BELIEF IN GOD AND IMMORTALITY

DAY
NEW LONDON, CONN.

MAY 2 1930

Wagner To the Rescue

MANY will wonder if Senator Wagner of New York was conscious, when he made his speech attacking Supreme Court Justice Nominate Parker, that the attack might work considerable good for the cause of the nominee. Yet it is now apparent that many Democratic Southern Senators will vote for confirmation merely because Wagner has brought the Race Issue to the front.

Wagner attacked Parker because the latter once made a speech advocating white dominance in North Carolina politics—the kind of a speech that any Southerner makes now and then, the kind that the late Chief Justice White might have made. The Southerners, seeing in this an effort to promote Negro votes, are rushing to the support of Parker. They'd rather help get him into office than support the anti-Administration people on an issue that will lose votes back home.

A vote today was considered likely. The sooner the better if the opponents of Judge Parker don't want him confirmed.

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 4 - 1930

Negroes Appeal to Public To Back Fight on Parker

Association Holds 'Sense of Justice' Should Bar Nomination

In view of the Senate vote due this week on the nomination to the United States Supreme Court of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, made public yesterday an appeal to the "sense of justice of the American people" and to the need for creating respect for its courts and institutions, urging that public opinion demand the nomination of Judge Parker be dropped. The Association's statement said:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is appealing not merely to the United States Senate but to the sense of justice and fairness of the American people to see to it that the nomination to the Supreme Court of Judge J. Parker be defeated or withdrawn.

"This judge, in a political speech which he made ten years ago, as a political leader in his state of North Carolina, said that the participation by the Negro in politics was a 'source of evil to both races.' That statement Judge Parker has not denied making. Nor has he repudiated the attitude then expressed as being foreign to his present beliefs. In effect, that political utterance, undenied and unrepudiated, commits John J. Parker, as an individual, to an attitude in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and hostile to the human rights under the law, of which the United States Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter."

THE PARKER DEFEAT.

The rejection of the nomination of Judge Parker to be a justice of the supreme court by a two-majority vote of the senate is an event of acute remark and possible far-reaching effects. The immediate effect upon Judge Parker is not important. He remains a circuit judge of the United States and has obtained, through this episode in his career, the evident high respect of a majority of the people if the press of the nation knows how to estimate that sentiment.

The outstanding significance of the senate's action is the revelation that one of the most solemn verdicts that is ever asked from that body can be influenced by the demands of a class interest and an organized minority armed with ballot-bludgeons. That the composition of the highest court in any civilized nation is henceforth to be accounted among the spoils of politics and the dictation of threatening factions, must give a chill of alarm to every patriotic red-blooded American. It is a case of spiritual surrender by a majority of the senate that will stand in history as a warning and a menace to the people who place a high esteem upon the integrity, ability and impartiality of their national judiciary.

Most observers will see back of the Parker rejection the significant fact that a political dread of the polling booths coerced the adverse verdict. The twin specters of organized labor and of a racial revolt by negro voters loomed in the visions of enough senators to create the rejecting majority. Thus we have the startling threat that the judiciary as well as the legislature is to be subject to bloc coercions, and that makes a sad day for the republic and its people.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

APR 29 1930

HISTORY REPEATING.

Opposition to nominees for the Supreme court bench has occurred from time to time since the foundation of the republic, and more than often the opposition has been based on political or personal prejudice rather than lack of judicial fitness. So the opposition to Judge Parker is simply history repeating itself. So far as the record shows North Carolina's last nominee to the Supreme court, 77 years ago, was defeated solely for political reasons, he being a minority member of the senate. The researchers have discovered that a score of nominees to the Supreme court have either been defeated or their names withdrawn to prevent defeat; and notably in that period the radical element in possession of Congress attempt to get possession of the Supreme court, to load it with men whose views as to pending questions were known and who were accounted dependable to render certain interpretations that were desired by the controlling element in government. Therefore the opposition to Judge Parker is not so ominous as some seem to fear, small business as it appears to Judge Parker's friends. If he is defeated it will be the result of political fear growing out of the negro opposition. G. W. Woodward, nominated for Supreme court justice by President Polk, was rejected and opposition to him was based on charges that he had made slighting remarks about Irish-Americans. Senators with Irish-American constituents no doubt acted in that instance as some of the Republicans who are dependent on negro votes are disposed to act in the present instance. It's not a question of the fitness of the nominee but a question of the political safety of senators. Presidents Tyler and Polk had much trouble in finding Supreme court material satisfactory to the senate. President Grant made the third nomination before he found a man for chief justice who met the approval of a senate dominated by his own party. Two Cleveland nominees were rejected and President Taft found it expedient to withdraw the nomination of William C. Hook of Kansas, who had approved a decision exempting railroads from the requirement to operate separate sleepers and diners for colored people, as required by the "Jim Crow law," if such operation was found more costly. The opposition to Hook is said to have been based on that decision.

Which means that Supreme court appointments in the past have been the bias of senators, just as they are now. In that respect at least we seem to be running true to form. Nominations to our greatest tribunal are at times favored or opposed as it is believed they may affect the fortunes of certain groups and the attitude in the final analysis may have nothing whatever to do with the candidate's judicial qualifications. Mark Sullivan says the objection that Parker "is not sufficiently outstanding as a lawyer," which has come up so late that it is evidently an afterthought, is from those who really oppose him on the other grounds mentioned but do not care to disclose their real reasons.

COURIER
LOWELL, MASS.

MAY 3 - 1930

THE PARKER DEBATE.

The speech of Senator Gillett on the confirmation of Judge Parker excites regret both that the state of his health has kept him from constant attendance at the sessions of the Senate and that he is not to be a member of that body after his present term expires. Not only was the main body of his argument able and persuasive, but he was always ready with his answer in the give and take of the running debate with which it was interspersed.

The effect of Senator Wagner's argument against confirmation indicates that the Negro issue is a two-edged affair. Senator Wagner probably gained politically in his own state by his defense of the Negro as a citizen and voter, but it is thought that he thereby won over to Judge Parker's cause two or three southern members who had about decided to oppose confirmation.

Largely counteracting the Wagner speech was the introduction into the record one of the first communications, if not the very first, to the president recommending the appointment. This letter, from Joseph M. Dixon, assistant secretary of the interior, advised this appointment as "a master political stroke." This letter is bound to have an unfavorable effect on southern Democrats. They are naturally not at all enthusiastic for Mr. Dixon's scheme to make North Carolina permanently Republican, and furthermore, if the whole business can be made to appear as a political maneuver rather than an attempt to secure for the Supreme court the best available material, Democrats will be largely justified in an opposition equally induced by politics.

As the discussion of this appointment proceeds, the issues developed are more numerous and varied than any that have accompanied an appointment to the bench within the memory of the oldest member of the Senate. Even where nominations have hitherto been opposed, the opposition has been less complicated. Chief Justice Hughes was criticized for his conservatism, while the animus behind the opposition to Judge Brandeis was the feeling in some quarters that he was too liberal. With the Cleveland appointees, Peckham and Hornblower of New York, the question was simply whether the tradition of senatorial courtesy should swing the Senate into a refusal of confirmation to men whose ability and integrity were not seriously challenged, but who were not favored by the senators from their own state—and courtesy prevailed.

In this case, however, there are not less than four different angles from which the appointment is being viewed, and senators are likely to become cross-eyed in trying to get two or more of them at once. First is the question of the supposed conservatism of Judge Parker, second, that of his attitude toward the Negro, third the political consideration of aiding the Republican party in the South, and last, feelings of sectional pride which might lead southerners to vote for him, even if he is not of their party. It must be admitted that this appointment has given rise to a situation which should not exist when a position on the Supreme court is at issue, and it must be feared that President Hoover has lost politically by his attempt to give recognition to the South.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 4 - 1930

OFFICIAL PRESSURE FOR PARKER ALLEGED

Opposition Senators Assert Bait of Ambassadorial Appointments Has Been Offered.

VOTE NOW LIKELY TUESDAY

Each Side Still Claims Confidence of Victory—Reed Arriving in Time to Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—With the Senate in recess and the vote on the confirmation of Judge John T. Parker as an associate justice of the Supreme Court unlikely until late Tuesday, an intensive check-up of the situation occupied the attention of the opposing groups today. Each predicted victory, the opposition to Judge Parker asserting that it controlled 49 votes, sufficient for rejection, and the administration forces expressing confidence, though declining to give figures.

No nomination in a quarter of a century has so aroused the Senate as this. The insurgent opposition, which bases its objections against Judge Parker upon his legal decisions, has gained adherents among Republicans because of the jurist's alleged utterances regarding Negroes and his decision in the "yellow dog" contract.

The opposition recognized the possibility of losses in its ranks over the week-end, some of the insurgent Senators intimating that the pressure of the proponents threatened to have some effect. Some Senators fighting the nomination asserted the administration leaders were hoping to win wavering Senators by holding before them the bait of patronage, including ambassadorships. This statement was made in the Senate Office Buliding and the name of a certain Senator was mentioned in connection with a reported ambassadorial suggestion. It was later said that this Senator denied that any such intimation had been made when he visited the White House recently.

The gossip of official pressure became so widespread among the more aggressive opponents of Judge Parker that one Democratic Senator said he was considering the advisability of asking for an inquiry, but this was not taken seriously.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania today notified his office that he would arrive in New York from Europe on the Olympic next Tuesday and hasten to Washington to cast his ballot in the Parker vote, and also attend the hearing of the Foreign Relations Committee on the naval treaty the following day.

Senator Reed's presence will release Senator Robinson of Arkansas, with whom he had a general pair, but his presence will not change the result. Senator Reed is favorable to the confirmation, while Mr. Robinson is opposed.

It is believed that all the ninety-six members of the Senate will vote or be paired. Both factions are active in buttressing their support.

Letters and telegrams continued to pour in on Senators from Negro associations and labor organizations in protest, while lawyers were urging the Senators to support the nomination.

Judge Parker has not denied the attitude of justice of the American public opinion making. "Nor has he repudiated the attitude then expressed as being foreign to his present beliefs. In effect, that ment Judge Parker, in part: "The struggle over Judge Parker political utterance, undenied and unrepudiated, commits John J. Parker, merely political issues. speech as an individual, to an attitude in which he made ten years ago as a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and hostile to the law, of a leader in his State of North Carolina, said participation by human rights under the United States Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter. 'That state-ment for the vote. 'The struggle transcends politics in the sense of the people,' urging that the nomination of Judge Parker be dropped. This judge, in a political speech which he made in politics was a 'source of evil to both races.'

Dropping of Nomination Urged.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made public "an appeal to the Negro in

THE PARKER DEFEAT.

The rejection of the nomination of Judge Parker to be a justice of the supreme court by a two-majority vote of the senate is an event of acute remark and possible far-reaching effects. The immediate effect upon Judge Parker is not important. He remains a circuit judge of the United States and has obtained, through this episode in his career, the evident high respect of a majority of the people if the press of the nation knows how to estimate that sentiment.

The outstanding significance of the senate's action is the revelation that one of the most solemn verdicts that is ever asked from that body can be influenced by the demands of a class interest and an organized minority armed with ballot-bludgeons. That the composition of the highest court in any civilized nation is henceforth to be accounted among the spoils of politics and the dictation of threatening factions, must give a chill of alarm to every patriotic red-blooded American. It is a case of spiritual surrender by a majority of the senate that will stand in history as a warning and a menace to the people who place a high esteem upon the integrity, ability and impartiality of their national judiciary.

Most observers will see back of the Parker rejection the significant fact that a political dread of the polling booths coerced the adverse verdict. The twin specters of organized labor and of a racial revolt by negro voters loomed in the visions of enough senators to create the rejecting majority. Thus we have the startling threat that the judiciary as well as the legislature is to be subject to bloc coercions, and that makes a sad day for the republic and its people.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

APR 29 1930

HISTORY REPEATING.

Opposition to nominees for the Supreme court bench has occurred from time to time since the foundation of the republic, and more than often the opposition has been based on political or personal prejudice rather than lack of judicial fitness. So the opposition to Judge Parker is simply history repeating itself. So far as the record shows North Carolina's last nominee to the Supreme court, 77 years ago, was defeated solely for political reasons, he being a minority member of the senate. The researchers have discovered that a score of nominees to the Supreme court have either been defeated or their names withdrawn to prevent defeat; and notably in that period following the war of the 60s did the radical element in possession of the Congress attempt to get possession of the Supreme court, to load it with men whose views as to pending questions were known and who were accounted dependable to render certain interpretations that were desired by the controlling element in government. Therefore the opposition to Judge Parker is not so ominous as some seem to fear, small business as it appears to Judge Parker's friends. If he is defeated it will be the result of political fear growing out of the negro opposition. G. W. Woodward, nominated for Supreme court justice by President Polk, was rejected and opposition to him was based on charges that he had made slighting remarks about Irish-Americans. Senators with Irish-American constituents no doubt acted in that instance as some of the Republicans who are dependent on negro votes are disposed to act in the present instance. It's not a question of the fitness of the nominee but a question of the political safety of senators. Presidents Tyler and Polk had much trouble in finding Supreme court material satisfactory to the senate. President Grant made the third nomination before he found a man for chief justice who met the approval of a senate dominated by his own party. Two Cleveland nominees were rejected and President Taft found it expedient to withdraw the nomination of William C. Hook of Kansas, who had approved a decision exempting railroads from the requirement to operate separate sleepers and diners for colored people, as required by the "Jim Crow law," if such operation was found

Suffrage

LEWISTON, MONT.
DEMOCRAT NEWS

APR 29 1930

had a great influence upon senators whose constituency is largely made up of that class of voters. This episode, following that which revolved about the unexpected opposition to the confirmation of Justice Hughes reveals the difficulties of keeping even our highest court, which has been traditionally held a nonpartisan body, above the muck of politics. Back of the opposition in each case lies a feeling which reveals the line of demarkation between two increasingly antagonistic schools of political thought in this country. The liberals in the senate are simply struggling to prevent our supreme court from becoming topheavy with members who adhere to those theories which invest mere property with a sanctity greater than that possessed by the rights or necessities of men and women. This is a contest which is certain to become more acute as the country proceeds along the present industrial and financial lines. A feeling of uneasiness is held by many millions of our people that the power of concentrated property, or wealth, is becoming so great in the country that it may easily become actually oppressive. In this contest, President Hoover occupies a peculiar position. Although the protagonist of the highest efficiency in business and of bigness in industry, he has yet given utterance to many sentiments indicating a sympathy with and understanding of the social factors involved in the rapid industrialization of our country. He speaks as a liberal but very often, especially in his selection of members of the supreme court, acts as a reactionary. He will have to make his choice between the two schools before he leaves the White House. We are inclined to the belief that, when the time for decision arrives, he is likely to show himself more a liberal than a conservative. If he does not, he will probably be a one-term president.

THE PARKER CASE.

The danger of permitting either sectional or political considerations to enter into the selections of judges of the United States supreme court is abundantly exemplified by the controversy now raging in the senate over the confirmation of the nomination by the president of Judge Parker of North Carolina to succeed the late Justice Sanford. President Hoover undoubtedly had in mind offering some substantial expression of gratitude to the people of the South for their support of him at the last election by the selection of a jurist from that section of the country to sit on the highest court. Judge Parker is unquestionably a man of finest integrity and an able jurist. It is unfortunate for him that the president did not more carefully canvass the possibility of objection to his confirmation before offering him the place. The chances are that the senate vote will result in a rebuff to the president and some humiliation to his appointee. Racial and industrial prejudices with the latter involving political considerations have been brought forward to prevent the confirmation. The people of the South, regardless of the invariable justice of their position, are unrelenting in their opposition to any public man who is disposed to regard an equality of the races as sound public policy. It is useless for those who would like to see the black people raised up to a more nearly even plane with the white people to rail against this ancient and unyielding prejudice. Few people can live long in the South without imbibing feeling which is the resultant of ten generations of experience throughout the region where the black people chiefly reside. This does not mean that all southern people desire to keep the negroes under the heel of an intolerable oppression. They simply believe that it is impossible to extend measures of equality and at the same time preserve the social order which is necessary to a white supremacy in that part of the country. It is contended that the negroes are better off without being accorded too large control over political and social affairs. This may be a debatable question everywhere except in the South. Unquestionably there is a call for the social betterment of millions of ignorant, poverty-stricken negroes down there. Many of them are doomed to suffer from the lack of educational opportunities as well as the even more urgent necessity for medical care. The objection of organized labor to Judge Parker because of some decision which he once rendered and held unfriendly to the cause of the workers of the country has

PRESS
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

APR 28 1930

PARKER AND THE RACE ISSUE

There is trouble at White Plains, N. Y., because two prosperous Negro families have purchased and moved into two rather expensive houses in one of the best neighborhoods. "These Negroes move in," comments a lawyer representing 500 white families, "and at one sweep all the other houses are forever removed from the market and their value destroyed." The excitement is the greater because an effort to buy out the Negroes has been rebuffed, their lawyer stating that they "had not moved in for the purpose of selling out right away"—which obviously implies that if the unwanted neighbors do finally sell out they will insist on a profit. The 500 agitated white families in mass meeting appointed their lawyer "to draw up a deed for future sales of their property prohibiting the passage of title or renting of the land to any one of African origin or descent." No doubt these same disgruntled families of White Plains, during an election campaign, would favor securing Negro votes for their candidates by the old familiar process of condemning southern race relations, altho they know that in the matter of the race problem it is the south that really "has the bag to hold."

In the same day's dispatches we find the not unrelated bit of Washington news that "the senate storm over President Hoover's nomination of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina for the supreme court has become so largely a race issue that Parker's fate now hinges on how many southern Democrats can be lined up for him on the theory that his defeat would be a triumph for Negro organizations." In other words, if Judge Parker is defeated it will be because of the Republican party's need of the northern Negro vote, and if he manages to secure confirmation by a narrow majority it will be because enough southern Democrats will stand by him on the race issue. Judge Parker is a North Carolina Republican, and presumably he is of the "lily white" variety, for he has been convicted of remarks that any white southern Democrat would be likely to make and even any white southern Republican would be likely to make—when not running for office.

Apart from the political needs of the Republican party, this is no good reason why he should be defeated. The only good reasons why he should be defeated are to be found in the charge that he is really not a great lawyer and that he is too reactionary by instinct and habit to be put on the supreme court, which is in need of more members of liberal tendencies. This and this only ought to be gravely considered by those Republican senators who are said to have been "frightened" by the clamor of the representatives of Negro voters and to be "almost going on their knees to beg" the president to withdraw the nomination of Judge Parker.

NEWS

Binghamton N.Y.

1930

THE SENATE DELIBERATES

PRESIDENT HOOVER is slowly but surely sounding his political death warrant. His latest move in the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been hotly assailed from every quarter. First, Judge Parker was the object of attack from the labor unions for his stand on the so-called "Yellow Dog" contracts. Second, many powerful organizations representing the colored citizens of the United States have protested the appointment of Judge Parker because of utterances attributed to him against that group.

In the matter of the "Yellow Dog" contracts, the issue is that Judge Parker sided with the employers against the employees. Cer-

ain industrial organizations have a rule that persons seeking work with them must sign an agreement not to become affiliated with any union. When the matter was tested out in a court in which Judge Parker presided, he sided with the employers. Out of this has grown the storm of protest leveled at the President for Judge Parker's appointment.

The action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in rejecting Judge Parker indicates the respect some senators have for the wishes of their constituents.

In opposing the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court of the United States, Senator Borah, one of the Republican stalwarts, said:

"I am opposed to his confirmation because he is committed to principles and propositions to which I am thoroughly opposed.

"In my opinion he has gone farther in sustaining the principle of this type of contract, enforcing it through the power of injunction, than any other judge called upon to decide a matter of this kind.

"Transcending all interests in importance is the interest of the public, of the State and of the Government. Is not the public, is not the State, and is not the National Government interested in striking down all those overreaching contracts which rob those who work of the liberty to conduct themselves properly?

"I argue this in the interest of a sound policy which will inure to the benefit of the public as a whole."

Packing the Supreme Court bench with reactionary judges under political pressure is bound to react against President Hoover with dire results. When the President refused the advice of the Senate leaders of his party, who seem to be in closer touch with public sentiment, he lost the confidence of a great many people. All he has to do now to make his defeat certain is to sign the billion-dollar Grundy Tariff Bill.

A MORE BITTER FIGHT than that which has arisen over the nomination of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court has rarely been seen in the Senate. It reached its climax, perhaps, with the specific charge, by Senator Ashurst, that "judgeships, federal, are being offered, I will not say to Senators, but to a Senator, if he will vote for confirmation." "I stand on that statement," declared the Arizona Senator, "and challenge you to call the lobby committee on that statement." At the same session Senator McKellar charged that his office had been rifled, and suggested that Secret Service agents might be responsible. Two other Senators also declared that their offices had been entered. When things reach such a pitch as this President Hoover may well begin to wonder whether the nomination was after all the "master political stroke" that it was expected to be. Certainly the debate has failed to reveal one good reason for Judge Parker's appointment. His nomination by the President stands revealed to the country in all its nakedness as a bare political move. The Supreme Court is deserving of more respect.

PRESS
CLEVELAND, O.

APR 30 1930

IT SEEMS TO ME

Ideas and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

By HEYWOOD BROUN

ONE of the most convincing arguments against the nomination of Judge John J. Parker has not come up in the Senate debate as far as I have heard. I refer to the distinguished jurist's deviousness of expression.

Consider, for instance, Judge Parker's handling of the charge made by Negro organizations that he might be less than friendly to certain constitutional guarantees of their political rights. After a swinging declaration of faithfulness to all the amendments the gentleman from North Carolina goes on to say, "the effort to interpret some statements alleged to have been made 10 years ago in a speech in a political campaign as indicating a contrary disposition is wholly unjustified. My effort then was to answer those who were seeking to inject the race issue into the campaign."

* * *

Much Franker

THIS seems to me far from a clear and forthright declaration. A large number of people have testified and news accounts report that when Judge Parker ran for governor of North Carolina on the Republican ticket he stated in a speech, "Participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men of either race or by the Republican Party of North Carolina."

A man of sufficient character and mentality to be eligible for the Supreme Court should be able to dispose of this charge very easily. He might say, "I never uttered those words or held any such opinion." Or, if the circumstances warranted, he could declare frankly, "Yes, I did say it, and I meant it, and practically every white man in my community holds those same views."

But Judge Parker lacks the courage to meet the issue in any such honest fashion. He speaks of "statements alleged to have been made 10 years ago." Here is the effort to insinuate that the attacks made by Negro organizations upon his nomination are based upon false evidence. And yet it will be observed that the judge does not take the responsibility of issuing an outright denial. His letter to the Judiciary Committee constitutes no answer at all, but a crawl. John J. Parker is trying to get on the Supreme Court bench as fast as his hands and knees will carry him.

It is a pity that he was not invited to appear before the committee in person because then a few simple questions might have sufficed to bring him out from under the bed.

He would have the courage to declare openly and frankly as many distinguished men in the South have done that they do not purpose to accept the intent of the 14th and 15th amendments but that they purpose to deal with the Negro problem in their own way and to reject all federal interference.

This stand may be right or wrong, according to your point of view, but it can not be attacked as insincere or pussyfooting. After all a first-class man would rather lose his chance to be a Supreme Court judge than win confirmation at the price of snivelling hypocrisy.

Since Washington is already generously equipped with men who vote dry and drink wet I think it would be a mistake to garnish the lot with anybody who talks equality and acts Jim Crow.

* * *

Judicial English

AS I understand John J. Parker's defense against the charge that he advocated the non-participation of Negroes in politics, he is trying to say that maybe he didn't say it and that anyway if he did say it, he probably didn't mean it. This does not seem to me to constitute a display of either courage or character sufficient to fit a man for the highest court in our land.

Surely, there is enough confused language coming down from the courts already without adding to the Supreme Bench a man apparently incapable of expressing precisely what he means. Indeed, the high court itself is so deficient in exponents of clarity that when Alfred Lief recently arranged "the dissenting opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes," the book created a sensation.

People went around exclaiming: "Here is stuff written by a Supreme Court justice, and I can actually understand what he is talking about."

* * *

Friends Hurt

BUT it is not against his foes but against his friends that Judge John J. Parker is entitled to his chief complaint. They have gone about saying that if the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina fails of confirmation it will not be reasonable to appoint any southerner to the Supreme Court since practically all white men in the South agree with him that it would be much better for the community to have the Negro barred from participating in elections.

They do not seem to realize, these friends of John J. Parker, what a pit they are digging for their champion. If Judge Parker thought that he would surely stand up and declare himself. He would not hide behind a hedge of subterfuges and bury his head in the nearest available "alleged."

JUDGE PARKER REJECTED

The rejection of Judge John J. Parker by the United States senate by a vote of 41 to 39 shows what can be done when voters determine to fight for that which they feel is due them. It shows also that the people of the United States have ceased to sit supinely while their interests are being bartered for political gain.

Judge Parker is a southerner; his principles are those of southerners, and he, unlike some southern white men in political life, lacked the wisdom to keep his opinions to himself. That, as much as anything else, cost him a berth on the United States supreme court bench. His appointment by President Hoover was in poor taste, and was further proof that the president is more interested in personal political advancement and in strengthening the party he represents in the South by catering to southerners than in advancing the welfare of the entire nation.

We congratulate the individuals, agencies and associations that took the lead in bringing about Judge Parker's defeat. We congratulate those senators who had the temerity to stand upon their convictions that the United States supreme court can get along without men of his type. Those senators who defended him have also placed themselves upon record and should be remembered at the polls whenever they come up again for election to any sort of public office.

The United States supreme court is too important an institution to be used for political gains; its decisions are too important to the nation as a whole to be dominated by political appointees who must feel bound to step to the music of their sponsors. Judge Parker's defeat cannot help having a wholesome effect on that court and should serve as a guide to President Hoover in his future recommendations.

Political—1930

NEW YORK TIMES

Suffrage

HEARING ON PARKER SET FOR SATURDAY

Overman Committee Gives Time to Judge's Supporters and the Opponents in Labor Ranks.

GREEN'S VIEWS ATTACKED

Negro Educator and Tailor Urge Confirmation—People's Legislative Service Assails Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A hearing before the Overman subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been set for Saturday.

Formidable opposition to Judge Parker's confirmation has developed, and members of the subcommittee said today that the fight undoubtedly would be taken to the Senate floor.

Organized labor is lining up in opposition, and a protest against his confirmation was filed today with the subcommittee in behalf of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. Walter White of New York, acting secretary of the association, in a letter to Senator Norris of Nebraska said that in 1920, during a campaign, Judge Parker had stated, in effect, that Negroes were not yet ready to take part in politics. Judge Parker also supported, according to Mr. White, a proposed amendment to the North Carolina Constitution intended to disqualify Negroes from voting.

Other Negroes Support Judge.

On the other hand, Negro supporters of Judge Parker are coming to the front. Letters favoring him were received today by Senator Overman from M. [illegible] Tyson of Burlington, N. C., representing the National Association of Negro Tailors, and from Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North College for Negroes.

A delegation composed of William I. Green, A. E. Fish and J. L. Boag, former members of the International Union of Operating Engineers, called on Senator Overman today to lend their endorsements to Judge Parker. They took sharp issue with a statement made last week by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor that Judge Parker had shown in his decisions in injunction cases that he was hostile to organized labor. Time was asked at the hearing in which to voice approval of the nomination and to point out wherein dissent is taken from the views of the federation president. Chairman Overman said the time would be granted.

A telegram received today from Marcus F. Sauls of Greensboro, N. C., secretary treasurer of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, indicates that organized workers in that State are divided on the nomination. Mr. Sauls informed Senator Overman that North Carolina labor was opposed to Judge Parker. Senator Overman said that a week or so ago T. A. Wilson, head of the North Carolina federation, telegraphed to President Green at headquarters here that the North Carolina branch had no objections to offer. Telegrams were received today from the Plasterers, Cement Workers and Carpenters locals of Greensboro, N. C., "solemnly" protesting against confirmation.

Attacks Labor Decision.

The People's Legislative Service, in a statement today, opposed confirmation of Judge Parker. It declared that he was "not the right man" to fill the vacancy, and if he is confirmed "it might well be the straw that breaks the camel's back," because "from the liberal viewpoint the Supreme Court is now loaded to the limit with judicial representatives of things rather than human flesh and blood."

Discussing the so-called "yellow dog" contracts, which Federation of Labor leaders contend Judge Parker upheld in at least one decision, the People's Legislative Service asserted that Judge Parker was "conspicuous among those who have solemnly blessed the 'yellow dog' contract," and added, "he may become known as the 'yellow dog' judge, whether on or off the supreme bench."

"His 'yellow dog' decision," the statement continued, "is his only decision that has ever attracted attention (unless it be his decision to give the Union Carbide Company a clean bill of health when it was accused of violating the Sherman anti-trust act about the time he was going to the extreme of legal imagination to nail the United Mine Workers to the cross for violating that act)."

JUDGE PARKER FOR THE SUPREME BENCH

Herald—

We do not join with those who object to Judge Parker of North Carolina, recently named Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Hoover, because he is from the South. 4-5-30

We do not believe that he should be opposed for an utterance made or even opinions held and expressed in the heat of a political campaign ten years ago. Baltimore M.A.

While it seems to be the habit for Supreme Court decisions not to run counter to public sentiment but generally to coincide with it, it is to be remembered that one of the fairest and most impartial judges who ever sat on the Supreme Bench was a Southerner who was selected while holding a political office, an ex-Confederate soldier and trained in politics in the hot-bed of prejudice in Louisiana.

As a politician Senator White of Louisiana stood for white supremacy and every abomination to which Southern politicians are politically enslaved.

As a judge be was just, impartial and fearless, loyal to his government and true to his oath of office to uphold and defend its Constitution and laws.

The utterances of Judge Parker in 1920 with respect to the Negro and politics were unfortunate and if he still holds the views expressed in those utterances he is certainly disqualified and unfit to sit in judgment on questions of he most vial moment to twelve million American citizens that from time to time must be heard and adjudicated by the Supreme Court.

If Judge Parker's opinions on the political status and rights of the Negro are fixed and determined he should, in justice to himself and the position which he seeks, say so.

On the other hand if he is so judicially minded that he will be able to hear and determine any matter affecting the rights of the Negro upon its merits basing his decisions wholly upon the Constitution, its Amendments and laws enacted thereunder giving them full force and effect he should also speak.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Negroes of this country in the present crisis than for it to be believed that they would inaugurate and carry on a campaign of opposition to the appointment of a justice to the Supreme Court because of any political views he may entertain or because he comes from any particular section of the United States.

Also nothing could be more unfortunate for the liberties of the people of the United States, for the Supreme Court itself and the dignity, and honor and high integrity which should attach to its membership, than to have numbered among them one whose judgements in regard to the political rights of a large body of American citizens are known or believed to be formed in advance of their presentation to the court for hearing.

NORTH CAROLINA JURIST DEFEATED BY 41-TO-39 VOTE

Western and Southern Group Would Revise Trend of Decisions, Sullivan Says.

NEGRO AND LABOR SEEN AS "SCREEN"

Hoover Nominee Loses Long Fight; President Withholds Comment on Action.

Constitution

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

WASHINGTON, May 7—The echoes of the senate rejection of Judge John J. Parker, today will last long. Also they will be renewed, because a new selection must be made in place of Judge Parker. Further than that, there will be other appointments. It is commonly put forward as a possibility that during the next five or six years, as many as five vacancies may occur, to be filled by new justices. That would make more than half the court. If the precedent of the rejection of Judge Parker should be followed the senate would be able in large part to determine the personnel of the court and alter its line of decisions. 5-8-30

The nomination of Parker went down to defeat by a vote of 40 to 39 today.

In a large part the vote against Judge Parker represented a fixed and aggressive determination by a group of senators to bring about a change in the trend of decisions in the supreme court as it now exists. They propose to bring about this change in two ways. By their votes and their arguments as each new appointee comes up, they wish to give warning to the nine justices already on the court. Also, of course, they propose to change the personnel of the court and the character of its decisions, by

Atlanta Ga

preventing confirmation of any new appointee unless the appointee is known to hold convictions satisfactory to this group of senators.

This determination to bring about an alteration in an existing trend of decisions in the supreme court accounts for the largest group of those who voted against Judge Parker. This group of senators can be easily, though roughly, identified. They are roughly the same 24 senators who voted or were paired against both Judge Parker and also against Charles E. Hughes for chief justice. In both cases the objection was not mainly to the appointee. The appointee was used as the occasion to register a protest against the supreme court and a warning to it. In the case of Mr. Hughes, especially, fully half of the speeches in opposition did not discuss the appointee at all. They discussed a line of decisions handed down by the supreme court before Justice Hughes was proposed as a member of it. The roughly 24 senators who voted against both Mr. Hughes and Judge Parker for this broad reason includes practically all the insurgent republicans and about 11 or 12 democrats.

Of the total 49 votes cast or paired against Judge Parker, roughly 10 can be accounted for by the opposition to him expressed by leaders of negro organizations. To what extent a senator voting against Judge Parker for this reason was influenced by conviction and to what extent by political expediency is always difficult to say. One feels safe in saying, however, that had the balloting been secret, hardly any vote would have been cast against Judge Parker on this basis.

Negro Vote Strong.

In at least ten northern and border states, however, negroes cast a sufficiently considerable proportion of the total vote to cause senators to take account of them. In such states the negroes express themselves, or more correctly, are expressed, by leaders who head organized groups of them. These leaders were energetic in opposition to Judge Parker. A senator from such a state undoubtedly had reason to feel that he might be putting his political life in the balance if he should vote to confirm Judge Parker.

The number who voted against Judge Parker because organized labor opposed him perhaps was slightly smaller than the number who voted against him because of the opposition of negro leaders. Here again there are states in which organized labor composes a sufficiently large proportion of the electorate to be taken into account.

Without doubt, a certain number of senators, probably small, voted against Judge Parker because of a sincere conviction about his decision sustaining an injunction in a labor case. This reason for opposing Judge Parker, however, was whittled down to an extremely fine point long before the debate ended. One might fairly say the objection to Judge Parker on this count did not amount to saying that he took a wrong course. It was not seriously disputed that his decision followed existing law and existing precedents in the federal courts. It would be expressed more accurately by saying that his opponents on this count felt he should have taken the initiative in following a new course.

Added to the groups already named, or rather overlapping them, is a group of senators who want to establish the principle that the president must consult the senate more fully in advance of appointing justices to the supreme court.

Two factors strongly influencing the refusal to confirm Judge Parker are commonly lost sight of. One is the fact that open, public voting on appointees was introduced in the senate about six months ago. It is fair to say that under the old and long-practiced system of holding closed executive sessions when discussing and voting upon judicial appointments, Judge Parker would have been confirmed by very considerable majority. When senators voted in closed executive sessions, they were not obliged to take account of comparatively small but highly organized groups of voters in their respective states.

Another factor lies in the political point of view of the present judiciary committee of the senate. This committee is now headed by Senator Norris, or Nebraska, and includes Senators Caraway, Blaine, Borah and others of the group who are called radicals or liberals. The tempo of the judiciary committee is illustrated by the fact that the present lobby committee is a sub-committee of it. When the judiciary committee was dominated by senators of different political convictions or of less aggressive temperaments, the committee might have taken the responsibility for practicing discretion about charges made against judicial appointees. Under the older dispensation probably the protests made by negro leaders would have been quietly put aside instead of being thrust forward.

First in 36 Years.

The Parker rejection was the first supreme court nomination to be rejected by the senate in 36 years.

The vote came by prearrangement at 1:30 p. m. in the eighth day of senate debate, after a struggle of titanic proportions between the historically antagonistic legislative and executive departments—a struggle in which Mr. Hoover and several members of his cabinet, and Circuit Judge Parker himself, made personal appeals in defense of the 44-year-old southern republican—a battle in which vote-bartering was charged—a contest in which every senator was deluged with hundreds and thousands of appeals from lawyers, judges and national leaders on the one side, and spokesmen for labor, negroes and the liberals on the other.

President Hoover was eating lunch when the roll call was taken, and had no comment to make when he was advised of the vote shortly after it was completed at 1:41.

He now has several alternatives in filling the position vacated by the death of Justice Sanford, of Tennessee. He can be stubborn and send back Parker's name, but this is deemed unlikely; he can nominate another man before congress adjourns in five weeks; or he can wait until congress adjourns and give someone other than Parker a recess appointment, under which he would take a seat in October, two months before the senate returns.

The senate galleries were filled with an excited crowd, including hundreds of women, and nearly every senate seat was occupied when the roll call was taken. The atmosphere was surcharged as the youthful LaFollette demanded a quorum call, to make certain that all senators were summoned for the vote.

A Turn of Fate.

Down the list of 96 names read the clerk. At the start the western republicans and democrats by alphabetical fate swung far into the lead. By the time the name of Fess, Parker's most enthusiastic supporter, was reached, there were 15 in opposition to 7 in favor of confirmation. In the middle of the alphabet the Parker supporters pulled up even, and by the time Townsend was called to vote they were in the lead, 36 to 34. Then in succession Trammell, Tydings, Vandenberg and Wagner cast their votes against, and the issue was decided. The stands of Walcott, the two Walshs, Waterman, Watson and Wheeler were known.

Deneen's "nay" brought gasps of excitement from the galleries, and so did the "yea" of Steck. Someone whistled softly when Vandenberg joined the anti-administration side.

Steiwer, of Oregon, gained a significant point for the opposition by announcing that he transferred his pair with Grundy to the absent McMaster, and voted "nay." Heretofore, so bitter has been the battle for votes that McMaster was unable to get a pair to offset his vote to allow him to return to South Dakota for the primary contest in which he was renominated.

Seventeen republicans, including such men as Steiwer, Deneen, Robinson, of Indiana, and Vandenberg, all ordinarily stalwart administration men, joined with 23 democrats and one farmer-laborite to beat Parker. The change of just one of these would have tied the vote and Vice President Curtis would have cast the deciding ballot.

On the other side, 10 democrats and 29 republicans supported the nominee. The remaining 12 senators were all paired, six for and six against, offsetting each other, so that all 96 members actually exerted their influence on the result.

Borah, the great Idaho orator, delivered the final blow against Parker. Closing a short speech defining the issue as "human rights," he spoke through bangs of the vice president's gavel, marking the arrival of the voting hour, to point out that not a single senator during the long debate has undertaken to defend the yellow-dog contract, the operation of which Parker upheld in the famous Red Jacket decision of the fourth circuit court in 1927.

The Idahoan reverted to Lincoln's statements anent the Dred Scott decision, crediting with speeding the Civil War, to show the intention of the great emancipator to change the supreme court by appointment so it would reverse its own decision. Borah quoted Lincoln as saying "We mean to reverse" the Dred Scott decision. Defending his opposition to Parker as impersonal, Borah referred to the opposition of Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Ewing to the nomination of Taney, the great Jacksonian chief justice.

Fess, in a speech studded with historical references, chided the opposition for taking Parker's appointment as a target for the anti-yellow-dog contract fight. Such contracts should be cured by legislative enactment, he said. He denied that Parker's appointment was political.

The roll call follows:

For confirmation: Republicans, Allen, Baird, Bingham, Dale, Fess, Gillett, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Jones, Kean, Keyes, McCulloch, Metcalf, Oddie, Patterson, Reed, Shortridge, Smoot, Sullivan, Thomas of Idaho, Townsend, Walcott, Waterman and Watson—29. Democrats: Blease, Broussard, Glass, Harrison, Overman, Ransdell, Simmons, Steck, Stephens and Swanson—10. Total, 39.

Against confirmation: Republicans, Blaine, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Cutting, Deneen, Frazier, Howell, Johnson, La Follette Norris, Nye, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Schall, Stiwer and Vandenberg—17. Farmer-labor: Shipstead—1. Democrats: Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Bratton, Brock, Caraway, Connally, Copeland, Dill, Harris, Hawes, Hayden, Kendrick, McKellar, Pittman, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Trammell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, and Wheeler—23. Total, 41.

Of those not voting it was announced that the following were paired:

For confirmation: Republicans, Moses, Phipps, Norbeck, Goff and Grundy. Democrats: Smith, King and Fletcher.

Against confirmation: Republicans, McNary, Robison, Brookhart, Glenn and McMaster. Democrats: Thomas of Oklahoma, George and Heflin.

With 80 voting and 16 paired, the entire membership of the senate was accounted for.

Hailed by Labor.

Labor men regard the victory as one of the most notable of the modern industrial and "injunction" age.

Parker is the ninth man in American history to be rejected by a direct senate vote for the supreme bench, out of about 100 nominees, but nearly a dozen others have failed to gain the eminence through withdrawals and postponements.

The North Carolinian, a Charlotte man who now resides in Richmond, Va., has participated in many unsuccessful political contests in his home state. It was in 1920 while candidate for governor that he said the negro was not qualified for political equality. It was this remark which drew the fire of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other race elements. In 1923-24 he served as an assistant United States attorney-general and prosecuted some of the war fraud cases brought by the Daugherty administration. His conduct in this drew much criticism in the supreme court debate.

President Coolidge named him to the fourth circuit court in 1925, and it was two years later that he handed down the Red Jacket ruling, a decision which labor men credited with preventing unionization efforts in the vast coal fields of southern West Virginia.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAY 1 1930

BAYONNE NEGROES AGAINST PARKER

Send Letters to Senators Kean and Baird Opposing Confirmation.

Negro organizations in Bayonne, through Dr. George L. Johnson, president of the Bayonne Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have recorded their protest against the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as Justice of the Supreme Court. Letters have been sent to both Senator Kean and Senator Baird expressing the attitude of the Negroes of the city.

The following letter was received from Senator Kean:

"With further reference to the nomination by the President of Judge John J. Parker to be an Associate Member of the United States Supreme Court: The President of course, nominated him on the recommendation of many leading citizens of the district in which he has acted as a Judge. Neither the people recommending him, nor the President of the United States, knew of his statement in regard to the 15th Amendment.

"I feel that if the statement said to have been made by Judge Parker is true, in that he is not in favor of the enforcement of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, I can not cast my vote for his confirmation."

Dr. Johnson is also in receipt of a communication from Walter White, acting secretary, N. A. A. C. P., New York, outlining the basis of the nation-wide opposition of Negroes to the confirmation of Judge Parker as a member of the United States Supreme Court:

"The one paramount issue is that Judge Parker has advocated the barring of Negroes from their constitutional right to vote, this being in direct violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution. Negroes and fair-minded white people are a unit in feeling that a man holding such views should not sit upon the Supreme Court. There are a number of cases now on their way to the Supreme Court on issues of vital importance to Negroes and to other minority groups. This being true, and in the face of the great number of five to four decisions rendered by the Supreme Court in recent years, Negroes feel that there is a positive danger in the confirmation of a man such as is Judge Parker with his background and with his attitude towards two important amendments to the federal constitution."

Political-1930

General (Judge John J. Parker.)

Suffrage

FRANK KENT—JUDGE PARKER AND THE NEGRO

Mr. Frank Kent the brilliant political columnist of The Baltimore Sun in Thursday's issue discusses the fight on Judge Parker's confirmation for Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, the opposition of the Nogro leaders and the meaningless and insignificance of it as he sees it.

Herald

4-19-30

Mr. Kent's article is headed "Scare without Cause" and he argues that the "Negro leaders do not deliver the Negro vote any more than the farm leaders deliver the farmer vote, or the women leaders deliver the woman vote."

Also Mr. Kent makes the wise observation that the point made against Judge Parker by the Negro leaders is not of the kind that the voters "take deeply to heart or carry long in mind."

Baltimore

Whereby it is evident that Mr. Kent has little knowledge of the Negro people and the Negro voters of whom he essays to speak.

As apparent proof of his very erroneous conclusions as to the Negro he hitches Negro leaders and farm leaders together as workers for Smith and cites the fact that "they gave him nothing election day."

In the first place Mr. Kent is wrong when he asserts that Smith "had the Negro leaders." Probably in a few states Smith had a few Negro leaders working for him.

Probably also the last week of the campaign two or three newspapers with large circulations, but without political influence were won over to Smith.

And the reason Negro leaders and the Negro masses cannot be led to vote for a Democratic President is because they do "carry long in mind" the vile and bitter insults of the Cole Bleases the Caraways and the Heflins and the oppressive and discriminatory laws and the injustice Negroes suffer in the South.

In other sections Negroes affiliate locally with the party which gives the group the recognition or at least some degree of the recognition to which they are entitled.

When white candidates for office assume an attitude of hostility to the Negro group through insulting speeches, or by championing or supporting measures to curtail or restrict their rights such as the disfranchising laws attempted in Maryland twenty year ago Negro leaders who abase themselves by supporting such men are impotent in every effort to lead the masses to the support of such men

We are not among those who clamor for the defeat of Judge Parker because of his utterances on the stump when campaigning for Governor of North Carolina.

Nor do we believe any considerable number of the men and women who oppose him base their opposition unchangeably to those utterances; what they and all Negroes are concerned about is whether the utterances of 1920 express the views of a Judge now on the Federal bench and who aspires to sit on the Supreme Bench the court of last resort of a despised, hounded and oppressed people.

Friends, no doubt authorized by him, have attempted to explain his decision affecting labor, but no friend has apparently been authorized to say what his judicial attitude may be towards the 14th. and 15th. Amendments when the rights of the Negro group based upon those Amendments come before the Supreme Court.

Whatever Negro leaders may say or do Negro voters will resent his confirmation. More and more Negro voters and becoming dissatisfied and restless over the lack of consideration they feel that they are given by the Party of their choice.

Resenttment is shown by them in one of two ways, by staying away from the polls or voting for the Democratic ticket; in the majority of cases they cannot overcome their antipathy to the Democratic party and therefore refuse to vote.

And the Senators and Congressmen who are interested would do well to have some slight regard for the wishes of their Negro constuents.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION JOINED TO ITS IDEAL

Our morning contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, is joined to its ideal—discrediting the Negro. The Constitution thinks that the Negro should take everything lying down, and turn the other cheek and say, slap it, too, boss.

It is all right for organized labor to oppose the confirmation of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court Bench, but all wrong for the Negro to oppose him because of his unfavorable public utterances of his fitness to have political equality along with other American citizens.

A man, who uttered the views that are accredited to Judge Parker, when a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is unfit to sit upon the Supreme Court Bench His preconceived idea of the Negro's unfitness for citizenship and his expressed unwillingness to give the Race a square deal certainly unfits him for the high position which the President seeks to give him.

Atlanta Constitution

The Constitution says, "as for the opposition of the Negro, it is based on a campaign speech by Judge Parker, in which he said:

"'The Republication Party in North Carolina has accepted the amendment in the spirit in which it was passed and the Negro has so accepted it. I have attended every state convention since 1908 and I have never seen a Negro delegate in any convention that I attended.

"'The Negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. The Republican party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached that stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government.

"'This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true, the attempt of certain petty Democratic politician to inject the race issue into every campaign is most reprehensible. I say it deliberately, there is no more dangerous or contemptible enemy of the state than men who for personal or political advantage will attempt to kindle the flame of racial prejudice or hatred.

Independent

"'The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina.'"

According to our neighbor's philosophy, it is all right for union labor to oppose the Judge's confirmation, but all wrong for the N. A. A. C. P. to oppose his revolutionary utterances.

4-17-30

NEGROES OPPOSING NAMING OF PARKER

Daily Mail Charleston, W. Va.

West Virginia Delegation is Heard by Hatfield and Goff at Washington

4/16/30

A delegation of West Virginia Negroes conferred with Senators H. D. Hatfield and Guy D. Goff at Washington early this week and presented their reasons for opposing confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, as a member of the United States supreme court.

Seven West Virginia Negroes attended the conference. They were T. G. Nutter, Charleston lawyer; G. E. Ferguson, of Charleston, head of the state bureau of Negro welfare; M. T. Whittico, of Keystone, editor of the McDowell Times; Harry J. Capehart, of Welch, assistant United States district attorney for the southern West Virginia district; Arthur G. Froe, of Welch, who is present recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia; T. Edward Hill, of Welch, member of the house of delegates, and Harry H. Jones, Wheeling lawyer.

Mr. Nutter returned to Charleston Tuesday night. He admitted having the conference with the two West Virginia senators but would not say what expressions the delegation obtained from them. Nor would he say whether their visit was invited or whether they asked for the conference.

The Negroes are opposing Judge Parker's confirmation on the basis of statements credited to him, and said to have been made in a speech delivered when he was candidate for governor of North Carolina on the Republican ticket in 1920.

In this speech, Mr. Nutter said, Judge Parker is reputed to have made statements opposing the right of Negroes to vote and declaring them to be incompetent to exercises the full duties of citizenship. Another statement generally accredited to Judge Parker in his campaign speech was that if he had to depend on a single Negro vote to elect him governor, he would not want the office. This statement, Mr. Nutter said, Judge Parker has denied making, but has admitted the substance of other statements in which he defined his opposition to Negroes voting.

Negroes all over the country, including all their newspapers, are opposing Judge Parker's confirmation, Mr. Nutter said.

The Bar Association of the City of Charleston by unanimous vote has recommended the confirmation of Judge Parker.

JUDGE PARKER AND NEGROES.

Let it be said at once that Negro associations, anxious to show their political strength, are entitled to make use of the case of Judge PARKER to further their aims. In seeking to capitalize their own voting power they are but doing what any similar group of white men would do. Those are the ways of politics in this country. If citizens can get something done which they want, or prevent something which they object to, by threatening to punish elective officers at the polls, this is a recognized way of going about it. The Negro leaders who are so strongly and continuously attacking Judge PARKER for what he is reported to have said ten years ago derogatory to the political capacity of their race are making headway because they have found a lot of timid Senators at Washington whom they can frighten. It is legitimate, or at any rate customary, political tactics to proceed in that manner. If Senators show that they are, like the coneys of Scripture, "a feeble folk," Negroes cannot be blamed for making them skip with the menace of casting the whole colored vote against them when they come up for re-election.

Here we have the chief reason for the belief at Washington that Judge PARKER may not be confirmed. His alleged antagonism to organized labor is less dwelt upon since it has been shown that in the decision which gave offense he was merely following the previous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. When Attorney General MITCHELL brought out the fact that no less a person than Judge BRANDEIS had upheld the challenged labor contract, just as Judge PARKER did later, that particular argument had all the stuffing knocked out of it. But the Negro grievance remains and seems to be growing more bitter and effective. Names are added daily to the list of alarmed Republican Senators who are almost going on their knees to beg President HOOVER to withdraw the nomination of Judge PARKER.

Do these Senators really care anything about the Negro except as a political danger? Are they ready to do and dare in behalf of the black man's political rights? Would they, for example, favor any measure to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution? Everybody knows the answers to these questions. It is not a case of conviction or sincerity on the part of these demoralized Republican Senators, but solely of political scheming. They see, or think they see, a substantial fraction of their party vote in several States slipping away and are willing to do anything to avert that peril. If any one of them had been in Judge PARKER's place when running as Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, he would have taken exactly the same position, as regards office holding by Negroes, as the Judge himself did.

This is freely admitted on all hands. No principle is at stake. Only a political self-interest is driving on these Republican Senators. Full in the eye of the public they write themselves down as what they are—men afraid of doing anything to injure their own chances at the polls, even if they know it to be the right thing to do. Compared with them the Negro agitators, hot on their trail, are straightforward and honorable.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
APR 17 1930

MISSOURI BANS PARKER CHOICE

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Senator Patterson, Republican, Missouri, was told in a telegram today from B. G. Vorhees, Republican State Chairman for Missouri, that confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court "will be the first great affront given by a Republican President and a Republican Senate to the Negro race since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

Vorhees said in his telegram to Senator Patterson that in his judgment confirmation of Judge Parker "means that the Republican Party might just as well say good bye to Missouri for the next two or three elections at least."

The Association for the Advancement of the Colored People has protested against a speech attributed to Judge Parker when he was a candidate for Governor in 1920, and in which he is charged with remarks showing prejudice to the negro race.

NEW YORK SUN
APR 22 1930

FIGHT ON PARKER NOW POLITICAL

Republicans in North Are Joining in Opposition.

LABOR'S FORCE FELT IN SOUTH

Democrats There Insisting They Will Not Vote for Him.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

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WASHINGTON, April 22.—The controversy over the nomination of Judge John Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court of the United States has passed beyond the question of legal fitness of the individual into national politics.

With organized labor and several Negro organizations fighting the confirmation, President Hoover has been thrust into an embarrassing situation that will leave a certain amount of political damage, no matter what the outcome.

The President made more inroads in the Solid South in 1929 than any other Republican nominee for the Presidency since the civil war. The breakup of the Solid South was heralded from one end of the country to the other. Republican organizations in the South had long pleaded with their Northern brethren not to force the Negro issue too strongly, so that converts might be drawn from the Democratic side.

Guided by the advice of Republican leaders from the South, Mr. Hoover has tried to recognize some of the outstanding men in the Southern States that cast their electoral ballots for him. But his attempt has met with disaster because the Negro organizations in the North, which have uniformly supported Republican nominees for the Presidency and Congress for many years, made a loud protest.

Ground Between Two Millstones.

As a matter of fact, Judge Parker, in a political speech in 1920, is reported to have really said that the Democrats had always made the mistake of dragging the Negro issue into politics in the South. This much of what he said in his speech is confirmed on all sides and no objection was taken to it, but there is a quotation of another sentence to the effect that if he were elected by a single Negro vote he would not take office.

The newspapers in North Carolina have not been able to verify the quotation. Nevertheless, the Negro organizations in the North have accepted it as a sign of bias.

Originally, it is believed, some of those friendly to Judge Parker's nomination brought out the references to the negro question in Judge Parker's speech in the hope that it would persuade the Democratic Senators of the South to assist in confirming a Republican from North Carolina. It worked just the other way—it provoked hostilities among Northern Republicans.

While there is no certainty how the voting ultimately will line up there are Democrats in the South who are insisting they will not vote for Judge Parker for an entirely different reason—namely, because of the opposition of organized labor. Thus, Judge Parker is being ground between the upper millstone of Northern Republicanism and the nether millstone of Southern Democracy.

Hot Debate Expected.

President Hoover is reported as believing that the negro opposition by itself would not have been sufficient to prevent the confirmation of Judge Parker, and he still has hopes that the labor hostility will not be decisive.

Refusal of the Senate Judiciary Committee to invite Judge Parker to appear before it has caused considerable comment as to the proprieties involved. The Senate committee voted against issuing an invitation, though Judge Parker was willing to appear if invited. The committee took the position that unless Judge Parker requested a hearing it would not take the initiative. This is bound to come up in the debate of the Senate, which may shed a good deal of light on the influence of politics in choosing a Justice of the Supreme Court.

It is anticipated that the debate on the Parker nomination will be even more spectacular than that over the confirmation of Chief Justice Hughes. Mr. Hoover intends to stand firm and will not withdraw the Parker nomination unless the Senate votes adversely.

Hendersonville, N. C. Times
Tuesday, April 15 1930

JUDGE PARKER AND THE NEGROES

Judge John J. Parker denies that he stated, in his campaign for the governorship of North Carolina, that he would resign if he should find that he owed his election to a single negro vote. So far no evidence has been submitted to show such a statement in the records of the 1920 campaign, and the terms of the purported remark are so almost grotesque that they do not seem to fit well in the mouth of a man who has made a most admirable jurist.

What Judge Parker did say in that campaign, and what he is apparently prepared to stand by, was this, in substance: the literacy amendment has removed the negro as a disturbing factor in the political life of North Carolina and it is best for both races and for the country that this should be.

Just why some of the northern and western Republican senators, and some Democrats, it appears, should be taken aback by such a comment on the negro's place in southern politics, does not appear save for this consideration: some of these gentlemen are about to be stampeded in their judgments because of the fact that they stand for re-election this year and the further fact that there are considerable bodies of colored voters among their constituents.

Yet it is difficult to believe that such a senator as Mr. Borah, for instance, will base his probable opposition to Judge Parker on this ground. Senator Borah may dissent from some of Judge Parker's economic reasoning, but the senator knows that the best thought in the Republican party, north as well as south, supports the wise recognition of facts set forth in Judge Parker's statement now under fire from certain negro leaders in the north and northwest.

Today there seems to be a deal of restlessness among the senate Republicans concerning this negro attack on the Parker appointment, but it can hardly be possible that the senate Republicans are ready for an adverse vote against Judge Parker which might mean the virtual revival of the race issue in southern politics.—Asheville Times.

Political - 1930

Suffrage

General (Judge John J. Parker.)

NEW YORK TIMES APR 22 1930

COMMITTEE, 10 TO 6, REJECTS PARKER

Vote for Adverse Report on Nomination Follows Refusal, 10 to 4, to Call Judge.

SWIFT AND UNEXPECTED

Action on High Court Nominee Taken Without Debate—Hoover Firm in Face of Senate Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 10 to 6 today to report adversely on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Previously, by a vote of 10 to 4 the committee had rejected Senator Overman's motion to invite Judge Parker to explain his labor decisions and alleged utterances regarding Negroes. This motion occasioned long debate, and, when it ended, Chairman Norris perfunctorily asked the committee whether the nomination should be reported favorably or adversely.

Without debate the vote was taken for an adverse report. The action was unexpected, the fight of many weeks, backed by organized labor and Negro associations, taking a sudden turn that surprised even the opposition Senators.

The opposition declared tonight that the decision of the committee would strengthen its fight on the Senate floor and that Judge Parker would finally be rejected.

Hoover Stands by Nominee.

It is generally understood, however, that President Hoover will not withdraw Judge Parker's nomination and that he feels that the Senate has no justifiable grounds for rejecting him.

There is some talk that Judge Parker may request that his nomination be withdrawn, but unless he does so the President will not act.

The White House will do nothing to influence the long fight expected on the floor. Friends of Judge Parker probably will move to recommit on the adverse report to the committee when the Senate receives it and takes it up in open executive session this week.

If the nomination should recommitted and action in the Senate postponed two weeks, Republican leaders said that absentee Senators, such as Reed and Robinson, delegates to the London naval conference, and Senator Moses would have returned, and they think these will give enough votes for confirmation.

A poll of the Senate made by a Republican Senator credits forty Senators with the intention to vote for the Parker nomination. Twenty-six are classed as uncertain.

Committee's Vote on Nomination.

In the Judiciary Committee today no motions were made regarding the nomination. Chairman Norris directly asked the members to state whether the nomination should be reported "favorably" or "unfavorably." Six Republicans and four Democrats voted "unfavorably" and four Republicans and two Democrats voted "favorably."

Those voting "unfavorably" were Senators Borah of Idaho, Blaine of Wisconsin, Deneen of Illinois, Norris of Nebraska, Robinson of Indiana and Steiwer of Oregon, Republicans, and Senators Ashburst of Arizona, Caraway of Arkansas, Dill of Washington and Walsh of Montana, Democrats.

Those voting "favorably" were Senators Hastings of Delaware, Hebert of Rhode Island, Gillett of Massachusetts and Waterman of Colorado, Republicans, and Senators Overman of North Carolina and Stephens of Mississippi, Democrats.

Long Debate on Invitation Plan.

Before this vote was taken there was a long discussion as to the advisability of requesting Judge Parker to appear before the committee. Senator Overman offered the motion to extend an invitation after he had read Judge Parker's telegram to the effect that he would gladly come before the committee if invited. Senators Borah and Norris took the position that all the information necessary for them to reach a decision covering the judge's ruling in the "yellow-dog contract" case and his alleged utterances on Negroes had been offered in testimony before the committee.

Senator Norris declared that the committee certainly would have been most willing to hear Judge Parker if he had expressed a desire but insisted that there was no reason why the committee should summon him.

Shift of Republican Regulars.

Senator Overman based his motion for information from Senator Watson, the Republican floor leader, that President Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell had requested Senator Watson to suggest inviting Judge Parker.

Senator Steiwer disclosed that Walter Newton, executive secretary of the President, had telephoned him that neither the President nor the Attorney General had made this request, though they were not opposed to such a course.

It is understood that because of this message from the White House Senator Steiwer and three other Republican regulars voted against the Overman motion.

In the vote those favoring the motion were Senators Deneen and Hebert, Republicans; Overman and Stephens, Democrats. Those against it were Senators Borah, Blaine, Gillett, Hastings, Norris, Robinson and Steiwer, Republicans, and Ashurst, Dill and Walsh, Democrats.

On the question of the nomination the votes of Senators Deneen of Illinois, Steiwer of Oregon and Robinson of Indiana were not expected by the opposition because they were said to have given assurance of supporting Judge Parker.

Senator Steiwer said that he had voted for an adverse report with reservations, as he would vote in the Senate for confirmation.

Organized labor is strong in Oregon, while both organized labor and the Negroes are powerful in elections in Indiana and Illinois.

Racial Issue Feared in Senate.

The action of the Judiciary Committee has caused considerable perturbation in the Senate, especially among Southern Senators who feel placed in the position of having it appear, if they vote against confirming Judge Parker's nomination, that any man who holds that Negroes are not yet ready for leadership in political affairs is not entitled to sit on the Supreme bench.

The contention was advanced today that rejection of Judge Parker's nomination would be notice to the President that no Southern man having the prevailing view in the South concerning Negroes must be nominated for the Supreme Court.

Senator Overman is hopeful that the Senate will confirm Judge Parker. He feels that if he should be rejected an undesirable issue would arise in the South and that the Negro question would become acute.

"If Judge Parker is rejected Southern Negroes will accept it as due to their protests and may become unruly," he said.

Southern Students Wire Norris.

Special to The New York Times.

KATONAH, N. Y., April 21.—A telegram protesting the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court was sent yesterday to Chairman Norris of the Senate Judiciary Committee by nine Brookwood Labor College students here whose homes are in Texas, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The telegram, which followed a similar one sent to Senator Norris several days ago by Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, which comprises the Brookwood faculty, read:

"We, Southern white and colored students of Brookwood Labor College, protest Parker appointment on ground of his labor record and race prejudice."

The students' telegram was signed by Walter Wilson, Houston, Texas; Dan Elliot, Marion, N. C.; Eula McGowan, Rosemary, N. C.; Nora McManus, Macon, Ga.; Lawrence Bradley, Marion, N. C.; Vivian Garth Negro, Knoxville, Tenn.; Edgar Trull, Marion, N. C.; Helen Gregory, Knoxville, Tenn., and Joseph Russell, Atlanta, Ga.

Labor Protests Forwarded.

John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois Federation of Labor and vice president of the reorganized miner's union, has sent a letter to Senator Norris urging him to use his influence against the confirmation of Judge Parker.

"We believe that a judge who will uphold the yellow dog contract to prevent working men from organizing to protect and promote their interests as American citizens," the letter stated, "is either in knowledge or capacity, or both, unfitted to act in such an important capacity and deal out justice to working men in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the laws of the United States as one American to another."

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, sent the following telegram yesterday to Senators Wagner and Copeland against the confirmation of Judge Parker:

"The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, representing 70,000 workers in the women's wear industry, most of whom reside in New York, expresses the earnest hope that you will vote against the confirmation of Judge Parker.

"The elevation of a narrow-minded conservative, such as Judge Parker's record proves him to be, would be a calamity to labor and to social progress."

Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, on his return from Washington yesterday said that Negroes from all parts of the country were protesting against the Parker nomination and added:

"The Negroes are stirred on this issue and united as they have not been on any single issue since the Civil War."

The association announced receipt of a telegram from Senator Norris asking for a photostatic copy of a newspaper report of a speech made by Judge Parker ten years ago when he was a candidate for Governor, in which he is alleged to have cast aspersions upon Negroes as voters.

DePriest Cancels Address to North Carolina Tailors

Their Endorsement of Judge Parker Cited. We have too Many Uncle Toms Now, Says Congressman in Baltimore Address. Marylanders Advised to "Remember" Goldsborough if he Votes for Parker. DePriest Says he Sits in Senate to "Check Up." Tells Mayor's Representative that he Doubts whether City is Getting Political Recognition.

By E. W. BAKER,
Staff Reporter

Addressing 2,000 persons in Shiloh Baptist Church, Baltimore, Tuesday night, Oscar DePriest (Rep., Ill.) spoke in part as follows:

"I have heard the gentleman representing the mayor speak about the great things the Negroes are accomplishing in Baltimore. I hope they are substantial things and not flowery things. I hope they are substantial and not shadowy.

"I am going to tell you that you will not get the substantial things, however, until you learn to organize and follow your leadership. You must learn to select your own leaders, and not have the white men select leaders for you that he can control.

"But the white man is doing just like I would do. If I had to select them just as he is doing, I would choose whom I could control.

Mother and Father Slaves

"Some of the race have not yet learned to depend on each other, but I can understand why they have not. I understand because my mother and father were slaves in Alabama. I have always said if God would forgive me for being born there, I would never return.

"Our people were taught during slavery that everything that is black is evil. Some Negroes believe it yet. They are mistaken in that belief. You were also taught that everthing that is white is virtuous. That is also a mistake. There is some good in every race and some bad. The black race is no exception.

"The Negroes all over America must get together and quit adopting the attitude that if I can't do a certain thing, another Negro must not.

Only Negro Can Represent Negroes

"I would not be in Congress if the Negroes had not placed me there. They did not send me because I was better than someone else. They sent me because only a person who has been jim-crowed, segregated and persecuted can represent them. Only a person who can understand the handicaps of the race can sympathize with them.

"A man may have good intentions, but if he has not walked into a place of business and been denied service because he was a black man, he cannot well represent you. Because a man likes John or some other individual will not help solve the problems in which the race is interested.

Parker Case

"I can appreciate how President Herbert Hoover might make a mistake and select a wrong man. But I cannot appreciate the fact that, despite the great protest against the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as a Supreme Court associate judge the President should refuse to withdraw the name and correct the mistake.

"I was sorry to hear in the Senate Monday that some Negroes in North Carolina had sent letters to Senators requesting the confirmation of Parker. Those letters were published in the Congressional Record on Tuesday morning.

Cancels Carolina Speech

"I had the occasion to receive a letter about two months ago from one of the gentlemen representing the National Negro Tailors Convention which is to be held in Richmond on August sixth.

I canceled the invitation Tuesday morning. I want nothing to do with white folk Negroes. I told the writer if the letters in behalf of Parker represented the real sentiment of the tailors on behalf of Parker to call my engagement canceled.

"I do not propose to associate or affiliate with any Negro that forgets the Negro. We have too many Uncle Toms now. So far as I am concerned, Uncle Tom is dead and buried and I pray that he shall not be resurrected.

"In writing to the gentleman in question, I told him that I did not think that he wanted me to speak at the convention. I also stated that he either believed in white supremacy or had been bluffed and bulldozed.

Remember Goldsborough

"Your Senator is supporting Parker's nomination. I think his name is Goldsborough. The only thing left for you to do is to send him telegrams protesting against his voting for that confirmation. And if he does, then you should have a good memory.

"I wonder how the race would have fared if there had been a few more fellows like Parker sitting on the Supreme Bench. You would not be able to vote in Baltimore. I would not have been able to vote in Illinois, and would not have been in Congress. Parker is not only against me, but he is against you. He is against everybody with the black people.

Gillett on Parker

"I heard Senator Gillett of Massachusetts on the floor justify Parker in his attitude on labor. The Senator said he did not agree with him, however, on his stand on the Negro question. The Senator stated that Parker's environment may have had something to do with his attitude but felt that he was broad enough to interpret the law. But I do not agree with Senator Gillett. My attitude can be best expressed by saying that I am like the Baptist, 'Once in Christ, never out.'

"I think Parker is wrong and will always be wrong. I have an excellent memory even if you have not.

Boost Right Leaders

"You must learn that whenever you try to hold another Negro down you will have to stay down to keep him down. Boost up somebody you can depend on. There are enough wrong leaders, but all are not wrong. I feel sorry for the city of Baltimore if you cannot trust some. If you cannot find them among the men, I know you can find them among the women. Women cannot be bluffed or bulldozed. The salvation of the race lies with the Negro women.

"I would not be in Congress if it were not for the Negro women in Chicago. It is up to the women to take hold, because I know they want to make conditions better for their boys and girls.

"Some people accuse me of being too outspoken and driving our friends away. If that keeps persons away, I do not feel they are any good. Those are the ones that will pat you on the back but do nothing for you. Many tell us we are great people but will not do anything for us. By doing as I do, I am trying to make conditions betetr for my boy. When this is done, it will be better for the other boys.

Checks up on Senate

"The vote on Parker's confirmation will be close. I was in the Senate three hours, Monday and four hours Tuesday. I am going to check the votes and let the Negroes know how the Congressmen voted. By my congressional privilege, I am the only Negro of the 14,000,000 that can sit in the Senate chamber. I do not know whether they like it or not, but I like it, and I am going to sit there and check up. It is up to you to elect your friends and defeat your enemies.

"The Negro must learn like the Irish, Swedes, Italians and others, to support their friends only. They let their enemies go to the other place, and I do not mean Purgatory either.

Measures Every Inch

"I appreciate the responsibility resting upon my shoulders. If I make a mistake, every Negro in America is charged with it. In the case of other Congressmen, they just make a mistake, that's all. Fourteen million persons will be charged up with my error.

"When I say to you the thing I do, I have measured every word uttered. I want the people to know how I stand on human rights and justice. I want them to know that we are not satisfied with the existing conditions. If I do not tell them, how are they to know it? Certainly not by my keeping quiet. The average man in politics does not speak out in church because he is afraid he will step on the toes of some one and be chastised.

Mother a Washerwoman

"When I was selected to run upon the Republican ticket two years ago Wednesday for Congress all the Chicago daily papers said that DePriest was unfit, unworthy, and should be defeated. I disagreed with them in everthing they said.

"The papers said he was a commoner. In that they told the truth. For what I was then, what I am now, and what I expect to be, my mother is responsible. My mother was a washerwoman. I carried the clothes home when she finished washing them. No matter how poor or ignorant she was, she was my mother. She was not responsible for her condition. She spent her best years in slavery.

"If I were not on the square I feel that my mother would turn in her grave. If I am progressive and successful, I feel that it will be because I was square with my mother and father. I am not ashamed of them.

Proud of Negro Blood

"The Negroes must quit being ashamed of themselves. We do what we do not want others to do. If we are ashamed of ourselves, then others will agree with us. I am proud of what Negro blood I may have in my body. You should be proud of that in your veins. We are too prone to want to get away from each other and speak little of each other when we get with white people.

"I would not criticise if I did not think well of you, and it is my wish that you do the same of yourselves. No one will think more of you than you do yourself."

Little Recognition

"The gentleman representing the mayor said that you were doing so well here. I wonder if you are getting the recognition numerically according to your strength. I do not think the Negro is getting the proper recognition anywhere in America. It is because we have not become perfect enough to work together. We do well, but not what we should do.

"Section 2 of the 14th Amendment states that States which abridge the rights of citizens to vote shall have their representation reduced. This amendment is not being lived up to. Congress has not passed an enforcing act. Congress passed the 18th Amendment and the Volstead act as an enforcing measure. It is a great deal more important that citizens should have their rights protected than they should be prohibited from drinking.

Votes in Md. and Dixie

"In the last election, the State of Maryland cast 528,348 votes. You have six congressional districts; in round numbers this is a representative to every 88,000 voters. Alabama, one to 24,000; Mississippi, one to 19,000; Arkansas. 18,000; South Carolina, one to 9,8[illegible].

"Do you mean to tell me that a man's vote in South Carolina is worth 8.788 more than in Maryland?

"Illinois had a representative approximately to each 115,000; New York, 105,000; Ohio, 103,000; California, 163,000.

"A man's vote in South Carolina is worth 16 times more than in California and 13 times more than in New York. We can never have a true democracy until the votes are equalized. South Carolina elected seven Congressmen, but it did not cast as many votes as Maryland did in one district. It cast around 66,000 to your 528,000 and gets one more Congressman than the State of Marvland.

"It might be possible that a Negro in Congress will awaken the white man to his own rights.

"I have asked Negroes to pray for me and I believe that the prayers of righteous availeth much. I ask that they pray again that right, not might, shall prevail."

Political - 1930

General (Judge John J. Parker.)

Suffrage

Judge Parker's Letter Weakens His Chances For Confirmation

Washington, D. C.—The Senate will not confirm the nomination of Judge John J. Parker for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is the consensus of opinion among Republican and Democratic leaders. His last-minute letter setting forth his atttiude toward the Negro and labor has injured rather than helped his cause.

Judge Parker's views on the race question follow:

"The protest of the colored people seems to be based upon the fear that I might not enforce the provisions of the Constitution insofar as same guarantees their rights. Needless to say, such fear is entirely groundless.

"I regard the Constitution and all of its amendments as the fundamental and supreme law of the land, and I deem it the first duty of a judge to give full scope and effect to all of their provisions. In the discharge of my duties as circuit judge I have never hesitated, I hope and believe, to meet this obligation to the fullest degree.

"The effort to interpret some statements alleged to have been made ten years ago in a speech in a political campaign as indicating a contrary disposition is wholly unjustified.

New Reconstruction Era Feared.

"My effort then was to answer those who were seeking to inject the race issue into the campaign under a charge that the Republican party of North Carolina intended to organize the colored people and restore the conditions of the reconstruction era. I knew the baneful effect of such a campaign and sought to avoid it.

"For years the best men of both races in the State had been seeking to create friendly sentiments and peaceful relations between the races, and I did not want their efforts to be sacrificed, or the party whose nominee I was to be embarrassed by the raising of a false issue of this charcter.

"I understand that a number of reports, not contained in the record nor supported by the statement of any person, have been circulated against me. Those of which I have heard are so obviously absurd and untrue that it would seem that no answer to them would be necessary, and I shall not dignify them by notice here other than to say that they are unture and entirely misrepresented my attitude.

"I endeavored to conduct my campaign for governor on a high plane and with fairness to all classes of the people; and while I made it clear that my party was not seeking to organize the colored people of the State as a class I, at no time advocated denying them the right to participate in the election in cases where they were qualified to do so, nor did I advocate denying them any other of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"Any charge or intimation that I appealed to race prejudice is most unjust. I deplore the appeal to race prejudice and did my utmost to eliminate it from the campaign,

"In conclusion let me say that I have no prejudice whatever against the colored people and no disposition to deny them any of their rights and privileges under the Constitution and the law.

"I think that my record as a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a circuit where many of them reside, shows that I have no such prejudice or disposition.

"I have written you this letter because I desire that you, as one of the Senators from my State and a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, understand my position with respect to the protests filed against me. You may make such use of the letter as you deem proper.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT IN THE PARKER CASE

News Star

In the fervent desire to see Judge Parker, a Southern man, confirmed in a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, many editors are putting forward a very ingenious appeal based upon specious arguments adroitly intended to frighten the Democrats of Dixie to his support by the false prophecy that if he is defeated no other Southern judge can hope to reach the United States Supreme Court as a justice.

5-1-30

They start out by asserting that all Southern judges hould similar views to those expressed by Judge Parker in his attitude toward the Negro as a citizen. They say that if Judge Parker is defeated because of those views under protest from the Negro, aided by other believers in the Constitution of the United States, all other Southern judges with Supreme Court aspirations will be doomed to a similar fate.

Newport News

The Newport News Star has no apoligies to make for not objecting to Judge Parker because he is a Southern man. Despite the traditional attitude of the true Southerner in matters deemed by him purely social, there are a great many eminent lawyers of this section of the country who would accord to the Negro without reservation his rights as a citizen under the constitution. Our opinion is that the late Chief Justice White was one of the greatest Chief Justices since John Marshall, if indeed he has been equaled by any since the first Chief Justice of the United States, himself a great Southerner, interpreted the Constitution in conformity with the best interest of all the people by breathing into that instrument the spirit of large common sense which took note of the substance and not the form of our organic law. Chief Justice White added to his eminence as a jurist the general high character of a broad-minded statesman and a God fearing man. Other great jurists have gone from the South and the end is not yet.

We cannot conceive that all the Southern Judges hold the extreme views expressed by Judge Parker in his attitude toward the Negro's citizenship rights. Standing unrefuted and not denied is the allegation that Judge Parker in his campaign for Governor of the State of North Carolina, went so far as to say that should he be elected Governor of that State and it was afterwards discovered that his election was due to one Negro vote, he would resign.

Now, if in truth he entertains any such aversion to the Negro as a citizen as such a declaration implies, we maintain that he is too prejudiced to sit in judgment where the Negro's political rights are vitally involved; and if he resorted to that kind of cheap campaign buncombe simply to obtain the votes of those who could be influenced by that sort of appeal, is he of Supreme Court Caliber?

How say you?

IS IT ANOTHER TRICK?

Call

The gathering of Negroes in Washington last week by invitation of the republican national committee was ill timed. These are the days when the administration is trying desperately to get John J. Parker confirmed as associate justice, and when Negroes are almost a unit in opposing him. Republican spokesmen have already gone such lengths to win votes for Parker that they are sure to use this gathering as an argument if even one in attendance allows himself to be quoted in his favor.

5-2-30

Kansas City

It is hard to believe senators and republican leaders honest when they make arguments which would have weight only if we were simpletons. For instance Henry J. Allen, senator from Kansas, points to Parker's decision in the Richmond housing case and says it proves a mind fair toward Negroes. If Senator Allen does not, Negroes do know that ever since 1917 when the Supreme Court decided the first housing case arising in Louisville, every judge's decision about housing is ready-made for him.

Administration spokesmen are doing anything to win. On the one hand they try to mollify Negroes. On the other, they seize upon the presence of Congressman DePriest in the senate chamber, a right every congressman has enjoyed for a hundred years, to win over southern democrats. They expect southerners to vote for Parker, because DePriest, a representative of a race whom Parker tried to keep down, has gotten far enough out from under "white supremacy" to visit the floor of the senate.

This is no time for the republican party to be subjecting its Negro supporters to suspicion. Cuney and the other race leaders who used to have power in republican councils are gone. Our impotence in recent national conventions was pitiful. That is bad enough. But it will be worse if we are made to appear to waver between love of race and duty to party. We do not believe Parker's confirmation is worth such a sacrifice, and therefore we say the gathering last week was ill-timed.

THE PARKER FIGHT

The American Federation of Labor and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have succeeded in doing one thing if nothing else is accomplished in their fight on Judge Parker's confirmation as an associate justice on the United States Supreme Court. Their fight certainly should cause those who hope to become aspirants for positions of trust under the United States Constitution to give proper regard to that document in all their utterances. Palmetto Leader

The utterance of Judge Parker when a candidate for governor of North Carolina should be more than sufficient to have his name withdrawn and to render him unavailable, for it certainly was contrary to the spirit of the United States Constitution. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would certainly have been derelict had they failed to oppose his confirmation and Negroes everywhere who do not lend their support to the associations' fight show by their negligence that they are not interested in their constitutional privileges.

Judge Parker is objected to by the N. A. A. C. P. because of the following statement made by him: 5-3-30

"The Negro, as a class, does not desire to enter politics. The republican party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached the stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government. This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true. . . . the participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races." Columbia, S. C.

In commenting on the Parker case a leading editorial in the Atlanta Constitution says that the qualified Negro voters of North Carolina do not appear to have resented Parker's view. "It is the hell-raising Negro political vampires of New York and Boston who are fighting the Parker nomination, purely on color line contentions." We assure the Constitution that it is wrong in its surmise that all the "hell-raising" Negroes are in New York and Boston for some of the most outspoken opponents of Judge Parker's nomination are the editors of southern newspapers, and newspapers in North Carolina too.

If we but continue to fight and support those agencies that are determined that our rights shall be protected, it is only a question of time before our full measure of citizenship may be gained.

JUDGE PARKER'S TIMIDITY.

As it seems to Heywood Broun, Judge Parker's claim to consideration as a candidate for the Supreme Court of the United States has been marred by timidity. He thinks that the North Carolina judge has failed to meet the issue made against him with any considerable courage. There is considerable evidence that in 1920 Judge Parker declared, "The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of NorthCarolina." Mr. Broun would have the judge stand by his opinion of ten years ago and reiterate it by declaring, "I said it, and the opinion which I expressed is shared by the vast majority of all white men in the South."

According to Mr. Broun, this would be a true saying and Judge Parker would at least have received credit for frankness and courage in standing by his former expression. Mr. Broun went on further to argue how such an expression of opinion could be justified by a calm and logical survey of the political situation in the South. We quote him as follows:

> Sooner or later complete enfranchisement mmust be given to the Negro in America. It is still true that no land can long endure half slave and half free, and no man is free when the ballot is denied to him. But if I were a candidate for hgih executve office, or judicial office, I would say, even without being concerned, that I would not now sanction the effort to enforce the Fourtenth and Fifteenth amendements to the Constitution of the United States. I believe in the purpose for which they were formulated, but we must face the fact that in the year 1930 they cannot be put universally into practice except through coercion and the use of armed force.
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> And coercion and armed force have never won a victory of any lasting moment since the world began. An ounce of conviction is worth ten tons of coercion. The only way political discrimination against the Negro can be removed, is by the process of educaton. Unfortunately, that s a slow process. But the faster ones just won't do the trck.

These are the words of a friend of the race, indeed we might say of a friend to the oppressed and downtrodden of every race. No one can dispute the quality of Mr. Broun's disposition to side with the underdog in the fight, regardless of the merits of the contest or what originally started it. At times, in his advocacy of the Negro side of the argument, he has gone further than many ardent race champions would have dared to go, because they feared that the facts would not justify their assertions. When he says that he would not sanction the effort to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to theConstitution because it would require the use of armed force, he put in cold type what most Americans believe in their hearts and act in their lives.

Outside of the opposition of union labor and the Negro to Judge Parker there would seem to be ample ground for his rejection by the Senate for the reason that he fails to measure up to the legal and moral caliber required for the lofty eminence of the Supreme Court. When moral timidity is added to his other deficiencies, his failure to measure up to the standard is made the more conspicuous. The only reason for President Hoover's nomination of Judge Parker would seem to be political, on the theory that the appointment of a Supreme Court judge from the South would help to split the solidity of that section. Apparently Mr. Hoover still believes that the South voted for him and not merely against Governor Smith. The confirmation of Judge Parker wuold confirm Mr. Hoover in his mistaken view of election results and probably lead to further tangles.

Judge Parker's Views On the Negro and Supreme Court Decisions

EXTENDING its discussion of the opposition to Judge Parker's confirmation the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch* quotes from objections raised by the JOURNAL AND GUIDE with special reference to the jurist's expressed convictions on the Negro's right to full citizenship and his approval of "legal and extra-legal subterfuges which operate to nullify the fifteenth amendment," and asserts that "Judge Parker approved only the 'legal subterfuges,' and that these 'legal subterfuges' have been declared constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court in a number of cases."

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Harmon vs. Tyler, 273 U. S. 266, affirmed the decision in Buchanan vs. Warley summarized above.

As to the "extra-legal subterfuges," Judge

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As to the "extra-legal subterfuges," Judge Parker gave aid and comfort to them when he expressed his now famous convictions on the Negro's right to enjoy full citizenship.

In view of the above record Judge Parker's defense appears all the more untenable. The *Ledger-Dispatch* asserts that "As a man thinketh in his heart has nothing to do with what he holds in the bench." That is something that is difficult for the layman to reconcile, and is one of the deeply human elements in the earnest and

Political - 1930

General (Judge John J. Parker)

Suggrade

McKEESPORT, PA. APR 15 1930

NEWS

ANOTHER HOOVER SELECTION

ANOTHER Hoover appointee is running the gauntlet of Republican backfire. This time it is Federal Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, chosen by the president to succeed the late Associate Justice Sanford in the United States supreme court.

Parker is being opposed by many of the Regular Republicans for one of two reasons — his views on certain Negro questions or on organized labor. One group of the opposition comes from the Senators represening those states which have a large Negro vote, for Judge Parker once remarked, "The participation of Negroes in politics is the source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party in North Carolina." Parker once issued a writ invalidating an ordinance of the city of Richmond for the segregation of races in the schools, so he is not exactly popular in the south, even among the whites. Organized labor is opposing the North Carolina jurist because of his decisions which the American Federation of Labor regards as "an utter disregard of the fundamental rights of wage earners." It does not appear, however, as if these objections will bear as much weight as the Negro opposition.

President Hoover has repeatedly refused to play the game of "patronage" with other Republican office holders. He has upset the organization apple cart several times, for when appointments were to be made he has frenquently disregarded the good old custom of calling in the representatives of states affected for advice and suggestions, and has made his appointments apparently without consulting anyone. Or, even worse, on one or two other occasions, he has called in a Senator or two, asked them to name someone for the position to be filled, and then has turned right around and given the job to someone else! All of which means that there are many members of Congress who would not be averse to stabbing a presidential appointee in the back just by way of retaliation.

We do not know if the president consulted Southern political leaders before naming Parker to the supreme court bench to see if that individual was agreeable to the home folks, but the fact that opposition to him is strongest among Southern senators seems to indicate that he did not. Again it looks as though Hoover has refused to play political ball under the rules established by a long line of predecessors.

TRIBUNE APR 15 1930

PROVIDENCE R. I.

THE PARKER "ALIBI"

The Department of Justice has issued a statement which attempts to set up an "alibi" for Judge Parker's decision in the Red Jacket injunction case which is the cause of labor's opposition to his confirmation as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The "alibi" is that Judge Parker had no other course open to him since he was bound to follow the ruling of the Supreme Court in what is known as the Hitchman case. This excuse is attacked by Judge Parker's opponents on two grounds, first that the Red Jacket decision, as a matter of fact, went beyond the Hitchman decision and, second, that even if Judge Parker was constrained to follow the Supreme Court he would, if he had not been a man of ultra-conservative leanings, have expressed his condemnation of "yellow dog" contracts, that is contracts which bind employees not to join any trade union on pain of losing their jobs.

Whatever view the Senate may take as to the Red Jacket case, and as to the charges of racial prejudice raised by colored organizations against Judge Parker, one fact, that ought to have prevented Mr. Hoover from sending his name to the Senate, has become abundantly clear. It is that Judge Parker's record as a lawyer and jurist in no way justify the claim that he is of big enough caliber to sit on the bench of our highest tribunal. Furthermore he is a thorough-going conservative, and the Supreme Court is overstocked with conservatives now. It is not at all representative of the law as a living reality. Since Wilson appointed Justice Brandeis not a single man of truly progressive views has won a seat there. The result is a growing and most deplorable lack of faith, over wide sections of the country, in the court's impartiality. Because of his standing, Charles Evans Hughes, though lacking the qualifications of a great constitutional lawyer, was confirmed in the Senate by the votes of some legislators who would have preferred much the selection of some other jurist as Chief Justice—either a progressive or a middle-of-the-road man like Justice Stone. What was tolerated because of Mr. Hughes's eminence in some aspects of the law cannot be tolerated by liberal-minded people in the case of so humdrum and undistinguished a man as Judge Parker, especially in view of the serious charges with which colored citizens have added to the already strong case made out by labor against him, charges that suggest an inability to construe the Constitution without prejudice.

It is, therefore, highly desirable, in the interests of the Supreme Court's prestige, that Judge Parker should not be confirmed by the Senate. He would, we think, as a man capable of understanding what a proper respect for the court means in the life of our nation, perform a useful public service, as well as save Mr. Hoover an unpleasant ordeal, by asking that his name be withdrawn. It can hardly be doubted that further efforts to make that court more reactionary in its politico-social views than it now is—views that are of the very essence of its judgments—must lead to a determined fight by the legislative arm of government to recover many of its own powers which, by default, it has allowed the court to assume.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. APR 14 1930

CITIZEN

The Fight On Judge Parker

THE fight on Judge John J. Parker for the United States Supreme Court has now taken another and a very interesting turn, Republican Senators from a number of Northern and border States being extremely exercised by the opposition to him that has developed from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This organization is composed largely of the so-called Negro "intelligentsia" and their white sympathizers in New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere in the North. It exists for the purpose of furthering what its leaders believe to be the rights of the negroes and it acts militantly at that end. Its objection to Judge Parker is that when he was the Republican candidate for governor in North Carolina in 1920 he is quoted as having declared in one of his speeches that North Carolina Republicans recognized the fact that the negro "has not yet reached that stage where he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government" and that "the participation of the negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina." He is

further quoted as having said in the same campaign, "If I should be elected governor of North Carolina and should find that my election was due to one negro vote, I would immediately resign the office."

There is nothing in either of these statements which would cause any excitement in North Carolina. Here both statements would be interpreted as an effort on Mr. Parker's part to make it emphatically plain that so far as he was concerned the negro question was not and could not be made a political issue in the contest for governor in which he was participating; the second statement quoted above being only a rhetorical exaggeration of that quoted first. As a candidate for Governor, Mr Parker was simply meeting a practical situation in a practical way, that is to say, he was going on record plainly and unequivocally that his election to the Governorship as a Republican candidate would not mean a recurrence of the conditions which existed when the Republicans were in power in North Carolina thirty-odd years ago and the negroes were active in politics. The stand which he took was the only stand he could have taken with any hope of success—it is the only stand which any leader of his party could take today with any hope of success.

That stand, as Mr. Parker indicated, implied no unfrindliness to the 763,000 negroes who in 1920 constituted nearly one-third of North Carolina's population. It implied only his own conviction that the lines along which the progress of the negroes in North Carolina was being promoted under a Democratic State government were the wise lines and that they would be continued by the Republicans without radical change if they should come into control of the public affairs of the State. Race relationships in North Carolina over the past quarter of a century have been as harmonious as they have been anywhere in America and the fact that there are now more negro boys and girls in high school in this State than there were whites in high school only a few years ago is one illustration of the consistent effort that has been made the better to equip the negro for life. Revival of the negro question in politics in North Carolina would be even more unfortunate for the negroes than for the whites and Mr. Parker, like the intelligent man that he is, knew this and said so.

Republican Senators who have been trying during the past week to get President Hoover to withdraw his nomination for the Supreme Court are interested only in the embarrassment which the attitude of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People causes them. Among the Senators who are reported to be particularly perturbed are listed Senator John M. Robsion of Kentucky. Senator Arthur Robinson of Indiana, Senators Gof and Hatfield of West Virginia, Senator McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Kean of New Jersey. The negro vote in the States from which these Senators come is important and some of them face hard fights for reelection Moreover, some of these Senators are between two fires. This is true, for example, of Senators Robsion of Kentucky and Robinson of Indiana. If they vote for the confirmation of Judge Parker the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will gun for them and if they vote against his confirmation in the circumstances they will run afoul of the Ku Klux Klan, which is still a factor in Kentucky and Indiana. They would like for Mr. Hoover to rescue them from the predicament they are in by taking Judge Parker's name from before the Senate and substituting that of some one else. Several of them are said to have urged this upon the President but he has not acted upon their suggestion and it is indicated that he has no intention of doing so.

If the Senators were not so concerned about themselves, they would see without being told that for Mr. Hoover to do what they ask would create infinitely greater embarrassment for him than that in which they are placed. To withdraw Judge Parker's name for the Supreme Court because of the objection which has been raised to his appointmnet on the basis of his campaign speeches as a candidate for governor in North Carolina ten years ago would be to revive and magnify the race question in national politics. Mr. Hoover does not need anyone to point this out to him. It is apparent on its face. Hence it may be taken as certain that Judge Parker's nomination will come to a vote in the Senate. It is almost as certain that he will be confirmed in spite of the doubt as to this which are suggested in the Washington correspondence of some of the metropolitan newspapers. The Republican Senators who have been so badly scared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may try to postpone a vote until after the elections in the fall but that will be an indefensible course. The facts as to Judge Parker are before the Senate and the country. The Senate should act upon his nomination.

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Both of these leaders of the educational life of the negro race in North Carolina are in position to know a great deal more about the fitness of Judge Parker to deal out justice impartially to white people and colored alike than are the negroes of other sections of the country where the fight against the North Carolina jurist was started.

These negro leaders are to be commended for their attitude. There is no room for doubt that if Judge Parker's confirmation should be defeated by the activities of the negroes of America it would do more to engender race hatred and disturb the good feeling now existing between the races in the South than anything that has happened in many years.

This is a phase of the matter that the Senate should consider. Especially should it be given attention by those Senators of the North who claim to be real friends of the negro race. If they are sincere in their professions of friendship, they do not wish to do anything that would create strife between the races in the South. If they really want to serve the colored people, they had better listen to the wise leaders of the negro race in North Carolina.

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The Circuit Court is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been attacked by a city to forbid Negro organization on the ground that the statute the city had full authority to forbid Negroes from living in white communities and whites from Negro communities.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, in disposing of the case, stated that the Richmond's defense of the ordinance was based on the ground that it was based on the act prohibiting intermarriage of the two races and not on race or color was untenable because the prohibition of intermarriage was itself reversed on the ground that the ordinance had been based on a State law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and that under the lower Federal courts should be based on fact.

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Suffrage

SOUTH STIRRED BY PARKER'S REJECTION

Pride and Politics Are Involved in the Supreme Court Controversy

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ALTHOUGH by no means unanimous, the clearly predominating reaction in North Carolina to the Senate's rejection of the appointment of Judge John J. Parker is strongly tinged with resentment. No recent event has aroused anything like so much interest in the State and it is safe to assume that the incident will not be quietly forgotten and its political effects may be highly important.

When President Hoover sent the nomination to the Senate back in March, the State was surprised, his party associates and personal friends were elated and the remainder of the State was acquiescent. There were no objectors.

When an intense fight developed on confirmation on the three grounds of decisions injurious to labor, campaign utterances hostile to Negroes and alleged mediocrity, the State was shocked. 5-11-30

Career Free From Controversy.

For while the name of Judge Parker has now become indelibly connected with controversy, it has never had any such connection in North Carolina. In fact, it would be difficult to find a man in the State approaching him in prominence whose career has been so free of controversy.

His decision in the "Red Jacket" labor injunction case is now known to all men, but it was rendered in a case which arose in West Virginia and was so little known in North Carolina that the president of the State Federation of Labor, faced with a hurry call from national headquarters for an expression of the attitude of North Carolina labor, replied that Judge Parker had never sat in a labor injunction case and that on the whole he was satisfactory to North Carolina. This judgment was hastily recalled the next day after another message from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and from that time on the influence of organized labor in North Carolina was thrown in the scales against Judge Parker. But that influence in this State is weak.

Likewise with the Negro issue. When, in accepting the Republican nomination for Governor in 1920, Judge Parker made his now famous declaration to the convention that participation of Negroes in politics was a source of evil, that declaration, and in fact the whole speech, was eclipsed by the love feast of two warring leaders in the party. None of the newspapers of the State carried more than a sentence of the speech in direct quotations in the following days.

However, six weeks later the extracts which formed the basis of the recent protest of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People were published in connection with a protest on the part of North Carolina Negroes, who threatened to send a contesting delegation to the Republican National Convention.

The whole Parker campaign of 1920 was regarded as conciliatory and, although waged vigorously, aroused no animosity among Democrats. However, resurrection of the all but forgotten speech served to array another group against Judge Parker. But the Negroes in this State wield an influence much less than even that of the labor group.

As the fight waxed warmer it brought to its support a third group, stronger than the other two, but not greatly imposing—North Carolina liberals. There was also a tendency toward opposition on the part of a fourth and really powerful group, partisan Democrats.

"Liberals" in Action.

Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, had declared in his News and Observer when the nomination was made: "It is a matter of commendation that the Republican party in North Carolina has a man of Judge Parker's calibre to offer for this supremely important post."

However, The News and Observer did not like at all the "Red Jacket" decision, and when the Republican State Convention met in April and passed a resolution calling upon the Senate to confirm the appointment, and The Greensboro News, an independent paper, declared that rejection of the nomination would remove all hope of building a strong Republican party in the State, the always Democratic News and Observer turned definitely against confirmation and maintained that attitude from then on.

But The News and Observer was alone among the large papers of the State, and when the State Bar Association met last week no dissenting voice was raised to the passage of resolutions urging confirmation and upholding the "Red Jacket" decision.

Several factors contributed to the widespread support accorded Judge Parker in this State, in which many influential partisan Democrats took a leading part. In the first place, Judge Parker is popular and respected. He was easily the outstanding man of his college generation at the University of North Carolina. His popularity was dimmed somewhat when, immediately after leaving the university, he turned from the Democratic party and joined the Republicans.

However, he long ago overcame that, and five years ago, after becoming Republican National Committeeman from this State, he received much Democratic support in his successful effort to hurdle the usual steps of Assistant District Attorney, District Attorney and District Judge by being appointed United States Circuit Judge.

On that occasion he was confirmed by the Senate without opposition. When his appointment to the United States Supreme Court was contested he not only had his personal standing as a factor in his favor but he also had the stronger force of State pride and the natural conservatism of the dominant forces in this State.

But more important than any of these was the resentment of many North Carolinans over the idea of Negroes being able to affect the confirmation of a judge of the Supreme Court. With those forces at work, the first preference for Chief Justice W. P. Stacy, whom the Democrats of the State had put forward, was forgotten and there was much concentration behind Judge Parker.

Political Effects.

But now that the fight is over and lost the same Democratic politicians who were willing, and at the end eager, to see Judge Parker elevated, will use the Negro issue to the fullest possible extent. It will be charged that whatever may be the attitude of the Republican party in North Carolina, the National Republican party demands full political equality for the Negro. And that is a powerful cry in North Carolina.

Opinion is sharply divided as to what the political effect of the Parker rejection will be in this State. Many leaders of both parties think it will be negative. Others think it will be far-reaching. But the opinion is generally held that the effect, whatever it may be, will be less in other Southern States than in North Carolina. Southern Republicans have been oftentimes handled en bloc by skillful manipulators at national conventions, but each State has worked independently of others. The "lily-white" element has long controlled in North Carolina, whereas the complexion has varied in some other States.

A few weeks ago it was generally believed that David H. Blair, former United States Commissioner of Revenue, would enter the Senatorial race as the nominee of his party. Two factors are believed to have entered into his last minute refusal to do so—unwillingness to enter the rough and tumble primary contest for the nomination and the fight on Judge Parker, for whom he acted as one of the two chief sponsors. Had the Parker nomination gone through the Senate promptly, it is believed that Mr. Blair would have been a candidate and would have counted on that appointment to have helped him.

Now it is rather generally conceded that regardless of how either primary comes out, the Democratic candidate will win rather easily.

Political effects may extend far beyond this year. As soon as the result of the Senate vote was announced, leading Republicans announced a plan that has been maturing for two weeks to "draft" Judge Parker as Senatorial candidate in 1932, with the idea that he would be elected on a platform of vindication, and that he would later be appointed to the Supreme Court and confirmed as a matter of course. Of course, such a scheme would require Judge Parker's consent, and that would involve resigning a lifetime position, second only to the one he covets. Moreover, the seat is now filled by Senator Lee S. Overman, Judge Parker's principal champion

BLEASE BLAMES NEGRO FOR PARKER DEFEAT

Afro-American

South Carolina Senator Holds Post Mortem on Senate Vote Friday

5-17-30

HATS OFFERED

Baltimore, Md.

Blease would Reward Negroes Who Favored Parker

WASHINGTON—Holding a post mortem on the defeat of Judge John J. Parker for confirmation as associate justice of the Supreme Court, Friday, Senator Cole Blease, (Dem., S.C.), read an editorial into the Congressional Record declaring that it was Negro opposition which caused eight regular Republicans of the Senate to desrt the administration and vote against Parker.

Blease himself admitted that this margin was offset by four or five Democrats who went over to the administration because of Negro opposition.

"But the drive against Parker would probably have been within two votes as strong even had organized labor not opend its mouth."

Gave the South Hell

Senator Blease continued by saying:

"On the street car on the way to my hotel last evening there were two colored men sitting right behind me. One of them made the remark to the other, 'Well, we gave the South hell to-day.' The other Negro asked how, and the the other replied, 'By beating Parker.' A lady sitting beside me touch my arm and said, 'Did you hear that?' I said, 'Yes; but I can not resent it because it is true.'"

On this statement Senator Trammell differed. Gaining the floor, he answered.

"Mr. President, I have never been

very much in favor of holding post-mortems, but in regard to the statement of my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Blease). I will say that he must have been on a different street car from the one on which I was a passenger.

"On the street car on which I was traveling yesterday afternoon after the vote was taken there was great despondency on the part of several people of the Negro race because Judge Parker had been defeated. They were despondent at the rejection of his nomination because he had declared unconstitutional the so-called segregation act in Richmond, Va., segregating the whites and the Negroes, and because some issue of that kind may at some time come before the Supreme Court.

"It is merely a viewpoint of the Negroes; some were against him and some were for him. I think they were pretty evenly divided."

Would Buy Hats

Blease leaped to his feet and answered that if Senator Trammell could find the Negroes who favored Parker he would buy each a hat.

He then started on one of his habitual denunciation speeches when Vice-President Curtis rapped for order and proceeded with the regular business.

Aftermath of Judge Parker's Rejection

MANY and diverse have been the reactions to Judge Parker's rejection by the Senate for a place as associate justice of the Supreme Court. His defeat has been charged variously to opposition based upon a belief that he was not of Supreme Court size; unfriendliness to labor; opposition to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; lack of humane tendencies, et cetera. All of the reasons set forth combined to bring about his rejection.

There is no doubt that in mental and legal equipment Judge Parker is of Supreme Court size. But a post mortem examination of this will do no good.

In some quarters, much has been made of the opposition to him by Negroes, crystallized and presented with so much force and effect by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It has been said—whether seriously or not one does not know—that the rejection of Judge Parker served notice that no Southern man need aspire for the Supreme Court because all Southern men hold the same views regarding the Negro's right to participate in the government as those expressed by the judge. It is regretted that Mr. Hoover did not name another Southern man after Judge Parker failed, so that this premise could be discredited. There is an abundance of Supreme Court timber in the South, even in North Carolina, a choice from which would be confirmed by the Senate with the approval of Negro organizations and of other elements joined in the opposition to Judge Parker. Some of these men might hold the same views privately that Judge Parker expressed publicly. Their private possession of these views would not militate against them. The difference between them and Judge Parker is that they have not put themselves on record. People whose constitutional guarantees are as delicately poised as are those which affect the Negro are not disposed to dissociate a judge's personal opinions from his judicial opinions. They are, of course, two different things, but an underprivileged and disadvantaged people do not want to take any chances. That goes for organized labor as well as for the Negro, whose interests are in a very large sense identical with those of organized labor.

Negroes have suffered extensively in their efforts toward social and economic improvement from the loose talk of political candidates. Until recent years very few Southern men reached a governorship or a place in congress except by preaching repression of the Negro. With few exceptions they carried on their preachments after arriving in office, mainly because they wished to remain in office. That may be a political exigency that must be endured for many years to come in governors and lawmakers, but it is to be regarded with grave concern in a justice of the Supreme Court, and it may be taken for granted that Negroes will use all of the political power that has been amassed during the past decade by reason of migration from the Southern States to discourage elevation to the Court of last resort of men who initiated and participated in political and economic pogroms which resulted in their having to leave the land of their nativity in search of bread and meat and a friendlier atmosphere. Most of the men in the catagory opposed have identified themselves by their public utterances and acts. That explains the opposition to Judge Parker. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was merely the instrument for the expression of this opposition.

A rather noteworthy thing happened in connection with the efforts to confirm Judge Parker. A definite attempt was made to whip Southern senators in line by making a point of the Negro opposition to him. Our own Senator Glass remarked that "the protest of a Northern Negro association against Judge Parker's confirmation might well have inspired any Southerner to vote for it." But thirteen Southern senators ignored this line of persuasion. Which is a healthy sign that the race question is not so elastic and everlasting efficacious in its ramifications as it used to be.

fact, there was surprise that the Negroes should be so bitterly opposed to confirmation of Judge Parker in view of his decision in the Richmond (Va.) segregation ordinance. He presided in the hearing of the case in the Circuit Court of Appeals and held that the ordinance was illegal because it violated the rights of Negroes as set down in the Fourteenth Amendment.

In Georgia, The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Telegraph led in urging that Judge Parker be confirmed. But Senators Harris and George, doubtless with their ears to the political ground, failed to heed the advice of newspapers which have always heartily supported them.

To the man not particularly interested in the pros and cons of the Parker incident, it seems that the appointment was purely political and as such invited a fight on political grounds. Judge Parker would have proved a good run-of-mine Supreme Court Justice, but it cannot be said that the failure to confirm his nomination has resulted in an irreparable loss to the highest tribunal.

MORE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE SOUTH

Rejection of Judge Parker, Condition of the Textile Laborers and Census Big Topics

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, May 8.—The Senate's discussion of Judge John J. Parker and its rejection of his nomination held the centre of interest during the past week or two. The Southern Senators were torn by conflicting emotions. They wanted to see a Southern man confirmed for the Supreme Court, but they were under pressure from union labor, which just now is taking on a new lease of life, particularly in the textile States.

In the South the fight against Judge Parker by Negro organizations had no effect. As a matter of

JUDGE PARKER

The rejection Wednesday by the senate of President Hoover's nomination of John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the United States Supreme court, was a splendid tribute to the clear thinking members of the legislative branch of the government.

Such an action as that taken by the senate in Judge Parker's case, was wholly justified, we think, when it is considered to what extent his confirmation would have been objectionable to the people.

After a long and bitter struggle for and against the North Carolinan's associate judgeship, the fight was decided against him in spite of what was said to be the unprecedented pressure brought to bear by the administration for confirmation.

It is now pretty generally known that Judge Parker's defeat was brought about as a direct result of the determined opposition registered by colored Americans and organized labor. Had it not been for the latter timely circumstance, the judge's aspiration, we have reason to believe, would have been satisfied long ago. And it would have been a mistake of the grossest sort. Judge Parker has demonstrated to the satisfaction of fair minded citizens that he is not made of the proper material for the place he sought, hence his rejection, and very naturally so.

Too much praise can not be given the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other equally patriotic organizations for the successful fight waged against Parker's confirmation.

Any man who is small enough to give expression to such utterly cheap but wilfully disparaging remarks concerning Negro votes as have been attributed to the North Carolina jurist, would clearly be a monstrous absurdity as an associate justice of the highest tribunal of the land. He would be entirely out of place.

Parker's rejection was forecast not very long ago when a 10 to 6 vote on the part of the Judiciary committee indicated very unmistakingly that his confirmation was at least very doubtful. It all means that upon Mr. Hoover will divolve the task of submitting another name to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Sanford.

In making the selection, it is to be hoped that the President will steer clear of prospectives of the Judge Parker type.

Any other course would be a calamity, and the country is in the throes of enough of that sort or thing just now.

In the meantime it will pay the judge to think twice before he lets loose any more careless talk about Negro votes.

Political—N

General (Judge John J. Parker.)

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Saturday, June 7, 1930

DEFEAT OF JUDGE PARKER GIVES POLITICAL PRESTIGE TO INFLUENCE OF NEGRO

By MARK SULLIVAN

There are two events that, combined, cast a political shadow, though what the shadow portends does not seem to be recognized by many whom it will most concern. One event is the defeat of the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to the supreme court, which defeat was accomplished more than by any other one agency by the National Association for the Advancemtnt of Colored People. The other event was the presence at the Pennslyvania senatorial primary of agents of the United States senate, together with the expected and authorized presence of the same agents at other future senatorial primaries—republican or democratic.

The success of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the matter of Judge Parker, has brought about a result described in a convincing and thoughtful article in the Washington Sunday Post recently:

"Negro political consciousness . . . has been much stirred by the senate's rejection of Judge Parker. . . . The case may stimulate a revival in parts of the south of the race question as an acute political issue. One of the most significant aspects of the struggle is the prestige boost given the National Association. This (defeat of Judge Parker) probably establishes for that organization a place in the negro world comparable to that long exercised by the Anti-Saloon league in the organized prohibitionists' sphere. . . . No user of pressure tatics in politics ever demonstrated finer generalship than that displayed . . . in opposing the Parker nomination.

One phase in the quotation above needs amplification. The fight against Judge Parker was not made wholly or even mildly by and did not wholly or even mainly reflect negro thought. It particularly did not reflect the negro in the south. So far as the negro in the south took part in or took notice of what was going on, it was because he was stimulated from New York and Chicago. And the organization that conducted the fight is not, apparently, wholly or even mainly negro. According to the article already quoted, whose accuracy I accept without investigation:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a close organization. . . . In its membership and among its officers are prominent white as well as outstanding colored men and women. Control of its operations is concentrated in a small board, on which are whites like Clarence Darrow, William English Walling, Senator Arthur Capper, Charles Edward Russell, Herbert H. Lehman, lieutenant-governor of New York, and Florence Kelly, together with leading negroes. There are branches in the form of local auxiliary committees in most northern and in some southern states. Permanent headquarters are in New York and continuous operations are carried on by a paid staff of skilled workers. Its work is nonpartisan and in much part nonpolitical, consisting in the main of combating what are construed as discriminations against negroes as such."

Already, since the defeat of Judge Parker, and as a result of the impetus of prestige and energy arising from success in that episode, the National Association announces that it has carried out successful descriminations against one republican senator, Grundy, of Pennsylvania, who failed to unite with the senatorial forces opposing Judge Parker. According to a statement and tabulation given out by the National Association, election districts in Philadelphia that are preponderantly colored, discriminated strongly against Grundy and in favor of his opponent, James J. Davis.

That the National Association will focus its energies on conditions affecting negro participation in democratic primaries in southern states can be taken for granted. Again, as in the case of Judge Parker, the pressure will come, not from southern negroes, but from the north, and rather more from whites in the north than from negroes. Some of the whites—though decidedly not all—in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People belong to the strain of thought which we call "liberal" when we approve it and "radical" when we do not. Their "liberalism" or "radicalism," whichever word you choose, is, of course, much broader than isolated concern about the negro. Their disapproval of conventional and accepted ways of doing things, their distate for accepted traditions, covers prohibition and a multitude of other fields. (It must be emphasized most clearly that what is said here applies to some, and only some, of the white members of the National Association or sympathizers with its aims; many of the members of the association are persons of the greatest fineness of temper, great tolerance and complete generosity of mind. Some of them are strongly "dry" as others are trenchantly "wet.")

As respects those of the white members of the National Association who are frequently called radical, some of them, certainly, have an attitude of rebellion toward the conventional and the accepted that amounts to a curious kind of hate. Some of this type of leaders of thought have an attitude of especial disapproval of the south. It is this type of person who invented, as derisive epithet, the term "Bible belt" for the south, and Clarence Darrow, who is mentioned as one of the associates, was the leader of the first against fundamentalism in Tennessee, and is an outstanding opponent of prohibition. Nearly all the "liberals" or "radicals" in the northern cities visualize the south as the heart of an attitude toward prohibition that they detest.

If a means of stirring up the matter of negro suffrage in the south were not at hand the National Association would be likely to find it or invent it. As a matter of fact, they can find a present means. Certainly at least, they can find something just now being done, a precedent for what they want.

Once in so often a step is taken in politics which entails pretty infallibly a further step later on. Rather frequently, lately, these things occur in the senate, for the senate has become both careless in its processes and reckless in its innovations. But the persons who can anticipate the future consequences of present steps are comparatively few.

On April 10, insurgent republican Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution creating a special committee of five senators, which committee was "hereby authorized and directed to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the United States senate."

But the resolution did not stop with campaign expenditures. It provided further, that this committee should carry on its investigations on the widest possible scale; they were directed to investigate "the use of any other means or influence . . . which would not only be of public interest, but which would aid the senate in . . . deciding any contest which might be instituted involving the right to a seat in the United States senate."

The resolution—and this is a strange thing—was adopted without roll call. Senator Nye, of North Dakota, was appointed as its chairman; it was given $100,000 for expenses, and it went to work.

The resolution, in its plain actuality and its implications, was an innovation in severay far-reaching aspects. For one, it was the first occasion upon which the senate has appointed such a committee in advance of the primaries. The senate, in effect, created this committee, not to investigate any past primary election, not to pass upon any charges already made—but, in essence, to watch on behalf of the senate, every one of the thirty-odd senatorial primaries that will have occurred between the date of the creation of the committee, April 10, and about the end of September next.

In this spirit of supervision, censorship, or call-it-what-you-will, Chairman Ney went to work. According to newspaper announcements emanating from his office, he himself went into Pennsylvania preceding the recent primary between Grundy and Davis. He sent telegrams to local county prosecuting attorneys, local state officials of the government of Pennsylvania, calling on them to send to him certain facts about the primary. On the day of the election, according to similar announcements from Chairman Ney's office, investigators employed by the committee were on hand at polling places in Pennsylvania.

This is the first time anything like this has taken place. It is unprecedented, absolutely. In years past, proposals to take such a step as this, proposals that the senate or the federa government should have representatives on hand at elections for United States senator in the states, have provoked passionate resistance—resistance which everybody understood would go as far as violence if necessary; resistance which, if necessary, would have taken the form of armed force against intruders from Washington attempting to supervise, censor or otherwise affect the choice of senators in states.

Not so many years ago, when Massacheusetts republican Senator Lodge and others used to propose "force bills," providing federal soldiers or other federal agencies to be present at southern elections and prevent any interference with negro suffrage, southern democratic senators resisted such proposals with a determination which made state control of state elections the first article of their political creed.

The mandate that Chairman Nye has from the senate gives him the right to investigate "the use of any . . . means or influence" affecting a primary in any state in which any senator is being elected. That mandate—so some southerners are just beginning to realize—would seem to be broad enough to include authorization to consider the conditions affecting democratic primaries in southern states.

And if the language which Senator Norriss wrote into this particular resolution should not be broad enough, nevetheless, the resolution is a precedent which, as surely as parties and factions rotate in power, will some day lead to northern senators taking this resolution and this present activity of Senators Nye's committee as a precedent, upon which such northern senators will bring about the creation of a committee directed specially to investigate the conditions affecting primaries in some southern states.

I use the phrase "northern senators" rather than "republican senators" because the time is past when the dispositions to scrutinize suffrage conditions in the south was confined to northern republicans. Several northern democratic senators are now as responsive to the political potentiality of negro voters as are the republicans. During the last fifteen years great migrations of southern negroes have settled in such northern cities as New York and Chicago. In those cities the negro vote is as much appealed to by democratic leaders as by republican ones. Some northern democrats have almost as strong a feeling about having the negro exercise suffrage as any of the most earnest oldtime anti-slavery republicans, such as William Lloyd Garrison had. In the senate fight over Judge Parker, one of the most earnest and obviously sincere pleas in behalf of unrestricted participation of the negro in politics was made by democratic Senator Wagner, of New York.

It should be made clear at once that the election laws in southern states—as distinguished from the laws and rules governing party primaries—are not unconstitutional nor subject to attack. Every election law in any southern state (again as distinguished from the laws and rules affecting party primaries) has been found constitutional by the supreme court. But the laws the party rules under which primaries are conducted in some southern states have not (save in on case, Texas), been brought before the supreme court. And without going into detail it is clear that in democratic primaries in southern states, negroes, for whatever reason or condition, do not generallly vote.

And it is primaries, not elections, that the senate is now asserting its power to supervise. Whether the senate has a right to inquire into primaries is seriously doubted. Many senators doubt it. Just about half the supreme court doubts it, half at least. But the senate is doing it. The senate has already inquired into party primaries and because of what it found has denied seats in the senate to men nominated in party primaries. It has denied seats to Smith, of Illinois, and Vare, of Pennsylvania, and in effect it compelled Newberry, of Michigan, to retire from the senate. In two of those cases the charge was excessive expenditure of money; in one case only did the charge include the use of money improperly contributed.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

An interesting sidelight was thrown upon the reasons which actuated certain United States Senators in voting against the nomination of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court, as set forth in an article in last Sunday's New York World. According to the requirements laid down in this article, an acceptable candidate for the Supreme Court must be a man who places the importance of human rights before property rights. He must also be entirely free of religious or local prejudices, whether the latter be based on race or class consciousness. He must also have the courage to stand by his convictions, when once he acknowledges them. It was in this last particular that Judge Parker showed himself conspicuously deficient.

The Senators whose opinions were given as the basis for the article included the two Democrats from New York State, one from Maryland, a Republican from North Dakota and a Democrat from Arkansas. Senator Copeland was outspoken in the opinion, that a candidate for Supreme Court judge "must be free from

religious, national and racial prejudice, ready to give consideration to the problems of city and country alike."

2L-30

Suffrage

JUDGE PARKER DEFEATED

Christian Recorder
5-15-30

On Wednesday of last week the question of whether or not Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina would receive confirmation and a seat on the Supreme Court Bench was settled by a vote of the Senate. By a vote of 41 to 39 Judge Parker was defeated. This was the first time in thirty-six years that any nomination of the President of the United States of a person to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court has been turned down. The protest against Judge Parker came from several sources and was overwhelmng. The labor unions through the American Federation of Labor, opposed him most earnestly and waged a vigorous campaign against his confirmation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People led the at tack against Judge Parker on account of his attitude toward the Negro. The judge seems to have incurred the enmity of these two groups because of prejudice shown in his decisions and speeches.

For once the colored people were almost a unit against Judge Parker. They could not otherwise have defeated him. Judge Parker had stated that he did not believe that the time was ripe for Negroes to participate in the affairs of government, that the Negro should not vote and that he did not want to be governor of the State of North Carolina if he had to be elected by a single Negro vote.

The defeat of Jduge Parker will lift the cause of the colored people into consideration more than it has ever been. It will prove that the colored people can themselves intelligently conduct a campaign against those who do not favor them.

If the Negroes did not turn but one vote, that was enough to defeat Parker. Without that one vote it would have been 40-40, and in all probability the Vice-President would have cast a vote for the administration supporting Parker and confirming him. But the one vote influenced by the Negro solved the situation.

There will arise a great question among doubtful Negroes as to what attitude they must assume toward those senators with a large constituency who have voted for Parker. Such Senators as Watson from Indiana, Hastings from Delaware, could certainly be defeated if the Negro vote were concentrated against them in the next primary. While Grundy and Reed of Pennsylvania may feel that they can get along without the Negro vote, yet there should be a protest vote and they should be made to understand that the Negroes do not approve of their action in this matter.

A GREAT NEGRO VICTORY

Courier 5-17-30

The defeat of Judge John J. Parker, President Hoover's nominee for the Supreme Court of the United States was a great Negro victory. There is some effort being made to prove that Parker's anti-labor decision was the cause of his rejection and, indeed, on the day the vote was taken, most of the speeches against him dealt with his upholding of the "yellow dog" contract, but this was merely for the purpose of giving certain Senators a reason without coming right out and stating the reason. As the Richmond **Dispatch** said shortly before the vote was taken,

Pittsburgh Pa.

> "Despite the row which the American Federation of Labor raised over the celebrated 'yellow dog' contract decision, it is now admitted that Senate confirmation of Judge John J. Parker's nomination to the U. S. Supreme Court would be an assured fact but for the opposition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

It can hardly be denied that the defeat of Parker is one of the major achievements of the N. A. A. C. P. It started the storm of opposition and vigorously kept up the fire until the enemy was defeated. The Negro press, Negro preachers, educators, business men and social leaders manfully co-operated, while very effective work was done by certain Negro politicians. Never before have American Negroes stood together in such a solid phalanx. Men and women in Parker's own state risked their jobs and their security to send information, telegrams and petitions to the N. A. A. C. P. and to Senators, opposing the choice of Parker. It was a magnificent spectacle; a marvelous exhibition of group solidarity. Every group and section in Negro America, except a handful of hat-in-hand Negroes who willfully endorsed the man, who would deny the race the right of suffrage, deserves great credit for standing up like men. There is plenty of credit for all.

HOOVER AND PARKER DEFEATED

The rejection of John J. Parker as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is a crushing blow to President Hoover, and his "master political stroke," failed to materialize. President Hoover's resistance in requiring the Senate to nominate Parker in face of the various complaints which were made, is evident of his lack of interest in the enforcement of the Constitution and the keeping of the Supreme Court "Safe for Democracy."

That the scare of Negro reprisal in forthcoming elections had little effect upon Senators voting for Parker is evident. Fess and McCulloh of Ohio, both voted for Parker; Baird, of New Jersey also voted for him, as did Hastings of Delaware. Allen of Kansas, was also on the wrong side, therefore it only leaves Glenn and Deneen of Illinois, who really demonstrated any appreciation for the Negro vote. Patterson of Missouri was on the off side. Senator Deneen is not running this year, having been beaten in the April primaries by Mrs. McCormick, but he has his eye on 1932 and voted accordingly.

One thing the Parker nomination did for thte Negro that may prove beneficial and that is the extensive publicity given because of the protests of colored people. It brought them into the lime-light and kept them there. More space was given the Negro in the big dailies of the country than would have otherwise been given and it commanded attention. However, we regret to say that the protests of colored people was not the big factor in Parker's rejection. The Chicago Daily News presents this fact in the following paragraph:

"Judge Parker is opposed by Negro associations because of certain expressions which reflected on the fitness of the Negro race for political rights and privileges. This objection is not mentioned in the memorandum, presumably because President Hoover does not consider it relevant to the issue of the nominee's qualifications for high judicial position. At the same time it is clear that the expressions to which exception is taken should be weighed as part of the general effort to determine the quality of mind which the president has selected to help make decisions for the nation's highest tribunal."

The length to which the Parker adherents endeavored to go is seen by an endorsement that Overmand and his crowd forced from the Negro janitors in North Carolina. They were not satisfied with an endorsement from such men as Shepherd, president of the North Carolina State College and other Uncle Toms, but descended to the lowly janitors and forced them to play treason to the race. Little glory can be gained from such tactics.

President Hoover should be more mindful of human rights in his appointments in the future so that he will not be reversed as in the Parker case nor held up as in the Hughes case.

The Negro gets only what he fights for and his victories find expression only in the Supreme Court. While his fight on Parker was not the decidnig factor in the protests, he was brought favorably before this and foreign countries as a new fighter, who in the future may command more attention and consideration. "He that would be free, must himself strike the first blow."

THE NEGRO DEFEATS JUDGE PARKER

Cleveland Call and Post

BY KELLY MILLER

5-17-30

I sat in the Senate gallary for a week of afternoons and watched the ebb and flow of the tide for and against the confirmation of Judge Parker. I was keenly anxious to trace the egect of the Negro's protest upon the outcome. The chief opponents of the nominee had no interest in the racial aspect of the question. Senator Borah, the indomitable leader of the cohorts of the Progressives, had the frankness and courage to say so. The chief motive was derived from economic theory, as evidenced by the robust opposition to Chief Justice Hughes. But the Negro issue had both indirect and direct effect upon this decision. bomb at the psychological moment. Usually the Negro's Walter White, acting head of the N. A. A. C. P., threw the protest against discrimination and proscription makes little or no impression on the executive or legislative branch of the government. The race, all but unanimously joined in violent protest against President Hoover's all white Haitian Commission, and his segregation policy as concerns the Gold Star Mothers. But such protestations passed by as the idle winds which were neither heeded nor respected. But at this particular juncture the political pyramid stood on apex. The slightest impressment of force might easily turn it one way of the other. The situation was sensitive. The capitalistic press which was almost unanimously pro-Parker, siezed avidiously upon the Negro issue, with the secret hope that it would react upon Southern Senators in favor of the nominee. It was also hoped to challenge the the courage of Republican Senators with heavy Negro constituencies, to choose between loyal support of the President and sentimental Negro importunity. The scheme worked efficiently, but not effectively. Some Southern Senators were doubtlessly influenced to support Parker because the Negro opposed him. On the other hand, the Northern Senators with heavy Negro constituencies, notwithstanding importunities and threats from this source, stood by the President, all but to the man. The Republican Senators from Oklahoma, West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, where the Republican party is wholly at the mercy of the Negro, voted for confirmation. In the states of New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Colorado, Rhode Island, and New York, where the Negro vote may turn the tide in a close contest, there was no breach among the Republican regulars. In Indiana and Illinois, the Senatorial vote was split. But it would require strained reasoning to attribute the vote of Deneen or Robinson to Negro persuasion. Neither of them is standing for re-election. It is far easier to attribute their alignment to labor and other inbuences. But it all of these instances, while the Negro protest did not change the vote, it caused deep commotion in their ranks and put the disconcerted senators on the apologetic defensive. Their general attitude was expressed by Senator Herbert of Rhode Island, and Gillette of Massachusettes, to the effect that while they regretted the indiscrete utterance of Judge Parker, yet they felt convinced that his campaign utterance would have no influence upon his judicial attitude and would therefore cast their vote for him. This might be called a moral victory. There was but one man, on either side of the chamber, who made a frontal attack on Parker because of his avowed racial attitude. Senator Wagner, a New York Democrat, openly declared that he deemed any man unfit to interpret the constitution who entertained such an unfriendly attitude against the legal rights of fellow citizens on account of race or color. Tammany with folded claws, purrs Harlem tenderly.

There is left a single vote which was decisive of the issue whose casting can be attributed directly to the Negro's protest, and that is the vote of Senator Robsion of Kentucky. On the morning after the ballot, he is announced as candidate for self-succession for both the short and long terms. He could have no heavenly or human hopes of success without the Negro's solid support. Had Senator Robsion voted with the administration, Judge Parker would have been confirmed, and Mr. Hoover's lily white policy sustained. So that Mr. Hoover may trace his chagrin and humiliation, not only indirectly, but directly to Negro influence.

This is the second time in our political history that the Negro's assertive influence has decisively affected the policy of the great Republican party. Lincoln Johnson, in 1912, threw the National Republican Convention from Roosevelt to Taft, and thereby wrote a bad chapter in the history of American politics.

Mr. Hoover has staked his political future and fortune on his lily white program. He will rise or fall with it. He feels duty bound to perpetuate the economic policies of the Republican party. He finds that there is no reasonable hope of holding the great trans-Mississippi states to that hoary doctrine. If the Grand Old Party is to hold its preeminent place in the nation, it must push its boundary Southward. North Carolina is a more powerful Republican state than Nebraska. The Negro's constitutional rights must be sacrificed. Mr. Hoover regrets this, but is helpless, once he has taken hold of the lily white plow handle. The advancement of Judge Parker and others of his lily white persuasion are inevitable parts of the unfolding of his great plan of Southward expansion.

When the Negro voted for Mr. Hoover last fall, he thereby gave potential support to Mr. Huston as head of the National Republican Committee and to Judge Parker as Justice of the Supreme Court. From the first I have supported Mr. Hoover, but understood him. I support him now, barring his lily white program.

THE PARKER AFFAIR

A white daily, in commenting on the defeat of John J. Parker for associate justice of the supreme court, stated that Parker was defeated by "organized labor and unorganized Negroes." We are inclined to agree with most of this statement. We know that the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, assisted by right thinking Negroes, were outstanding factors in Parker's defeat. We too, feel that more than two votes would have been mustered for Parker's defeat if every Negro in America had felt the call of duty as did those loyal ones.

Cleveland Call and Post

But there is one great lesson to learn from this afiair. If unorganized Negroes can prevent the appointment of a nominee who is the choice of our chief executive, to the highest court in our land, a thing that has not been done by any group in 36 years, then what are the possibilities of an organized force of twelve millions of black Americans?

5-17-30

Negroes hold the balance of power in many of the states. Suppose every Negro realized the value of unity in politics. The race could not only dictate to and control local politics, but could choose members of our national law-making body and our chief executive. Why should we not unite and oppose issues like the appointment of Parker which involves a matter that strikes at the very heart of our Constitution? Can all men be "created equal", and can there be a republic, or a democracy if the last resort for justice is contaminated with southern prejudice that says one tenth of America is not ready to participate in the affairs of our government? It is not only our racial duty, but our patriotic duty to oppose any one who defies the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendment of our beloved constitution or any thing that stands for the preservation and welfare of OUR AMERICA.

Any Negro who will vote for Hoover or any of the 39 senators who supported Judge Parker is a traitor to his race as well as to the principles of his country. And yet there are Negroes who will support these men, because of their political affiliations. Give us OUR CONSTITUTION, OUR DEMOCRACY, AND OUR RACE FIRST; then politics.

THE NEGRO DEFEATS JUDGE PARKER

Cleveland Call and Post

BY KELLY MILLER

5-17-30

I sat in the Senate gallary for a week of afternoons and watched the ebb and flow of the tide for and against the confirmation of Judge Parker. I was keenly anxious to trace the egect of the Negro's protest upon the outcome. The chief opponents of the nominee had no interest in the racial aspect of the question. Senator Borah, the indomitable leader of the cohorts of the Progressives, had the frankness and courage to say so. The chief motive was derived from economic theory, as evidenced by the robust opposition to Chief Justice Hughes. But the Negro issue had both indirect and direct effect upon this decision. bomb at the psychological moment. Usually the Negro's Walter White, acting head of the N. A. A. C. P., threw the protest against discrimination and proscription makes little or no impression on the executive or legislative branch of the government. The race, all but unanimously joined in violent protest against President Hoover's all white Haitian Commission, and his segregation policy as concerns the Gold Star Mothers. But such protestations passed by as the idle winds which were neither heeded nor respected. But at this particular juncture the political pyramid stood on apex. The slightest impressment of force might easily turn it one way of the other. The situation was sensitive. The capitalistic press which was almost unanimously pro-Parker, siezed avidiously upon the Negro issue, with the secret hope that it would react upon Southern Senators in favor of the nominee. It was also hoped to challenge the the courage of Republican Senators with heavy Negro constituencies, to choose between loyal support of the President and sentimental Negro importunity. The scheme worked efficiently, but not effectively. Some Southern Senators were doubtlessly influenced to support Parker because the Negro opposed him. On the other hand, the Northern Senators with heavy Negro constituencies, notwithstanding importunities and threats from this source, stood by the President, all but to the man. The Republican Senators from Oklahoma, West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, where the Republican party is wholly at the mercy of the Negro, voted for confirmation. In the states of New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Colorado, Rhode Island, and New York, where the Negro vote may turn the tide in a close contest, there was no breach among the Republican regulars. In Indiana and Illinois, the Senatorial vote was split. But it would require strained reasoning to attribute the vote of Deneen or Robinson to Negro persuasion. Neither of them is standing for reelection. It is far easier to attribute their alignment to labor and other inbuences. But it all of these instances, while the Negro protest did not change the vote, it caused deep commotion in their ranks and put the disconcerted senators on the apologetic defensive. Their general attitude was expressed by Senator Herbert of Rhode Island, and Gillette of Massachusettes, to the effect that while they regretted the indiscrete utterance of Judge Parker, yet they felt convinced that his campaign utterance would have no influence upon his judicial attitude and would therefore cast their vote for him. This might be called a moral victory. There was but one man, on either side of the chamber, who made a frontal attack on Parker because of his avowed racial attitude. Senator Wagner, a New York Democrat, openly declared that he deemed any man unfit to interpret the constitution who entertained such an unfriendly attitude against the legal rights of fellow citizens on account of race or color. Tammany with folded claws, purrs Harlem tenderly.

There is left a single vote which was decisive of the issue whose casting can be attributed directly to the Negro's protest, and that is the vote of Senator Robsion of Kentucky. On the morning after the ballot, he is announced as candidate for self-succession for both the short and long terms. He could have no heavenly or human hopes of success without the Negro's solid support. Had Senator Robsion voted with the administration, Judge Parker would have been confirmed, and Mr. Hoover's lily white policy sustained. So that Mr. Hoover may trace his chagrin and humiliation, not only indirectly, but directly to Negro influence.

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Political — 1930

General (Judge John J. Parker)

Suffrage

PARKER REJECTED

Tribune

The nomination of Judge Parker as an associate member of the Supreme Court has been before the Senate for consideration during the past several weeks. Vigorous protests against his confirmation were made. The first protest was presented by the colored citizens who resented remarks made during his gubernatorial campaign in 1922 The labor element then got busy and entered vigorously in the fight against him. At no other time during recent years were certain members of the senate more greatly bombarded by their constituents than during this fight. The protests to them were fruitful as proven by the result marking the defeat of the aspirant. This is the first time that the colored citizens entered such a protest. It has proven how potential they are, and effective whenever there is united action. Most of the credit for this success is due the N. A. A. C. P. and the ardent efforts of Walter White.

BOSTON, MASS.
TRAVELER

APR 28 1930

Judge Lourie's Will

COMMENTING a few days ago on the move headed by Philip Stockton and sponsored by Cardinal O'Connell and other noted Christians to help raise a fund in aid of Jewish institutions, the Boston Traveler spoke of the generosity of the Jew in aiding charities regardless of creed.

Now we learn of the filing of the will of the late Judge David A. Lourie, a Jew. Under the will several funds are established for the benefit of Catholic, Protestant and Negro institutions. It is particularly appropriate that an additional $1000 fund is provided in the will for one or more pupils in high or Latin schools of Boston for the best essays "concerning the promotion of a fraternal feeling among the various races of the United States of America to the end that prejudice and hatred of class against class may ultimately disappear."

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 25 1930

CHARGES PARKER MEN THREATEN NEGROES

Association Official Appeals to North Carolina Governor, Who Calls Allegation Groundless.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 24 (AP).—Walter White of New York, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a message to Governor Gardner today called upon him "to protect the lives and property" of Negroes in Winston-Salem and Greensboro. He charged that Negroes were threatened because of failure to sign endorsements of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court.

Governor Gardner this afternoon wired Mr. White that "so far as this office is aware or can ascertain charges contained in your telegram are totally without foundation."

Mr. White said that "information has come to us that certain North Carolina Lily White Republicans are calling meetings in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and other North Carolina cities in attempts to force Negroes to sign endorsements of Judge John J. Parker."

"We are further informed that the ives and property of prominent Negroes in Winston-Salem and Greensboro who refuse to sign such endorsements have been threatened and that the situation is so tense hat these law-abiding citizens may be driven from their homes, families, businesses and the State," he added.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—Senators Moses and Keyes of New Hampshire have been petitioned by nineteen members of the social science faculty at Dartmouth College to vote against confirmation of Judge John J. Parker's nomination to the Supreme Court.

The petition cited four objections to the jurist, including "his attitude toward the rights of labor, to Negroes and the evident greater ability of other men on the bench at present."

NEW YORK SUN

MAY 3 - 1930

Parker's Fate Hangs on 8 Votes

Foes of Judge Continue Fight With Balloting Probable Early Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (A. P.).—A week-end recess brought a surface lull today in the Senate's dispute over the nomination of Judge John J. Parker as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but efforts to swing doubtful votes into the respective balloting columns of the two opposed factions went forward unabated.

A roll call which will decide the issue of confirmation or rejection will be taken early in the week, possibly on Monday. Today the outcome of the vote was uncertain. Eight members of the Senate were conceded to be undecided and upon these the persuasive talents of the sponsors and opponents of the North Carolina jurist were concentrated.

A week of debate, ending last night, brought into prominence the assertions of labor and Negro organizations that Judge Parker is prejudiced against the working man and the Negro race, and the fundamental issue of the case, which is a contention that confirming the nomination would serve to increase the already large majority of conservative opinion on the supreme bench.

The American Federation of Labor protested the nomination on the ground that in [illegible] a labor injunction Judge [illegible] had also upheld the "yellow [illegible] ontract under which employees bind themselves not to become affiliated with the unions. Parker's decision was rendered as a member of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in the famous Red Jacket case.

Continued on Second Page.

Explains Ruling.

Labor had appealed an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers from soliciting employees of the Red Jacket Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia, who had signed the "yellow dog" contracts. Judge Parker and the administration entered the claim, which was reiterated in debate by administration Senators, that the jurist had no freedom of action in rendering his decision, but was bound to follow a previous ruling of the Supreme Court.

The Negro organization contended that in delivering a campaign speech as Republican nominee for Governor of North Carolina in 1920, Judge Parker made remarks showing a prejudice against the Negro race. Parker has contended that his assertions were misconstrued.

Senator Norris, Independent Republican of Nebraska, joined the attack on Parker late yesterday with a three-hour speech expressing vigorous opposition to confirmation. He said that in the Red Jacket decision Judge Parker had shown "the bent of his mind"; that the Federal judiciary was creating laws as well as interpreting them; that many labor injunctions were "unfair and inhuman," and that "we must pass on these judges before we give them an opportunity to pass on us."

Assails Judiciary.

"The greatest legislative institution in the world is the American judiciary," he said. "Not only is i legislative but its decrees are unfair I could fill volume after volume with their injunctions setting up new crimes—not crimes made by the Legislature but crimes made by the court.

"I want more humanity in the courts. If we don't put a curb on the injunction power of judges our boasted liberty will be gone. How can we reach it? One way we can reach it is to poss on these judges before we give them an opportunity to pass upon the people."

North Carolina Bar for Parker.

PINEHURST, N. C., May 3 (U. P.).—A resolution indorsing Judge John J. Parker for the United States Supreme Court was adopted unanimously by the North Carolina Bar Association at a meeting here yesterday.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

APR 28 1930

JUDGE PARKER ANSWERS LABOR AND THE NEGROES

In a Letter to Senator Overman, of North Carolina, Judge Parker Defended His Attitude Toward the Negroes While Campaigning as the Republican Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, Ten Years Ago, and His Decision in the "Red Jacket" Coal Mine Case—Senator Allen, of Kansas, in an Endeavor to Show That Judge Parker Is Friendly to the Colored People, Put His Foot in It With Southern Democratic Senators.

On the eve of a vote to-day in the Senate on the nomination of Judge Parker, of North Carolina, to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Judge has written a letter to Senator Overman, of his State, inwhich he seeks to defend himself against the objections to his confirmation made by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race and the American Federation of Labor.

Concerning the charge that during a political campaign, ten years ago, he made a statement indicating hostility to the Negro race, Judge Parker asserted that his effort then was to answer those who were seeking to inject the race issue into the campaign under a charge that the Republican party in North Carolina intended to organize the Negroes and revive conditions of reconstruction days.

"I knew the baneful effect of such a campaign and sought to avoid it," he wrote. "For years the best men of both races in the State have been seeking to create friendly sentiments and peaceful relations between the races, and I did not want their efforts to be sacrificed or the party whose nominee I was to be embarrassed by the raising of a false issue of this character."

But Judge Parker does not deny that in seeking to avert this issue, as he says, he declared himself opposed to the Negro in politics as being un-

qualified to hold any public office. In other words, Judge Parker ignored the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution. He put himself on the ground of the "Lily White" faction of the Republican party, which seeks to eliminate the Negro in politics, the same as the white Democrats of the South.

As for the labor issue, the Judge repeats what Attorney General Mitchell said in behalf of the President, that in the Red-Jacket case he merely followed the decision of the United States Supreme Court. That decision not only declared picketing accompanied by violence unlawful, but also peaceful persuasion. If Judge Parker had any red blood in his veins he would not have followed any such precedent. Peaceful persuasion is an inalienable right which cannot be taken away by any court decision.

Senator Allen of Kansas in seeking to make out a plausible case for Judge Parker on the racial question, has put his foot in it.

If Judge Parker is confirmed it will be with the aid of the Southern Democratic Senators. Yet, Senator Allen directs attention to a case decided by Jundge Parker four months ago in Richmond, Va., which is calculated to cool off the enthusiasm of Southern Senators for Judge Parker's confirmation.

According to Senator Allen, J. B. Deans, a Negro citizen of Richmond, purchased a house on a certain street in the city of Richmond. He purchased it for a home for himself and his family and the house was located on a street where a majority of the residences are occupied by white people. Under an ordinance of the city of Richmond, passed under the famous segregation statute of Virginia, Deans was forbidden by the city officials the privilege of occupying the residence. When the case reached Judge Parker's court, it was promptly decided in favor of Mr. Deans on the reasoning that the ordinance violated the Fourteenth Amendment. BARB.

for the position, regardless of his attitude to both Negro and labor. The San Francisco News said: "A Supreme Court made up of such men cannot retain the respect of the American people." 5-24-30

However, even a casual analysis shows that the Judge would have landed the job if the Negroes had not been against him. He missed by only one vote: there were thirty-nine for him and forty-one against him. If he had got one more vote it would have been 40 to 40, and the Vice President, out of respect for President Hoover, would have cast the deciding vote for Parker. Well, the American Negro fight on Parker influenced at least one of those votes against him—perhaps several, but at least one. This Negro influence was the balance of power in this partuclar lineup. Judge Parker will now have abundant time to reflect what would have happened if ten years ago he had spoken fairly and in friendly fashion about the right of colored people. Instead of speaking against the political rights and equal citizenship of Negroes in 1920, just suppose he had had the courage (and the FORESIGHT) to have said: "Ladies and gentlemen of North Carolina, the Negro is a citizen like the rest of us, and is entitled to the same rights and privileges, in politics and in all public affairs. We welcome and invite the full participation of our colored fellow citizens in our party and in our government." If he had said that, he would have lost the governorship, of course, but he lost it anyway. They do not elect Republican governors in North Carolina, just yet, whatever the Republican candidate may say when he is running for office. Therefore, Parker in 1920 had everything to gain and nothing to lose by standing by law and decency,—but he lacked the foresight to see it. His "hindsight" now makes the matter very clear. We trust that it will clear up the foresight of other and younger southern men who have not yet reached Parker's predicament

If he had plead for a square deal to Negro citizens ten years ago, the Negroes would have been for him now, and as it happens, they could have had him elected. I know at least one man in the Senate who would have gladly voted for Parker if it could have been said that Parker is a southerner who believes in legal and political equality of colored citizens. —The biggest influence against him in this fight was the organized labor opposition; then there were the "eternal southerners" who are always happy to do anything to embarrass a Republican administration,—then there was the organized Negro who had just the necessary increment of weight to decide the issue between these contending forces. Ten years ago he said he did not want Negro support; therefore, this time, he got what he wanted.—the opposition of the Negro,—and it killed him. Years ago he said, he would resign if elected by the Negro; we have not yet heard whether he intends to TAKE the position on the Supreme Court anyway, just because he was defeated by the Negro. He learns too late. Let others heed in time.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.
DEMOCRAT

MAY 26 1930

That negro voters in Pennsylvania helped bring about the defeat of Senator Joseph Grundy in the recent senatorial election because of their resentment at his voting to confirm Judge John J. Parker's nomination to the United States supreme court, was the statement made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 69 Fifth avenue, New York.

The national association made public analysis of the vote in districts preponderantly colored, showing that those districts ran unusually heavy votes against Senator Grundy. They showed these figures on the vote:

Wards	Grundy	Davis
7	363	5,671
13	315	2,991
14	85	2,551
24	1,875	8,070
30	517	4,634
34	2,883	6,652
47	862	4,277

Reports to the association from Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other cities in Pennsylvania say colored voters everywhere voted against Grundy. That vote should please the lily whites in the Republican party. But where was the esteemed clan when the colored folks were helping lick Grundy?

Irving Fisher, leading economist,

THE DEFEAT OF SIMMONS

Pittsburgh Courier

In the recent Democratic primaries in North Carolina, Senator Furnifold M. Simmons, the ancient Negro baiter and founder of the Red Shirts, was snowed under by a plurality of 75,000 or more votes cast for his opponent, Josiah W. Bailey, a liberal representative of the New South, who is willing to view his Negro neighbors as fellow citizens and not as menaces to the state and political red herrings. 6-21-30

Thus passes one of the worst unreconstructed rebels in the South. Year after year when election time has come around the reactionary forces represented by Senator Simmons have waved the red shirt and inflamed whites against the imaginary Negro menace for the sake of keeping in power and continuing to serve the tobacco and cotton mill barons who own and control the state. The very considerable forces of liberalism and interracial co-operation and understanding in North Carolina have had to contend with the vicious Simmons element for half a century, but now, thank Heaven, the old master has become a Lame Duck. Pittsburgh, Pa

Simmons went too far in his zeal to serve the church bigots the Anti-Saloon League and the political parsons who swarmed and raged during the 1928 campaign. To him Raskob and Al Smith were anathema and he would have none of them, despite the fact that they had been okehed by the Democratic National Convention. So for once he deserted his party and that once sealed his doom. The Solid South has shown in subsequent elections that it will brook no irregularity. Those who break with the Democratic machine must stay forever without the pale, and the voters of North Carolina have decreed that the hoary rabble rouser is no exception to the rule.

It is well. New times demand new blood. The era represented by Simmons has passed and it is entirely fitting that he should pass with it. The few hundred qualified Negro Democrats in North Carolina who helped to cast the wily old Red Shirt into the museum of antiquities are well pleased, and rightly so.

Heflin of Alabama, thrown out of his party, will undoubtedly follow Simmons into the discard. After him should go Blease of South Carolina, George of Georgia, Robinson and Caraway of Arkansas, Glass of Virginia and a few others who lose no opportunity to express their Negrophobic ideas. When that happens the New South should get a real chance to express itself.

The Defeat Of Hoover

BY WILLIAM PICKENS

(For The Associated Negro Press)

Judge Parker of North Carolina has just missed getting the biggest job in America,—and all because of a silly speech which he made ten years ago. If he had just refused to wag his tongue loosly and carelessly about the supposedly helpless Negro at that time, he would now be justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,—and this, too, in spite of the fact that many regarded him as unfit

Political-
Suffrage

THE DEFEAT OF JUDGE PARKER

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People laid Judge John J. Parker low. He had other effective opposition, but it was this organization that broke his back. Judge Parker is a lily white Republican from a Southern State, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has long been hostile to lily-whitism, and its influence is so potent that it can make the G. O. P. elephant jump through the hoop at any time it cares to crack its whip. President Hoover had not anticipated an attack from this source. Nevertheless after he had made his choice he seems to have stood by it faithfully and to have worked rather aggressively for confirmation, notwithstanding the furious attacks that the appointment invited. He was more stubborn than usual.

Organized labor undoubtedly contributed something to the defeat of the Supreme Court appointee, but its opposition would hardly have been sufficient alone to defeat Parker. It was the Negro issue that cut the ground from under him, for the moment it became apparent that he had been appointed as a "master political stroke." Southern Democrats in the Senate began to grow cold toward the Hoover appointee. Some of them were afraid of organized labor, but they were more interested in off-setting a "master political stroke" by the Republican party than they were in protecting themselves from the attacks of organized labor, as cowardly as many of them are.

Judge Parker's misfortune was that he lacked the prestige of a Hughes at this the big moment of his career. Had he been a powerful national figure no doubt he could have overcome his foes and squeezed through; but he was hardly known outside the Federal circuit in which he labored as an appellant judge. He had attained no great eminence as scholar and purist—indeed this was the basis of a series of attacks on him by The New York World. Nevertheless Judge Parker is much admired by those who have long known him. He appears to be a high type of man who is very well equipped for the Supreme Court. Even so, he was not eminent in his own right and so had no resources of prestige to throw into the heart-breaking struggle for confirmation.

It now remains to be seen what type of man the President will select for the seat that had been reserved for Judge Parker. The more doctrinnaire and radical Senators made quite a fuss over the issue of liberalism vs. conservatism as that issue is related to the highest Court. They assailed Charles Evans Hughes because of his conservatism, and they renewed their protest against the conservatism of the Supreme Court when Judge Parker was nominated. They argued that Holmes, Brandeis and Stone are the only "liberals" on the Court and that the President should take care, as he has the opportunity, to balance the scales. Some of us would be more disposed to fall in with this viewpoint if the Norrises and the Borahs and the Walshes would make it clearer as to what they mean by liberalism on the bench. But as nearly as we can make out what they regard as a liberal interpretation of law is sometimes quite another thing. Certainly the true liberal has received little comfort at the hands of the honorable justices insofar as the Anti-Saloon League's encroachments on the rights of the freeman's personality are concerned. More than once the Supreme Court has read meanings into the 18th amendment and the Volstead Act which were not written into them by their authors. Just the other day the Court decided that prohibition snoopers may raid the stores of merchants who sell bottles and caps if the snoopers believe that home brew is to be put into these bottles after they are sold. The Volstead Act says nothing about that, but the very darling of the so-called liberals, Mr. Justice Holmes, regarded by some of them as the greatest man on the Supreme Court, wrote this extraordinary opinion, in which, incidentally, all members of the Court, conservative and "liberal," concurred. This may be a sound interpretation of the law, but none will deny that it is a broad interpretation and we do not see how it can be denied that the Court might not with equal grace and dignity have put another interpretation on it. That is to say, it may be a sound decision, but it certainly is not a liberal one, even though Norris, Borah, Walsh (and the two Senators from Alabama) would no doubt have voted for this opinion had they been on the bench.

In other words, a Supreme Court justice's liberality finds its test only when there is a controversy between "labor and capital"—or between racial groups—and not when there is an issue between all the people and the jobholders who rule them and tyrannize over them.

Borah, Norris, Walsh and their kind are fake liberals. There never was a liberal Puritan and all of these are Puritans. No Senators in Congress have done more to put the whole people under repressive and odious laws than they, and when they pretend now and then to be interested in the principle of liberalism we usually take about the last undisputed liberty left—that is to say, the liberty of yawning decorously.

But having had a tiff with this bloc in the Senate on two occasions, will Mr. Hoover now yield and give the rebels another type of man for the Supreme Court? Some smart correspondent recently said that at heart Mr. Hoover is a "liberal" and would like to be regarded as such, but that circumstance has put him under the thumb of reactionary Republicans—indeed that they made him appoint a conservative to the Chief Justiceship after he had made up his mind to promote the "liberal" Associate Justice Stone, and that he hit upon Hughes as a quick, inoffensive solution to his dilemma. However that may be, he nearly lost the Hughes fight, and he did lose the Parker fight. Will he now yield to the growing demand for the creation of blocs on the Supreme Court comparable to blocs in Congress, and give the Senate insurrectoes a man after their own heart?

They Ask "Real" Justice

This article was written before the "rejection of Parker by the Senate. The difficulty of getting articles out of jail, however, has delayed its publication. Whether Parker or some other servile tool of Wall Street is appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court does not alter the fact that the function of this court as of all other capitalist courts and their judges is to defend the interests of the capitalist class against the toiling masses. "Yellow-Dog" Parker was rejected at this time for fear that the Negro masses, the white workers and the petty bourgeoisie who are suffering from the economic crisis and the oppression of finance capital would lose their constitutional illusions about capitalist justice. Hoover will do everything in his power to get another Parker for the post as a "legal" step in preparation for an open fascist dictatorship.—Editor.

By I. AMTER.
(Written in Jail.)

SHALL Judge John J. Parker be justice of the U. S. Supreme Court? That is one of the momentous questions stirring the breasts of all "thinking" men from Hoover to Thomas and Gitlow.

Hoover says yes, for in upholding in the State of West Virginia the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court regarding the "yellow dog" contract, Parker, as a judge of the Circuit Court, proved himself an "eminent jurist," a "loyal citizen," a judge to be trusted to carry out what the bosses of the country order him to do.

Senator Borah is not quite so sure—but for a different reason. Borah looks for votes and he knows that the American Federation of Labor can pretend at least to mobilize workers' votes against the "enemies of labor." Borah, and whoever supports him in endorsing Parker, will be regarded as an "enemy of labor" if they endorse Parker. How many "friends of labor" are there in all capitalist legislative, judicial and executive chambers? Gompers, and Green after him, found many "friends"—who always were enemies of the working class. This is as it must be, for a *capitalist government is a government of capitalists to protect capitalist interest against the working class; and a Soviet Government is a government of workers and farmers to protect the interests of the workers and poor farmers against the capitalists.*

Then another issue enters into the case. Parker made some very derogatory remarks about the Negroes. Borah is not worried about this—but Senator Fess and Watson are, for there are elections this year and they are afraid of the "Negro vote" in their states—Ohio and Indiana. **They are not interested in the Negro workers, but see in them so many votes that can be herded together on election day.** They do not speak so openly as A. B. Carter, president of the Carter mill, at Gas-

tonia, N. C., who wrote to Senator Overman:

"I do hope you will not let the Communists interfere with this nomination. Personally, I think, it will militate against you to favor the labor people in holding up Judge Parker's confirmation."

Carter is well satisfied with Parker—the open shop judge and the anti-Negro judge!

Norman Thomas Writes Hoover.

Norman Thomas writes Hoover against the appointment of Parker. Thomas wants a "restatement of legal principles in terms of human rights and needs." He declares that the "Supreme Court has legislated a reactionary theory of rights." He says that Parker shows "none of those characteristics of greatness which our times demand."

This petty-bourgeois social-fascist wants Morris Hillquit or Jacob Panken appointed, for he, together with the social-fascist socialist party, believe that if capitalist property rights must be asserted, as the S. P. believes they should, this should be put accross in a more gracious manner—with a little "labor," liberal" language so that the "yellow-dog" contract—the pledge to keep away from organization—may be accepted by the worker with a righteous feeling, that it is being done on the basis of "human needs."

St. Thomas a Bit Early.

You are a bit too early, St. Thomas. The time will come—perhaps soon in the United States—when the bosses will need people like you, Hillquit, Panken and the rest of your social-fascist bunch, not only as judges, but as police chiefs to shoot down the workers (remember Zoergiebel in Berlin!) or as mayors of big cities—yes, even as prime ministers (think of friend MacDonald!)—and even as dictators (don't forget your good friends Pilsudski and Mussolini—good old socialists!)

And we hear that even that police agent Ben Gitlow, sent a letter to Washington, protesting against Parker's appointment. He is in proper company—Hoover, Green, Thomas Gitlow!

What is the Communist, working-class attitude?

Capitalist judges, like all capitalist officials are in office to carry out the instructions of their masters, whether their names be Hughes, Brandeis, Holmes or Parker. The Supreme Court of the United States is the body that makes and unmakes law. Congress may propose—the Supreme Court disposes.

At this period of world crisis and sharpening class struggles, the bosses of this country will ensure for themselves a reliable capitalist Supreme Court.

Proletarian Justice.

But the workers will understand that a capitalist government like the United States is to protect the interests of the capitalists against the workers; and that what we need is a revolutionary workers government to protect and promote the interests of the workers against the bosses. This they will understand from their experience in strikes, on the picket line, in demonstrations, in capitalist courts.

The Communists will organize them to get what they need. Then there will be **justice—proletarian justice for the masses!** Proletarian justice for the capitalists! No Parker, Hughes, Brandeis or Hillquits on the bench—but workers who have gone through and understand the struggle, and hence can mete out real justice. Till such time, a capitalist judge will remain a capitalist judge—loyal to his class, an enemy of the working class.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAY 3 - 1930

MAY SEEK RECALL OF PARKER'S NAME

Republican Senate Group Considers Plan to Re-Commit

THEN LEAVE IT TO HOOVER

Scheme Would Prevent Record Vote, and End Fight

From The World's Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A plan to have the nomination of John J. Parker for the Supreme Court recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee in the hope that it will then be withdrawn by President Hoover, began to take form to-day as the Senate concluded a week of debate on this appointment without action.

Northern Republican Senators who feel compelled to vote against the nomination because of the opposition of organized labor and Negro groups, are sponsoring this plan to avoid the necessity for a record vote, which would place them in conflict with the President's wishes. Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), one of the many leaders of the "Young Turk" group, is the originator of the proposal, which is understood to have the indorsement of Senator Kean (R., N. J.), also a "Young Turk" leader.

Norris Attacks Parker

The group favoring this plan had a highly secret conference to-day, one report placing their meeting ground in the office of Vice President Curtis, whose advice, it was said, was sought because of his position as one of the Republican elder statesmen.

While this Republican group was trying to devise a method of avoiding a record vote on President Hoover's recommendation, Chairman Norris (R., Neb.) of the Judiciary Committee which reported adversely on Mr. Parker's nomination, was denouncing the nominee on the floor of the Senate as being "out of step with civilization."

Aid to ejected miners in West Virginia, even food for starving men, women or children, was forbidden by Judge Parker when he approved District Judge McClintick's injunction in the Red Jacket case, Senator Black (D., Ala.) told the Senate to-day, indicating new Democratic opposition to Parker. Later, when Senator Fess (R., O.) was pleading for Parker, Black demanded to know whether such conduct was not inhuman. Senator Fess replied that while he did not know the facts the term would properly apply to Black's statement of the case.

Senator Reviews Case

Norris followed with the same charges against Parker. He outlined the history of the litigation which has had so many echoes since Judge Parker was first named for the United States Supreme Court.

According to both Black and Norris, the ejectment proceedings began with forcible entry and detainer suits by the coal company in the State courts. The miners appealed. Thereupon the company obtained from Judge McClintock at Huntington, W. Va., an injunction designed to prohibit most drastically any aid for the miners. The company was seeking to break a strike by turning the strikers and their families out of the company-owned dwellings. The injunction, Black said, forbade giving food, money or any other help to the resisting miners. The miners appealed and Judge Parker came into the case.

The contracts and the injunction were "relics of barbarism," Norris declared, taking issue with the contention that Judge Parker had been compelled to follow the dictates of the Supreme Court decision. There were two prior decisions of the Supreme Court, Senator Norris said, under one of which Judge Parker could have upheld the injunction and the other which he could have modified it, and the Judge "not only upheld the injunction, but smacked his lips when he did it."

Simmons Backs Judge

A decision to recess until Monday brought a postponement of final action which neither side seemed anxious to risk to-day. Behind the scenes the Administration is making heroic efforts to line up a number of wavering Senators whose votes will decide the issue. Particular attention is being paid to a group of Southern Democrats who have refrained, so far, from committing themselves, and it has become apparent that if President Hoover wins in this battle with the Senate he will win with Southern Democratic votes.

Hopes of lining up the Southerners received encouragement to-day when the news reached here of the action of the North Carolina Bar Association in adopting resolutions urging Mr. Parker's confirmation. Copies of the resolutions were received by Senators Simmons and Overman, both Democrats of that State, and Senator Simmons replied that "I am doing my utmost to secure Judge Parker's confirmation, and I will take pleasure in presenting your resolutions to the Senate."

This was the first time Simmons had declared his position on this question. He has just returned from a visit to North Carolina, where he confronts a stiff fight in his campaign for re-election.

JUDGE PARKER'S FRIENDS

THE fight against the confirmation of Judge Parker grows apace. Aligned against the Tar Heel jurist are the enlightened Negroes, the forces of Labor, the Liberals, the Radicals, a few powerful Rpublican politicians from Northern states where Negroes hold the balance of power or where their defection would prove hurtful to the G. O. P. and certain Southern Democratic politicians who are not eager to see the Republicans gain strength in the late Confederate states.

This is indeed a motley crew but a powerful and in the main a respectable one, particularly in comparison to the gang that is boosting the North Carolinian. Those who are urging the confirmation of the mediocre jurist are the unreconstructed, ignorant, prejudiced Southern whites, a little willful group of hat-in-hand, me-too-boss, handkerchief-head "good darkies" eager to stay in the good graces of the powers-that-be, the lily-white Republicans and Hoovercrats of Dixie who are bent on eliminating the black man and woman from G. O. P. politics below the Mason-Dixon Line, the cynical, hardboiled Republican chieftains in Washington, headed by the President, who would sell out the Saviour Himself to break the Solid South, and last but not least, the Ku Klux Klan.

These are Judge Parker's friends. A self-respecting person looking over the list on both sides will without hesitancy identify himself with the former group. There is no other alternative, and if by some freak of chance or political chicanery the judge should be confirmed, the honest American citizen who fought on the right side will not regret his choice.

Whether Parker wins or loses, however, Negroes will not forget who battled with them and who against them. They will always remember those individuals and organizations, white and black, that were willing to put in the Supreme Court of the nation a man who possessed mediocre talents and who so forcefully expressed his contempt for the 14th and 15th Amendments and for one-tenth of the citizens of the United States.

When November, 1930, comes around and white candidates flock to get the endorsement and votes of Negroes, the race will ask but one question: "Were you for or against Judge Parker?"

SPRINGFIELD, MASS
UNION

APR 29 1930

NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES

Outclass Most of White Populace Says P. Melvin Dame.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: Herbert J. Seligmann's letter containing a quotation from Greensboro Daily News of April 19, 1920, deserves attention, especially when that newspaper quotes Judge Parker as having said in an address: "The Negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. . . . We recognize the fact that he has not reached that stage in his development when he can share the business and responsibilities of government."

The truth is that the white men of North Carolina consider that Negroes know too much. These whites don't want the general public to learn that the Negro has developed to such a degree that he outclasses most of the white populace in North Carolina by his intelligence, faithfulness, industry and stamina.

I resided in Charlotte, N. C., all last winter. I had intimate contact with White and Black. I found there were some good white folks, but more good black men than white men; more intelligent black men than white men. That so-called "white supremacy" in Carolina is a myth, nothing more.

P. MELVIN DAME.

Springfield, April 28, 1930.

Political - 1930

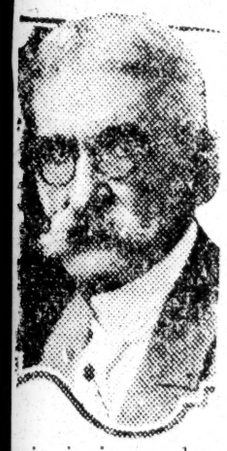
Suffrage.

LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

Simple Facts That Show the Delusion and Failures of Our Primaries.

A good old moss-back brother who was probably political bed-rock 50 years ago has written me a letter, full of tabasco sauce, condemning my criticisms of our bastard Georgia primary system of making nominations to public office.



He is still carrying the absurd fiction put upon him by crooked politicians that "the primary is the bulwark of white supremacy."

It is absolutely nothing of the kind. White supremacy in Georgia is in no danger from any possible source. To make the claim that it is, is to abnegate one's own common intelligence. Such an assertion is only the stock in trade of cunning political shysters who play upon the ignorance and credulity of simple-minded and uniformed persons.

* * * *

What Are the Cold Facts?

The tax paid polls in the state represent the possible voting strength of the state.

The constitution provides that no one shall be a qualified elector in any election unless he has paid "all taxes which may have been required of him since adoption of the constitution of Georgia of 1877, that he may have had an opportunity of paying agreeably to law."

Now if that clause had applied to poll taxes, as some are pressing now to have it do, every negro who has lived in Georgia a year and in a county six months preceding an election, could pay his dollar for the year before and be as full-fledged a voter as was Governor Hardman, or Chief Justice Russell, were on yesterday.

But, fortunately, mere payment of poll tax does not qualify anyone to vote in Georgia. He or she must comply with other and very exacting qualifications.

* * * *

What Are These Terms?

For instance, it is prescribed that electors must be among—

"All persons who are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government."

Also the following requisition applies:

"All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the constitution of the United States or of this state and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, etc."

So it will be seen that when the constitution is applied to a person asking to be registered as a voter, he or she has much more to prove than that a poll tax dollar for the preceding year has been paid.

And the above qualifications are not peculiar to Georgia, but exist in 20 others states, including all the New England states except Rhode Island, New York and California are states with such requisitions.

* * * *

How About the Negro Voters.

It was carefully estimated by well informed white republican leaders here in Georgia that in the heated presidential campaign of 1928 not more than 30,000 of the 63,498 straight Hoover votes were cast by qualified negro electors.

Those leaders are well informed as to the status of the colored adults of the state, of how many are challengeable at the polls or the registration offices for not being fully tax paid for all the years of their adult residence in Georgia since 1877, and they are able to say with reasonable certainty that there are not 40,000 negro adults in the state who could qualify under a strict application of the registration laws of the state.

And that is something of which many of the republican politicians complain because it prevents a formidable republican party in the state.

* * * *

Are We Whites in Danger?

Now get down to some brass tack facts and quit talking bunk.

The latest report of the state comptroller general shows 394,215 total polls tax paid in the state for 1929.

Deduct from that total the 78,415 colored polls returned latest as tax paid, which leaves 315,800 more white tax paid polls than colored ones.

Suppose, then, that all these tax paid polls represent qualified voters, which they do not by a long shot—you can see at once how terrible is the peril to white supremacy unless we hold these so-called "democratic white primaries"—in which we allow republicans, socialists, communists, anarchists and hoboes to vote provided they are white complected!

* * * *

A Case of Crass Ignorance.

One writer, upholding these prestidigitating primaries, solemnly says they redeemed us here in Georgia from the burdens and alien oppressions of "reconstruction."

How silly! That ignores the fact that in the era of reconstruction and for decades after it no such thing as a primary was known in Georgia.

We had good old-fashioned popular party conventions. We nominated state, county and congressional candidates in them and got the best men the state had to draft. We left the election of senators to the legislature and we got men like Norwood, Ben Hill, Gordon, Colquitt and Bacon.

Oh, the primary as we now have it is a delusion, a snare, and a political deadfall.

Georgia.

PLEASE READ THIS AND FORGET IT AS SOON AS IT IS READ

It was brought to the Journal's attention that certain persons were displaying copies of an Atlanta Negro newspaper in which the Negro, Ben Davis, had favorably commented on Richard B. Russell, Jr., as a candidate for governor in the Democratic primary in an effort to prejudice voters against Russell. On investigation a representative of the Journal found a copy of such a paper in the hands of a Russell supporter, but could not find any definite case where a Carswell supporter had used the paper to try to influence any votes.

A comment in a Negro newspaper about a candidate in a Democratic primary would be absolutely nothing more than a conversation between two Negroes. Any white person who would use a Negro newspaper to try to influence votes for or against a candidate in a Democratic primary is guilty of placing Negro influence where it never belonged and deserves the contempt and pity of his fellow citizens.

The Journal hopes that not a single vote will be turned against Richard B. Russell, Jr., by such a putrid method should some irresponsible person try it.

The Journal also hopes that not a single vote will be turned against Geo. H. Carswell by the equally putrid and deplorable claims of some Russell supporters that Carswell influenced the Negro Ben Davis to endorse Russell for the hope of selling copies of his paper.

It will be a sad day in Georgia when a Negro newspaper influences votes either way in a white Democratic primary. Ben Davis has absolutely nothing to do with a Democratic primary and it would be a pity for Mr. Carswell or Mr. Russell to either lose or gain a vote by his mouthings to his Negro subscribers.

Forget it. It's unworthy of notice.—Marietta Journal.

This hidebound, Negro-hating, intolerant is one of the excuses Mr. Rose appointed supervisor of census in Georgia. This man is basely ignorant, and has no intelligent conception of the duties of a public servant. This is a sample of the material Mr. Rose expects to build his two-party system out of in the state.

Mr. Rose claims that he appointed republicans as supervisors. We wonder if he considers this unregenerated specimen of humanity a republican. But, an individual of Editor Harris' type is to be pitted rather than blamed.

We only mention this reference to Editor Davis and the Democratic primary to expose the poor white trash out of which Mr. Rose hopes to handle his 100 per cent white party in Dixie. That anything Messrs. Russell and Carswell may have said about us, or any of their henchmen, has not risen to the dignity of our attention, but to emphasize the fact that all the fools and jackasses are not in the Negro race, we make this reference.

The Independent was not interested in whether Carswell or Russell was elected governor, and what we may have said about them was in no sense an endorsement of either of their candidacies, and as without their knowledge or consent. Neither had anything to do with what we wrote or said. We acted on our on iniative without consulting anybody as we had the right to do; and if either of the aspirants sought to use the Independent to further personal political gain, he is unfit to be governor of Georgia. We believe in a two-party government, each having separate and distinct entities, maintaining regularity under rules prescribed by party authority under our primary laws

Editor Harris says Ben Davis had nothing to do with a democratic primary. Ben Davis agrees with Editor Harris, but insists that he has as much to do with a democratic primary as Editor Harris, who claims to be a republican long enough to be appointed a census supervisor. Collector Rose is our authority for saying Editor Harris represented himself to him as a republican. What right has Editor Harris to meddle into a democratic primary any more than Ben Davis, if he is a republican? Mr. Editor, you cannot run with the hare and hold hand with the hound. You cannot blow hot and cold in the same breath. We care nothing for your idle prattle about Negroes. We are used to that from the ignorant poor white man. You do not know any better and we excuse you with charity.

But we would like to say for your information, our law does not provide for a white democratic primary—inform yourself.

Political - 1930
Suffrage

Georgia

THE REGISTRATION BOOKS ARE OPEN

Don't get it into your minds tha the Registration Books are closed They are still open in the office of the City Clerk and the County Tax Collector. Register at both places. Be a citizen of the city and the county and state.

It is necessary to register at both places if you desire to exercise the rights of an American citizen. Get straight at the office of the Hon. W. S. Richardson, and then go to the office of the Hon Walter Taylor, City Clerk, and he will be glad to help you qualify as a city elector. Get busy and do your duty and the door of hope and opportunity stands ajar to you. Forget you are a Negro and think of yourself as a citizen. As an American citizen you are entitled to every right that Mayor Ragsdale or Governor Hardman enjoys.

"Let's Register!" is the slogan Register yourself and see to it that your neighbor does. Today is the time to register—not tomorrow. If you square yourself with the law, both Tax Collector Richardson and City Clerk Taylor will wait on you cheerfully. Don't hesitate, but act.

Rose Denies Oath of G. O. P. Bars Voting in Primaries

"No Effort To Drive Out Nor Add Voters to Party Intended," He Says.

Reports published in Atlanta Friday afternoon to the effect that an oath prepared for the delegates to the forthcoming republican state convention was a move to make the so-called Hoovercrats full-fledged republicans or else drive them out of the party—which in other words would prevent those participating in the republican convention from taking part in the white democratic primaries to be held for the nomination of state officials—were branded as being utterly without foundation by Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue in Atlanta and active head of the republican patronage committee in Georgia.

"The oath," declared Mr. Rose, "was not prepared for every delegate to the republican convention, but merely that such delegates as are challenged on the floor of the convention may have a way of assuring themselves of a seat. A close examination of the wording of the oath should certainly convince anybody that it does not prevent any man who signs it from participating in any primary that is to be held in Georgia this year."

The oath is as follows:

"———— County, Georgia.

"Being under oath, I do solemnly swear that I am a qualified voter under the laws of Georgia, am over 21 years of age, and have lived in this county continuously for one year, and in my present precinct or ward 30 days preceding the date of this oath; that I am a qualified republican voter under the rules and regulations of the republican party in Georgia; that I believe in the strict enforcement of the federal constitution and all its amendments, including the fifteenth amendment.

"I further swear that I will abide by the result of this meeting and support its nominees, carrying out its instructions and have not and will not participate in the primaries of any other party during the year 1930 which conflict with this oath. So help me God.

"—— sworn and subscribed to before me this —— day of ——."

It was pointed out by Mr. Rose that the oath specifically pledged the signer not to participate in the primaries of any other party "which conflict with this oath." Since the republican convention is for the sole purpose of naming the officials of the republican party, and not for the purpose of nominating statehouse officers, there is no primary scheduled for the state this year which would conflict with the purposes of the approaching republican convention. The situation would be different if this were a presidential election year, as in that case the republican convention would express itself for the nominee of the party, while the democrats would be selecting their candidate.

"This is all a tempest in a teapot," continued Mr. Rose, "as this oath is neither an effort to drive out nor to add voters to the republican party. It is merely a step to protect a voter who honestly desires to align himself with the party, and gives him a definite way to answer a challenge to his right to participate in its affairs.

"Any political party should give the basis on which a man has the right to participate in its affairs, especially in order that he may know whether he can subscribe to its requirements. This oath was adopted merely as a method whereby a man, if his right is challenged, may declare himself and make himself safe from further attack."

LET US REGISTER

The Independent appeals to the colored man and woman to register and vote, or quit talking about controlling the Republican Party. Votes alone will talk. We need not fear the lily whites or any other set of Negro haters, if we arm ourselves with the ballot. The ballot is the only effective weapon with which we can fight our political and economic enemies.

Thundering against Hoovercrats, lily-whites, or what-nots will be of no avail so long as their names are on the voters lists, and ours are not. It takes money to buy goods and votes to determine elections.

Prejudice and color will not long be able to suppress the voice of the people, if we have votes. The Hagers and Picketts will not be able to come into conventions and gag the delegates. Washington will not be able to set up patronage committees or dictate who shall fill party positions in the state, if we have enough registered voters to be counted on election day.

Let the Negroes of Georgia register and we will be sought after by both parties Isn't there any way to arouse the Negro to the importance of qualifying to exercise his political rights? Can't we get the Negro teachers and preachers to write their names on the voters' list in their respective counties? Is there no power beneath the heavens that can arouse the Negro college presidents and professors to pay their taxes and qualify to vote Does education disfranchise the average college-bred Negro

The Negro from Hampton and Tuskegee will register, but the Negro from college, as a rule, will neither pay his taxes nor vote. The black common laborer, blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, drayman, farmer, butler, bricklayer, hod carrier, or the Negro who earns his bread with the hand or sweat of his brow will pay their taxes and register, but the professional Negro, doctor, teacher, or preacher are generally tax defaulters and non-voters.

Let us all register. Let our women register. Can't we wake up our women. They cannot register, but they can play whist, bridge, and 500 all night. Let the Mesdames Tobie Grant, Georgia Washburn and Willie Daniels arouse the women. We are drifting into economic slavery and political peonage. We can get good republicans and democrats to vote for if we will write our names on voters lists.

Atlanta needs a housecleaning, and let us put ourselves in a position to help do it. We are citizens and are partly responsible for the shameful conditions that exist in the first city of the South. Let us do our duty. Let's call the roll of voters and see who can answer.

NEGROES HELP TO DEFEAT WHITE SCHOOL PROGRAM

Fifty - nine citizens of the Pridgen school district, representing a large majority of the taxable property of the district voted Saturday for a school building. Forty voted against bonds, including three negro men, whom had paid nothing except a poll tax. Many white people who pay nothing except a poll tax and who have children to educate voted against the new building.

It seems that it is going pretty far when negroes are pressed into service to vote in an election involving the education of a white community. There is a very small negro population in the pridgen district. The measure was defeated and the people of that section of the county must continue to send to school (not educate) in a building that many well to do citizens would not house their corn, oats, or even live stock.

This brings to mind forcibly the right of a non-property owner to pass judgment upon the rights of those who support the district, county and state with taxation. This is said not with an idea of disfranchising the small tax payer, or any one who only pays a poll tax, many of whom vote intelligently, but to express the thought that the man who pays thousands of dollars in taxes is entitled to more voice when a matter of such vital importance as the education of his children is involved. It may not be logical, yet the idea certainly has merit to allow the man who pays $10,000 taxes to have ten times as much weight as the man who pays only $1,000 in the matter of public improvements. The additional tax will be proportionately distributed.

There was not the utmost sincerety in opposing the bonds at Pridgen. It was more a matter of carrying out a selfish purpose. The voting of negroes when an issue in which only white people were involved should not be condoned, and we do not believe it will be in Coffee county.

Albany, Ga. Herald
Wednesday, June 11, 1930

MR. HARDWICK'S LETTER.

There appears on this page a communication from Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick in which he comments on a recent Herald editorial discussing the Georgia senatorial race, and takes issue with us on various matters which are seen from different points of view.

Mr. Hardwick is insistent upon accuracy. He "sets us right" where he thinks we are wrong. He says Senator Harris is "the only one of the Senators voting to reject Parker who is responsible to us." That leaves Senator George wholly out of consideration. We remind Mr. Hardwick that Senator George spoke against and was paired against the Parker confirmation. He was insistent that his opposition be a matter of public record and understanding. To quote our friend, and in the interest of accuracy, "so much for that."

Mr. Hardwick says "the editorial in question disputes the presence of the Negro Congressman De Priest on the floor of the Senate during the fight against Parker." Again we remind Mr. Hardwick, in the interest of that accuracy which he very properly insists upon, that he is mistaken. The editorial referred to "the Negro Congressman De Priest, who is not a Senate member." Nothing was said about his presence in the Senate chamber, where House members frequently visit. We said he was not a Senate member. He had no vote, and it is our opinion that no Southern Senator was even remotely under his influence.

Governor Hardwick has made his ideas and opinions concerning Senator Harris so well known that for him to repeat them seems hardly necessary. And, quite as needless to say, they are wholly at variance with the opinions of the editor of The Herald and a host of other Georgians, as we think will presently appear. We respectfully suggest to our friend and neighbor that the senatorial issue in Georgia is not going to be settled on the basis of his personal opinion of the fitness of Senator Harris.

The rest of our fellow citizen's letter deals with issues in the senatorial contest on which he and editor of The Herald do not agree. We cannot both be right, so therefore one of us necessarily is wrong. The mistaken one of us will learn the sad truth when the returns are in on the 10th of September.

We heartily commend Governor Hardwick's declaration that he does not permit his political differences with others to becloud or mar personal relations. The Herald is an old subscriber to that doctrine, and an eager seeker for recruits, in the present and all other campaigns. If we could not discuss political questions without personal bitterness, we would not care to discuss them at all.

RIVERS FAVORS REPEAL OF TWO AMENDMENTS

Enquirer-Sun 7-22-30 Columbus, Ga.

Wants Repeal of Law Giving Negroes Right to Vote

Macon, Ga., July 21—(AP) — The repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution was advocated by E. D. Rivers, former senator and present candidate for governor, at an address delivered here today before the convention of the Georgia Rural Letter Carriers association.

"Give the negro the citizenship he is qualified to hold and not more," the speaker said in his address. "You can't make a government controlling citizen out of a negro any more than you can make a race horse out of a mule. No government has ever been successfully operated by negroes. When you come to a question of law you see what the recent decision of the supreme court has been with regard to the question in Texas. Rather than continue violating the law in refusing the negro a vote, we had better repeal the law that gave him the right to vote. Repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and give him the citizenship he is qualified to hold"

His address followed that of Sam Rutherford, congressman of the sixth district, who spoke of labor conditions and the cotton market. Other speaker on the morning session were J. A. Giles, Macon, first vice president of the association, and George D. Grosse, Atlanta, another former president.

Early in his address, Mr. Rivers told of "the need of a revival of old time religion." He referred to the activities of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism, and "the resulting destruction of the sanctity of the courts and of government itself." The speaker averred that he had more respect for "the heathen who made human sacrifices than for those who believed in nothing."

In closing he advocated free school books to be furnished for all the children.

Mr. Rutherford referred particularly to the unemployment situation at the present time and suggested as a relief measure the shutting off of immigration.

He went on to speak of Mexican labor as competing with our own and added that "if the people were put to gainful occupation there would be no fear of communism spreading, but with unemployment and bread lines, people wil ltake any sort of propaganda.'"

Candidate Wishes To Take Vote From Negro

Advertiser 7-22-30

MACON, GA., July 21.—(AP)—Repeal of the 14th and 15th constitutional amendments was advocated today by E. D. Rivers, former senator and candidate for governor of Georgia. He was speaking before members of the Georgia Rural Letter Carriers' Association in convention here. Montgomery, Ala

"Give the negro the citizenship he is qualified to hold and nothing more," the speaker said. "You can't make a government controlling citizen out of a negro any more than you can make a racehorse out of a mule. * * * Rather than continue violating the law in refusing the negro a vote, we had better repeal the law that gave him the right to vote. Repeal the 14th and 15th amendments and give him the citizenship he is qualified to hold."

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VENAL VOTERS

It has been publicly admitted that there are purchasable voters and workers among the white Democrats of Georgia. This charge has been made and on the platform, too, by one of the prominent candidates for state house office and a United States Senator. If any one else of a lesser light had made the assertion, it would have passed without the least thought, but coming from such a source it has to be given credence. It has been left to a certain type of office seekers to charge that the Negro is purchasable and should be denied the ballot. Now his brother in white is being so charge, omitting denial of the ballot. It is current talk after each primary, in certain places, that a large amount of money is necessary to be used in such elections. There is in but one direction for such large sums to be spent and that is among venal voters and workers.

THE SOLID SOUTH IS SOLID.

The South is solid and will remain so for years to come. It was neither broken or cracked in 1928. It never voted the republican ticket then any more than it voted it last Tuesday. It did not vote for Hoover in 1928 but voted against Al Smith. Independent

The South did not vote against the democratic party but against the Catholic Church. The South never votes for anybody, but against everybody. In each and every case the South votes against the Negro rather than for principles or individuals. So the South is solidly joined to its ideals—Anti-Nigger. 11-6-30

The South is solid and as solid as gold. The South's democracy is just as uncompromising as ever and will not listen to argument or tolerate reason—politically speaking. Atlanta, Ga.

The Heflins and Bleases are out of the Senate, but their spirits are there incarnate.

What will the Hoover Administration substitute in the South for the lily-white carpet baggers program? Appeal to the Negro with contrite hearts and ask them to help reclaim the party to normalcy in the nation?

Political - 1930

Suffrage

A NEW SPIRIT IN POLITICS

A new idea among colored voters is beginning to manifest itself recently which is found to finally spread to all of the people. This idea calls for a new regime, new leaders and larger demands. People are beginning to ask for a larger representation in politics than heretofore has been given them. This larger representation is being asked on a basis of votes cast by colored people. It is generally acknowledged that in a close election in Cook county that the balance of power rests in the hands of the colored people and their vote may determine which way the victory goes.

Recorder

There is a manifest resentment that after the votes are cast and the colored voter has done his bit in accord with his leadership that the rewards are not in proportion to the vote and the distribution of the spoils is not commensurate with support given. This new spirit which is manifesting itself in independent organizations, self-supported in most cases, is beginning to gain ground. Support is to be given to men and measures which will bring the biggest yield to the colored man and will not be given to parties and factions. Candidates are being asked to state long beforehand their attitude toward the race and their past records for fairness must be proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. These people are intent upon naming their own candidates and supporting them with their own money so that the successful candidates must account to them and not to some political boss of the other race.

3-29-30

Indianapolis

Indiana

This change is but one of many that have cropped up in recent years and indicates the time is not far off when an appeal to the emotions of the colored man in Chicago will not get any response. The approach must be made through the mind and not the heart. The campaign of the Chicago Whip for jobs has demonstrated that we are able to stand together on a proposition that is sound and right and equitable and which appeals to the head rather than the heart. What has been done in the commercial field can be done and will be done in politics. The sooner those in power awake to this new thought now coming into its own in politics the sooner they will change their methods if they are to remain leaders. It had to come and we are glad that it is coming as soon as it is.

—THE CHICAGO WHIP.

JOURNAL
PEORIA ILL.

Illinois

WHY THE ILLITERATE VOTER?

IN his informative address before the Creve Coeur club and its guests Saturday night, Attorney Frank J. Loesch of Chicago warned against alliances between crime and politics and regimentation at the polls of illiterate voters.

The nexus between crime and politics is not new in American cities, and Chicago, as Mr. Loesch suggests, differs from other cities rather in its frankness than in proportional criminality. Chicago's crime problem, however, is largely local. Outside communities can contribute only weakly to its solution. But if, as represented, there are a half million illiterate voters in Chicago who are customarily herded at the polls by vice lords and crooked politicians, all Illinois has an immediate interest in their disfranchisement. Aliens who have been in this country five years may not be legally deported. Mr. Loesch suggests that congress raise the limit to 10 or 15 years.

But the need for deportation of the few is not comparable with the necessity for a state law excluding from the polls hundreds of thousands of illiterates. Under existing law, every person who is a citizen of the United States, who is 21 years of age, and who has resided one year in the state, ninety days in the county and thirty days in the election district in which he or she offers to vote, may exercise the elective franchise, subject to registration requirements.

Granting that education does not guarantee good citizenship, it must be patent to all that illiteracy does not guarantee anything except political infection and disaster. If the literate may be corrupt or bigoted, the illiterate cannot vote intelligently and are a constant temptation to corrupt politicians. Southern states have successfully circumvented the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution by providing qualifications for suffrage which the Negro cannot or does not meet. The illiterate white is permitted to vote, but the illiterate black is barred from the polls. And all is done under color of legality.

More than one-third of the states have educational qualifications for suffrage. Massachusetts has a constitutional provision that no person in that state shall have the right to vote who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language and to write his name in the register. This provision has been held by the courts to be not in conflict with the fifteenth amendment. The United States supreme court has held that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, that it is conferred by the states, and that the right of exemption from prohibited discrimination comes from the United States.

Part of the crime problem of Chicago belongs to Illinois. The illiterate voter should be excluded. The right of exclusion was reserved by the states in the Federal constitution. Rights which are not exercised lapse under the processes of disintegration.

Why the illiterate voter?

A New Spirit In Politics

Chicago Whip

3-29-30

Chicago

A new idea among colored voters is beginning to manifest itself recently which is found to finally spread to all of the people. This idea calls for a new regime, new leaders and larger demands. People are beginning to ask for a larger representation in politics than heretofore has been given them. This larger representation is being asked on a basis of votes cast by colored people. It is generally acknowledged that in a close election in Cook county that the balance of power rests in the hands of the colored people and their vote may determine which way the victory goes.

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This change is but one of many that have cropped up in recent years and indicates the time is not far off when an appeal to the emotions of the colored man in Chicago will not get any response. The approach must be made through the mind and not the heart. The campaign of the CHICAGO WHIP for jobs has demonstrated that we are able to stand together on a proposition that is sound right and equitable and which appeals to the head rather than heart. What has been done n the commercial field can be done and will e done in politics. The sooner those in pow- r awake to this new thought now coming nto its own in politics the sooner they will hange their methods if they are to remain eaders. It had to come and we are glad that t is coming as soon as it is.

Ruth H. McCormick Makes Pledge To Colored Voters



Ruth Hanna McCormick

In a recent interview Ruth Hanna McCormick made clear her attitude towards the colored voter. She has in process of organization a group of colored citizens who will supply Congress and the whole United States with authentic information on the activities and needs of the colored people so that definite action may be taken in Congress and elsewhere to relieve the ills which beset the progress of America's most persecuted group.

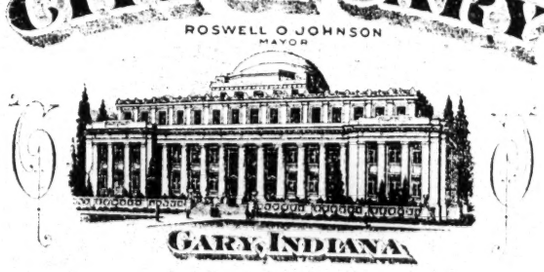
Mrs. McCormick stated in open forum that she stood ready to reward colored voters in proportion to their population, giving them no more or less than they merited, but always what they merited. Her frankness and fairness in Chicago on this question as well as downstate won the approval of colored leaders who are now thinking in terms of recognition for their voting strength, and stand ready to make every candidate keep pre-election promises or not be re-elected.

Political - 1930
Suffrage

Indiana

Johnson Refuses To Act On Petition For Better Recognition

Gary American 3-29-30 Gary Indiana



March 15, 1930.

Mr. Chauncey Townsend,
Editor of Gary American,
Gary, Indiana.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter with petition attached received. I did not even read the petition which was immediately deposited in the waste basket.

If your committee wants to know what I think of their attitude in this matter I would respectfully invite them to call at my office, the whole committee or any part of them

Yours respectfully,

R. O. Johnson,
Mayor.

ROJ-M

Mayor R. O. Johnson has at last replied to the petition of 300 voters asking him to give more recognition to our people in Gary.

He has replied with an insulting letter, in which he boldly states that he thought so little of the petition that he threw it in the waste basket.

Throwing a petition of 300 voters of Gary in the waste basket is the way the mayor considers and appreciates the votes of Gary colored people.

A fac-simile of the mayor's letter is shown above. It reads: "Your letter with petition attached, received. I did not EVEN read petition, which was immediately deposited in the waste basket."

Well, folks, that's the kind of mayor you now have—a mayor who throws your petitions in the waste basket without even reading hem.

That is the kind of mayor YOU put in office, for without the support given him by the colored people of Gary, R. O. Johnson would not be mayor of Gary today.

By ignoring your petition, he has shown himself an ingrate and proven that he does not appreciate your votes, and that he does not intend to give you any recognition.

THE PRIMARY

Next Tuesday the people of Indianapolis and Marion county, will go to the polls for the vitally important purpose of choosing candidates for the general elections in November. Recorder

It is to be hoped that not a single stone will be left unturned in the matter of bringing out the votes in sufficient numbers to properly take care of the situation.

As has been several times pointed out editorially by The Indianapolis Recorder, the number of candidates seeking nomination is unprecedentally large. The circumstance is rendered all the more noteworthy because of the fact that included in the list there are quite a few new blood aspirants that have stepped forward and thrown their hats in the political ring with a view of taking a prominent part in the governmental affairs of Indianapolis and the County of Marion.

Gone forever, we are convinced—and happily so, are the days when intelligent citizens were content to stand aside unconcerned and allow their constitutional rights to be virtually trampled upon by greedy, grafting, self-styled bosses. This is a particularly happy circumstance, in that it will serve very positively to put an end to the age long disgraceful encroachments of incompetents and save the good name of the City of Indianapolis and that of Marion county from the destructive manipulation of political rapers of decency. 5-3-30

What is needed, and needed as never before, is a far greater amount of interest demonstrated in their governmental affairs on the part of the people.

Decency, efficiency and constructive progress in government can only be acquired through the people whose duty it is to see to it that none but upstanding citizens are elected to positions of responsibility and trust. Indianapolis, Indiana

Voters are rightly being urged to guard well against the objectionable practice of casting their ballots in such a manner as to defeat the clamor for a greater measure of business efficiency in government.

This being the case it behooves citizens to interest themselves sufficiently in the primary next Tuesday to go to the polls, study fully the fitness of the candidates and like full-fledged American citizens, vote conscientiously, intelligently and constructively regardless of party lines.

The common welfare of the city and county demands it; needed confidence in government is impossible without it. It is equally true that the careless neglect on the part of a free people to exercise their vested constitutional rights to vote amounts to nothing less than a criminal step backward into self-imposed slavery.

In sum, it suffices to repeat that the salient necessity is such that all citizens should vote next Tuesday and vote early.

THE PRIMARY

Now that the primary is over it becomes possible for us to discuss certain phases of the subject with some degree of unhampered open mindedness. Recorder

The primary, as frequently pointed out in The Indianapolis Recorder, was one of too many candidates and few issues.

The result was that candidates of admittedly sterling qualities, but new in the game, were in many cases forced out of the race by alleged trickery, or worse, to make way for the far less competent, but schooled in the political art, if we should so term it, of successfully forcing themselves into the people's confidence and on their payroll.

To begin with it should be quite heartening to progressive citizens to note with what splendid persistence each of the too major Negro candidates for nomination to the legislature remained in the race for a place on his individual ticket. 5-17-30

The surprisingly large number of votes cast for Attorney Bailey, a Republican and Attorney Richardson, a Democrat, was a clear evidence of the high esteem placed upon these men as logical timber for the

leadership to which they aspired.

All of which is quite encouraging, because of the evident fact that these two men were supported heavily by white voters.

This was very much as it should be, because such a circumstance makes for the necessary reciprocity that will bring about a steadying of the disturbed equilibrium of things political locally.

The combined votes cast for Mr. Bailey and Mr. Richardson was more than enough to nominate either one of them. A large proportion of the ballots cast for the two attorneys were by white voters. That is also a happy sign in that it goes to show conclusively that white voters are capable of recognizing merit and rewarding it accordingly. And it is an established fact that the support received by these candidates in expected quarters, was admirably heavy.

The final result of the primary has made plain one saliently important fact, and that is that there is an inescapable need for a more formidable political organization in our group in the City of Indianapolis and Marion county.

Political - 1930

Suffrage.

Kansas.

SENATOR ALLEN APPEALS TO VOTERS ON PAST RECORD

Topeka Plaindealer

Topeka, Kansas, July 11—(ANP—Elisha Senator Henry J. Allen, of this state is making a definite appeal for the votes of the colored citizens of kansas and seeking to overcome the opposotion which his opponents are raising as a result of his having voted for the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court Bench. 7-11-30

Senator Allen's friends among colored people, and he has many, are ontending that his relationship with the Hoover administration is so close that he was forced to go along with the president's nomination. Th point to his long service to Negroes as a group and as individuals, contending that every Negro institution in the tate prospered under his administration as governor and cite his voting or large appropriations for Howard Jniversity and Freedman's Hospital s indicative of his interest in the colored group. Thus far the local N. A. A. C. P. has made no announcement of its stand. Joseph Grundy, the only Republican senator who voted for Parker who has stood for nomination since lost majority of the Negro vote. Senator Allen recently secured the appointment of D. E. Henderson, a colored lawyer of this city, to a place in the Department of Justice at Washington.

Political - 1930

Kentucky.

Suffrage

Monday, No[illegible] 1930

131739 MAY VOTE IN LOUISVILLE

6,354 Names Are Stricken From Registration Lists.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—(AP)—After striking 6,354 voters from the permanent registration lists because of deaths, removals and duplications, 131,739 persons remained eligible to vote in the general election Nov. 4, in Louisville. The original number of registrants was 138,093.

As the lists now stand, the registration included 74,698 Republicans, 37,160 Democrats and 19,881 Independents, a Republican majority of 17,657 over the combined Democrats and Independents. The original Republican list lost 4,656 in the purgation process, the Democrats lost 1,115 and the Independents 583.

All the removed names have been placed in a suspended list so that those included in it may re-establish their right to vote by registering after the November 4 election. Those in the suspended list cannot vote under any circumstances until after the November election.

Voters on the suspended list include 2,130 white Republicans, 2,526 Negro Republicans, 1,103 white Democrats, 12 Negro Democrats, 556 white Independents and 27 Negro Independents.

Negro Voter Slain At Polls

DANVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6 — Ed Doneby, colored Republican, was shot to death at the polls here Tuesday by Joseph Hayden, white Democratic election officer. Hayden is said to have acted when Doneby insisted upon having his rights as a voter.

Louisiana

Political – 1930
Suffrage

117,347 Qualified by Registration to Cast Ballots

Democrats Hold Preponderance in Orleans Parish With 112,913

Voters qualified by registration to vote in the general election November 4 in Orleans parish total 117,347, according to the certification made Tuesday by Registrar C. S. Barnes to Miss Alice Lee Grosjean, secretary of state, at Baton Rouge.

Of this total 77,588 are registered white men, 37,631 are white women, 1811 are negro men and 317 are negro women. Democrats hold the preponderance of nominal party affiliants with 112,913 while Republican registrants stood at 4256, Socialists at 6 and Independents 172. Voters registered as unable to write their names, giving signatures by witnessed marks totaled 343.

Of the voters registered 112,321 are native born citizens, 5026 are naturalized. The certification reflects an increase of 20,000 over the 97,721 registered as of April, 1928.

The registration by wards follows: First, 3375; Second, 3179, Third, 10,265; Fourth, 6218; Fifth, 7213; Sixth, 3779; Seventh, 9085; Eighth, 8820; Ninth, 11,202; 10th, 5410; 11th, 6378; 12th, 8656; 13th, 7838; 14th, 11,119; 15th, 4941; 16th, 4190; 17th, 5682.

Political - 1930

Maryland

Suffrage

A GRIEVOUS AND HUMILIATING ERROR

In last week's Herald we stated editorially that all Negro men and women will find that the Democratic party of Maryland offers no outlet to a Negro's ambition, no hope to his future aspirations, nothing of justice and equality of opportunity to the Negro, nothing but injustice, discrimination, contempt, except during election time.

Herald-Commonwealth

We owe the duty to the Herald readers to humbly apologize in acknowledging our error. 10-18-30

Somehow, we foolishly believed that at election time the Democratic party in Maryland would exhibit some signs of political sense and humanity and for the brief period of a few weeks repress their contempt for the Negro and suspend injustice and discrimination at least until they had garnered all the Negro votes possible.

Baltimore, Md.

But we misjudged Ritchieism and Maryland Democracy; on registration day, Thursday, October 9th white lawyers were sent to heavy Negro precincts to interrogate, badger, harass and intimidate Negro applicatants for registration; on the last registration day, October 16th knowing that the lawyers' stunt was illegal and might lead to trouble, democratie judges were ordered to do the dirty work done the previous week by the lawyers.

They were ordered to use every means possible to prevent Negroes from registering, by all means to block registration by delaying every one that could be delayed.

Thus we have injustice, discrimination and contempt not only when no elections are pending but even during election period.

Negroes who have rgistered as Democrats, even the Negro Democratic judges who were orderd to try to disfranchise men and women of their own blood, we are sure realize how degraded they are looked upon by the leaders of the party with which they are affiliated. Surely they feel with bitter resentment the scorn and contempt which the Democratic party of Maryland holds for them in giving such orders and applying such outrageous practices.

If they have a spark of manhood and womanhood they will resent it on November 4th and repudiate Ritchie bv voting for Broening.

Complete Registration Figures

Afro-American

The following figures give the complete totals as a result of the third day's registration, Thursday, October 9th: 10-18-30

(One more registration day remains, October 16th)

Baltimore, Md.

Wards	Democrat	Republican	Other Parties or Declines	Total	Colored	White
1	5,255	1,814	232	7,301	20	7,281
2	2,608	572	129	3,309	39	3.267
3	1,565	637	82	2,284	398	1,886
4	1,807	763	105	2,675	735	1,940
5	1,099	1,057	58	2,214	1,070	1,144
6	4,345	1,832	370	6,547	505	6,042
7	5,061	2,942	320	8,323	1,801	6,522
8	7,812	3,283	738	11,833	251	11,582
9	8,318	3,550	858	12,726	217	12,507
10	2,795	993	87	4,061	942	3,247
11	2,919	1,642	206	4,767	1,300	3,467
12	7,548	3,223	679	11,458	748	10,710
13	6,111	4,374	830	11,315	985	10,330
14	2,203	3,033	226	5,862	3,495	2,367
15	11,578	6,202	1,240	18,820	1,699	17,121
16	5,415	5,764	463	11,353	3,162	8,191
17	897	3,700	63	3,739	3,278	461
18	2,064	1,891	98	4,053	2,231	2,184
19	2,808	2,023	183	5,151	1,377	3,774
20	7,907	2,878	611	11,779	164	11,615
21	2,543	1,656	143	4,342	541	3,801
22	1,222	954	87	2,263	806	1,457
23	2,295	1,241	169	3,705	349	3,356
24	3,735	1,338	146	5,219	...	5,219
25	3,079	1,881	147	5,107	528	4,579
26	7,296	4,139	602	12,037	47	11,990
27	12,495	6,627	1,802	20,924	286	20,638
28	3,099	1,621	221	5,041	4	5,037
Totals	125,858	71,324	11,015	208,197	26,480	181,717

5 Republicans, 1 Democrat

Afro-American

In the Fourteenth Ward last Thursday estimates indicate that 248 colored voters registered as Democrats and 984 as Republicans.

This is only an estimate based upon the survey which shows that in eight city wards where the colored vote is negligible, 17,163 white voters registered as Democrats and 7,995 as Republicans. This means, roughly speaking, that out of every three white voters, one registered as a Republican.

10-18-30

If the same ratio can be regarded as prevailing in the Fifth Ward, where 330 white persons registered, then 220 of them were Democrats. A total of 344 Democrats were registered in this ward which means that 124 of them were then probably colored.

Using this same kind of analogy in other wards where colored voters registered in large numbers, these figures result:

Table showing White Registrants, Democratic Registrants, Colored Registrants and Colored Democrats registered in the wards stated.

	White Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Col. Reg.	Col. Dem.
5th Ward	330	344	420	124
7th Ward	2,455	1,883	528	243
11th Ward	1,632	1,377	450	289
14th Ward	942	876	1,232	248
16th Ward	3,218	2,146	1,037	5
17th Ward	199	435	1,125	302
18th Ward	663	625	559	183
19th Ward	1,354	1,053	495	59
22nd Ward	546	487	300	122

This unusual trend of Negro registration as Democrats is best shown in the 17th Ward where only 199 white persons all told registered, but where the books showed 435 Democrats. Even if every white person in this ward registered as a Democrat, there still remained 236 Democratic registrations which could only be accounted for as coming from colored persons.

A summary of these nine wards indicates 6,196 colored Republicans registered last Thursday and 1,566 colored Democrats. This means that 20 per cent of those registering were Democrats and 80 per cent Republicans.

Baltimore, Md.

These figures, relatively correct, prove that every sixth colored voter in Baltimore is a Democrat, and of the 26,480 so far registered, 4,410 are Democrats and 22,070 Republicans.

Quite as remarkable as this affiliation of Negroes with both parties is the fact that the total Negro registration is now 26,480 which is more than it was in 1926, and there is yet one day of registration left (October 16). The finals are likely to go beyond the 1928 mark of 33,147, when voters in a hectic period registered in large numbers in order to express their preference for Hoover or Smith.

Governor Ritchie in 1919 defeated Nice by 165 votes. In 1923 he defeated Armstrong by 40,400 votes. He won over Mullikin in 1926 by 59,000 votes. This year he seeks a fourth term.

In a close election, it matters a great deal how four or five thousand persons register and vote.

TELEGRAM...

Louisville, Ky.

OCT 30 1930

Colored Voters to Meet Friday Night

A county-wide meeting for colored voters will be held under the auspices of the Republican Central committee Friday night at the Washington school in this city, it was announced yesterday by H. M. Cowing, Republican county chairman.

The meeting will be called at 7:30 o'clock, and Mrs. Bessie C. Jones of West Baden, will address the meeting. Mrs. Jones spoke here in the campaign two years ago, and will be remembered by local colored people. She is an orator of exceptional ability.

Not Yet; Prove It

The AFRO, recently giving Baltimore's registered colored vote at 37,209 (official figures), called attention to the estimate by the Amsterdam *News* of 28,000 for New York City.

Says the Philadelphia *Tribune*: "The AFRO assumes that perhaps Baltimore leads the country in registered colored voters.

"The registered colored vote in Philadelphia is 68,580. Stand back Baltimore!"

Not yet. Baltimore's figures are official and therefore, accurate. It is not a question of guess, surmise, opinion or estimate. There are actually the names of 37,209 colored men and women on the Baltimore poll books.

We know it because Maryland asks every voter his race. On the other side of the Mason and Dixon line, the race of the voter isn't asked, and so there are no official figures.

Philadelphia has a larger population than Baltimore and should therefore, have a larger registered vote. Has it?

It should have a larger number of high school pupils and high school graduates, but it hasn't.

Maybe Baltimore isn't first, but no city has shown official figures which are larger and none has indicated the existence of an estimate, authenticated to such a degree that would make any person from Missouri change his mnid.

No, Philadelphia, Baltimore doesn't stand back yet. Show us.

Political-1930

Michigan.
0

Suffrage

REPUBLICAN

Grants

OCT 31 1930

EDITORIAL

For years the north has savagely criticized the south for its treatmen of the negroes. Much emphasis has been placed on the refusal of that section of the country to let the negro vote. The full legal use of the elective franchise by every qualified voter below the Mason-Dixon line would fill every southern office with negroes. Today the north is more bitter, if anything, in its personal attitude toward the colored people than the old south. The south, all these years, has been compelled to handle the negro question on a self preservation basis. The problem long ago resolved itself into a plain question of the supremacy of the races. The whites did what was necessary to rule. Negro rule would have been intolerable there, the same as here. At any rate the north feels very much different on this southern negro question than formerly.

The Detroit proposed amendment to the state constitution to base legislative representation on a population basis is exactly in point. Legally every southern negro over twenty-one is entitled to vote and if he did the colored race would be politically, officially and judicially in control of every southern courthouse and federal building. Everyone now recognizes, including most northerners, that this legal privilege, if followed to the strict letter of the law, would produce a greater social and moral problem than the present policy which guarantees white rule in the south. The heavy and increasing migration of northerners to the south has brought about much of this changed viewpoint in the north.

Detroit has upwards of 150,000 colored people. In the last primary the negro voters succeeded in nominating, in the republican primary, one of their own color for the office of state senator and in passing very well qualified and a white man (C. A. Roxborough) in everything but color. This nomination of Mr. Roxborough, you understand, was made possible for the first time in Michigan through the legal medium, withheld from negroes of the south, viz, the right to vote. Several foreign groups are equally strongly represented in Detroit's population, which total reaches perhaps fifty per cent of its population peak, a conservative estimate.

Now think of the south. On a population basis Detroit and Wayne county would have 39 out of the 100 members of the House and 10 of the 32 members of the state Senate, a control majority on most roll calls. Shall this great shifting foreign and negro population, huddled in Detroit, be put in position to control forever the finances, politics and legislation of a state as diversified in crops and industry as Michigan and populated, largely up state at least, by a clean strain of pure American stock. The proposed reapportionment amendment as it refers to all Michigan outside of Detroit becomes therefore a straight question of self preservation, exactly like the negro question in the south. America for Americans is the real issue in both cases.

Theoretically there is no basis of representation sounder than a population rule but self preservation comes first politically as well as physically In a strictly municipal sense Detroit has never suffered through its present percentage representation in the legislature and it never need have any fear from the up state in the future. Michigan shall never sacrifice or handicap the highest and best interests of its great metropolis.

The Republican-Tribune's opposition to this reapportionment amendment is not conceived or directed against a single individual in Detroit, native or foreign born, but it seems to be necessary at this time for exactly the same reason that the federal government ten years or so ago found it necessary to limit immigration, not against any foreign class or section in particular but as a policy, again, of self preservation. Expansion and circumstances make for new requirements and regulations. The nation had to abrogate an immigration policy that for years and years had been officially encouraged; the southern handling of the negro question is, under all the circumstances, logically sound if constitutionally hazy. In this election up state Michigan faces a similar set of facts and is compelled, and in our opinion properly, to invoke that higher authority in the scale of human existence—the age old natural law of self preservation.

Your precinct election inspector, next Tuesday, will hand you a single ballot upon which will appear five distinct and separate amendments. To make certain that this reapportionment proposal, as desired by Detroit, is decisively beaten vote "NO" at this time, on all five amendments. The others can wait until next spring or later for consideration. The State of Michigan cannot afford to take any chances with this proposal. "Better be safe than sorry," should be the up state slogan on this issue next Tuesday. An all "No" vote is "Safety First" this time.

Political-1930

Missouri

Suffrage

WHERE VOTES COUNT DOUBLE

The two party primaries, the republican and the democratic, will decide who are to govern Kansas City. After the parties make their choice of candidates, all the people get together in a general election, but they simply ratify what the winning party has already done. It is more important to vote in the primary than in the general election. We Negroes talk about the great change that comes over candidates in their treatment of us, after they get the office. No wonder. They know that their real supporters battled for them in the primaries, and they know that most of us were conspicuously absent. When we go to them, they are just as responsive as we have been useful to them, which is mighty little.

It is time that we quit so much talking about our balance of power and actually get busy exerting it. The fifteen to twenty thousand votes which it is possible for Negroes to cast in the coming city election is enough to turn the tide either way. But it will not count except we first register. At that we will not exert our greatest possible power unless we vote in the party primary where every vote counts double.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS-PRESS

MAR 25 1930

NEGRO VOTERS MEET.

Resolution Adopted Urging Support for Republican Ticket.

At a meeting of Negro voters last night at 1613 Mitchell avenue the principal talk was made by Rev. George L. Williams, and others who spoke were Walter Mitchell, Mrs. Jamie Williams, Mrs. Estella Woodson, Floyd Baker, Jess Williams and B. Nance.

The following resolutions presented by Reverend Williams were adopted: "Whereas, the G. O. P. convention on March 22 did nominate a good and capable set of candidates to manage the affairs of St. Joseph, Mo.; Be it resolved: That we pledge ourselves and earnestly appeal to members of our race to vote and work for the following named nominees (followed by a list of Republican nominees)."

Appeals were made to vote a straight ticket. Similar meetings are planned for other parts of the city. Mrs. Jamie Williams presided and Mrs. Hazel Nance was secretary.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GAZETTE

NOV 2 - 1930

Federal Men Coming Here to Check Registration

Word was received Saturday that federal investigators will be in St. Joseph Monday to check up charges of irregularities in the registration in St. Joseph and to see that only properly qualified persons vote Tuesday. Democrats have charged the Republicans with registering Negroes through the aid of the police, and the Republicans have charged that some Democrats have registered twice, personally and by affidavit

Political-1930

Suffrage

New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 6 1930

Negro Vote Made Pawn By Leaders One States

Howard McDuffy Charges Propaganda Is Being Being Spread

Warns Members Of Race To Be On Look-Out In Politics

Warning members of his race to beware of "poisonous propoganda" which he alleges is being spread by "some of the would-be Negro politicians" Howard McDuffy, a charter member of the Morris County Citizens Civic and Improvement League, says in a letter to The Jerseyman, that the votes of the Colored people are "being sold for a mess of pottage" and that the intelligent voters of his race will resent it.

The letter written by Mr. McDuffy follows:

"Would you please allow space in one of the columns of your most wonderful paper to inform the Voters of the group with whom I am allied to be aware of the poisonous propaganda that is being sponsored by some of the would-be political leaders of my race who are endeavoring to sell the vote of the entire colored group for a mess of pottage, which act is an open rebellion against the sentiment of the average colored voter.

"This practice has been of long duration in Morristown but the young women and men of my race who are being trained in the public and high schools of this commonwealth are endeavoring to bring it to a speedy end. Authority permits me to say this without fear or molestation.

"I have no apology to make simply voicing the sentiment of those whom I represent. I understand a few days ago there was an advertisement in this paper informing the colored voters and the prospective candidates that there would be a meeting under the Auspices of the Citizens Civic League, at Eureka Hall, Monday June 10th, which meeting all citizens have a right to attend. To my mind this is a false alarm.

"I remember in 1927 of having called the attention of a group of men of my race of the great need of an organization as is above mentioned and we did organize, but the purpose of this organization was Civic. But unfortunately it was liken unto Jonah's Goad; it grew and flourished over night but was killed the next day, ,by the heat of the sun.

"There is no such organization as the Civic League. It is inactive, dormant, dead and buried and has long been funeralized.

"We notice since the last Presidential Campaign the towns and hamlets of this, our County, are being crowded with refugees of colors from the Southern clime, fleeing from southern oppression, all due to the fact that they have lost their right of franchise by such an nfernal propaganda as is being used here among would be negro politicians.

"Some of them are not capable of marking a ballot intelligently when left alone which is a sad state of affairs and which stands in great need to be remedied. So I am serving notice on the candidates that the intelligent negro of Morris County intends to change the political conditions. We are between 3 and 5 thousand strong, weighing heavy in the political scale."

H. McDuffy

NOV 10 1930

Calls on Negroes To Use Franchise

Speaker at Church Declares Apathy of Voters Creates Oligarchy in U. S.

At a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday in Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the association, declared America was not a democracy. He said it was fast becoming an oligarchy due to the apathy and indifference of its people in the use of their ballots.

Speaking on "What the Vote Should Mean to the Negro," he said not more than fifty per cent of the persons who have the privilege of the vote use it. This, he said, is true of Harlem with its 200,000 Negroes as well as the country generally. In the South there is oligarchy by usurpation of government, the whites denying 9,000,000 Negroes the use of their franchise unless the Negroes risk their personal safety in attempting to vote, the speaker said.

He pointed out the ballot was the greatest weapon for the protection of rights and freedom for it determines how the laws shall be made and executed. Negroes especially should make use of it, Mr. Bagnall stated, for it is the quickest and surest way to correct such evils as lynching, peonage, police brutality and insanitary conditions such as exist in almost all Negro sections of Southern communities.

"Negroes," he declared, "should vote for their friends and against their enemies, regardless of party affiliation."

Hubert Delaney, Assistant United States District Attorney of New York, speaking on "Lynching in America," declared no crime was so bad that a man ought be lynched without trial by jury.

Political - 1930
Suffrage.

New York

Hawkins Wins in N. Y. Primary Race

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Attorney Clifford Hawkins upset all political dope here in Tuesday's primaries when he defeated Pope Billups and Lamar Perkins for the 21st assembly district for judge of the municipal court. Attorney Hawkins had not been given a chance to win against Billups, who many had said would win the post by a landslide. Alex Rivers was also a winner in the 19th district.

There was no fight in the Democratic ranks. Charles Toney and James Watson were the candidates and will oppose Rivers and Hawkins at the regular election. Edmond Austin won in the 21st for the assembly in a bitter fight against Lindsey Alston and George Harris. It was the greatest primary fight the Republicans have seen in years.

Registration Figures Show Harlem Has Less Voters This Year

With registration week over Republican and Democratic campaign leaders are making plans for intensive drives to bring out the total registration vote on Election Day, November 4.

The Republican campaign managers in Harlem are jubilant over the registration figures and predict a sweeping victory for all of their candidates from Governor down to Assembly offices.

All of the Assembly Districts comprising the 10th Municipal Court District where two coolred judges will be eelcted, showed slight decreases from the registration of last year with the exception of the 13th and 17th Assembly Districts.

The registration figures follow:

A. D.	1930	1929
13th	16,737	16,050
17th	11,104	10,319
19th	12,763	14,055
21st	15,517	15,932
22nd	16,816	16,947

The loss in registration in most of the districts is due largely to the large number of vacancies cused by the removal of white persons from these districts. Another cause was the apparent disinterest on the part of most of the white voters living in these districts to come out to register

BROOKLYN, N. Y

OCT 17 1930

Colored Voters May Oppose Political Candidates Nov. 4

Jamaica Negroes Vote to Boycott Democrats and Republicans Who Are Silent on Unemployment Relief for Colored Workers

Declaring that the Colored Kinsmen of America will boycott political candidates in the November elections who have made no recognition or promises of aid in relieving the present unemployment crisis, E. T. Welcome, Queens county organizer and official of the National Colored Voters League, told colored residents of Jamica that it is time negro voters o Queens were given recognition fo their services to the borough.

Welcome addressed local negroes a a rally Sunday afternoon at the New York avenue headquarters of the Col ored Kinsmen. He stated that he ex pects to make his threat of boycot ting the candidates effective through the medium of 13,000 enrolled colored voters who hold the balance o power that may settle the victory o either the Democratic or Republican party in the coming election.

"It is about time that the negroes of this borough were given due recognition for their services and I can readily say that we will get this recognition as we hold the election result within our hands with the 13,000 votes controlled by us," he said. If such recognition is not given the colored voters will be advised to stay away from the polls.

Borough President Harvey will be asked to find places for negroes in the construction projects sponsored by the borough. The policy of giving jobs to foreigners in preference to negroes who for the most part are natural born citizens was condemned by Welcome. "I am a natural born citizen and many of you are too and there is no reason on earth why we should be denied the right to work and the right to produce," he told the Jamaica gathering.

"Negroes are the best producers in the world. They are dependable servants. They love to serve. It has been one of their inherent traits since the first negroes were brought to Jamestown in 1619. There are thousands of negroes in Harlem that are walking the streets that could be put to use tilling the soil and going in for agriculture. Generation after generation of negro families have been working on the soil and if they were to cultivate the many acres of idle pasture now extant in the Eastern states the unemployment situation among the negroes would be greatly lessened."

Registration Week Coming

Amsterdam News

AGAIN THE TIME has come to impress upon the citizens of Harlem the importance of registering for the coming political campaign. Registration week is October 6 to October 11. With six days in which to register there can be no excuse that you have not the time. The individual citizen, when told of conditions calling for remedy, too often says that his one vote cannot affect the result of an election, that it does not matter to his private fortunes which party is in power. Yet this citizen is the first to complain when political conditions are unsatisfactory. He would be enraged if the right to vote were denied him, yet he denies himself that right by failing to register.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY applicable to the people of Harlem. They complain of inadequate representation; but it is inadequate because they do not use their power. Too many of them are too lazy, too indifferent, or too ignorant to register and vote for what they want. Let every citizen do his best next week to prod the lazy, awaken the indifferent and enlighten the ignorant to their dutv.

CATSKILL, N. Y.
MAIL

OCT 30 1930

URGES NEGRO VOTERS TO SUPPORT GOVERNOR

Colored Resident of Catskill Says Roosevelt Is True Friend of Race

The Catskill Daily Mail has received a communication from a well known local Negro resident in which he urges all voters of his race to support Governor Roosevelt at the coming election. Governor Roosevelt, the writer says, has been a true friend of the Negroes in New York State and he signed the bill creating the Tenth Judicial District in Harlem, New York City, making it possible for the election of two Negro judges.

The writer enclosed an article written by Floyd J. Calvin, and clipped from the Pittsburgh Courier, which follows:

New York—That Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of the State of New York, now a candidate for re-election, has gone out of his way to show fairness and accord justice to the Negro in the Democratic party is the keynote of the program to re-elect the State Democratic ticket, according to U. S. Poston, who is heading the publicity division for Negro citizens, with offices at 2297 Seventh avenue. Mr. Poston, who is editor and publisher of the New York State Contender, official organ of the Democratic party for Negroes, is co-operating with James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic State committee, with offices at the Hotel Roosevelt, Madison avenue at 45th street, and Dan Ryan, chairman of publicity for Tammany Hall, 17th street and Union Square.

Says Mr. Poston: "At the present time the colored fraternal organizations, the clubs and the various sources of assembly of the common people are rallying to the banner of Franklin Roosevelt. Why? The record of the Governor shows he is a tried and true friend of the Negro. The most outstanding thing his first term was to sign the bill creating the Tenth Judicial District of Harlem, in which colored judges have an opportunity to be elected. The Governor knew when he was signing the bill

olored judges would be elected if the easure became a law. Yet he cheerully signed it. That act gave to egroes in New York City their first pportunity to become members of ie judiciary. Two jobs were created hich will pay $12,000 a year for ten ears. Also, Governor Roosevelt signed ie Old Age Pension Bill, which is oving a boon to many hundreds of egroes who would otherwise face overty at present and in the years to me. Already, hundreds of aged egroes in Harlem have filled out the anks making application for the ension.

"Labor bills which the Governor gned, which help Negroes as well as hites, include provision for protecon to employes on work of demolhing buildings; requiring seats for perators of passenger elevators: auhorizing study of unemployment roblems by industrial commissioner; equiring an eight-hour day and revailing rate of wages for all workmen and railroad grade crossing elimnation; insuring half-holiday for omen in factories and mercantile esablishments; providing one day oest in seven for moving picture operators; insuring further protection to window cleaner; prohibiting against mportation into New York state of convict-made goods of other states."

The Democratic party has been generous to the Negro in the matter of employment in Mr. Poston's own office. A staff of eleven people was immediately put to work when the campaign opened. There are five in his New York office, three in his employ in Brooklyn, and three in Queens county. When the projected work for up-state is begun, more will be used. The Contender, issued by the Gotham Publishing Company, takes an unequivocal stand for all Democratic candidates.

U. S. Poston, a native of Hopkinsville, Ky., came to New York nine years ago. He was in Democratic work before coming North. He was educated at Kentucky State College at Frankfort and at Fisk University. He was associated in newspaper work in Kentucky with the late Phil H. Brown, who was appointed to a position in the Department of Labor at Washington by President Harding. On leaving the South, Mr. Poston went to Detroit, Mich., where he published the Detroit Contender, and took courses in journalism at Detroit University. He has contributed articles to some of the leading magazines of the country, including the Dearborn Independent, Current History, and The Nation.

"Governor Roosevelt was a friend of the Negro even when he was at Washington during the war as assistant secretary of the Navy," said Mr. Poston. "When, during the war, Negroes were working in the shipyards in Newport News and Norfolk, Va., and some Southern whites wanted to discriminate against and separate them, Roosevelt made a trip down there, personally, and not only saw to it that the Negroes were not discriminated against, but that they got the same salaries for the same work as gotten by white men. So if anyone would say that Roosevelt's friendship for the Negro is something recent, for political purposes, his action in behalf of Negroes more than ten years ago shows how he regards them."

Governor Roosevelt is a distant cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt. He was educated at Columbia University in New York City, and at Harvard. He is well liked personally by all the colored people who have had a chance to know him. He took a Negro staff to Albany for the executive mansion when he moved in at the expiration of the term of Alfred E Smith.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

NOV 1 8 1930

Freeing Colored Vote

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

So much attention has been given to prohibition and economic depression in the election just past, that a dramatic and even historic mass movement has received less than its share of attention.

For the first time since the Civil War, on a national scale, the American Negro has broken traditional party bonds and has voted strictly on the basis of issues and men. The most striking result is the defeat of two Senators who might have been elected had colored voters supported them—Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas. Both were opposed because they voted to place upon the Supreme Court bench Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, who had publicly expressed opposition to the Negro's voting.

The part played by Negro voters in the defeat of these two Senators is incontrovertible. The returns show that in districts predominantly colored these men ran behind their parties and far behind the votes of previous years.

In future campaigns political leaders no longer may safely assume that the color of the Negro's skin automatically denotes his political affiliation.

WALTER WHITE,
Acting Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Stand Back, Harlem

New York boasts so frequently and so truthfully of its size, its wealth, its skyscrapers, its visitors and its huge population, that when a neighboring city can compete at all it is only as a runner-up.

The phrase "second to New York" is usually equivalent to second in the United States or in the world.

In the matter of registered colored voters, Baltimore is not "second to New York." Baltimore is first. New York is second.

Here are the figures. The *Amsterdam News* estimates New York's colored registration as 28,000. Most properly, voters do not register as to race and there are no official figures.

Official figures for colored registration in Baltimore are 27,209.

Whatever reason there once was for recording the race of a voter on the polling books, the reason no longer exists even in Baltimore, and the practice should be discontinued. Meantime, however, this bad practice serves to let us know that Baltimore leads New York and probably every city in the country in the number of registered colored voters.

Political-1930
Suffrage

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUN 2 - 1930

NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

There was no excuse, reason or justification for the introduction of the Negro in primary contests this year. With few exceptions, the Negro is not responsible. Most of the qualified Negroes have registered as Republicans. They had a right to so register and vote and should be protected in their right. Wherever a large number of Negroes are registered as Democrats, the responsibility rests upon men calling themselves Democrats who think more of nominating some favorite candidate than serving the party to which they profess allegiance.

The Negro in North Carolina has been a Republican since he was enfranchised. He is a Republican whenever his vote will help that party. The attempt to introduce him as a disturbing element in the Democratic primary is a wrong alike to the Negro and to the Democratic party. Those who have been induced to register as Democrats would serve their race by voluntarily declining to be used by any political faction. Democratic conventions and meetings and primaries have always been confined to white voters. There has been no change in the rule and policy. Except in a few local scrambles in Raleigh where some unworthy Democrats were willing to put party in jeopardy to carry a selfish purpose, there has been no appeal by Democrats to the Negro. Even then it was repudiated by Democrats who saw the danger. This is the first time polticians have sought to induce Negroes to come into a State primary to kill hundreds of the votes of white Democrats. No matter who is guilty, the Democrats of North Carolina will not tolerate this unauthorized departure from a policy that has been in existence since 1868.

The best Negroes are not concerned in this attempt. They have too much self respect to pose as Democrats when all the world knows they are Republicans. And they resent it when white politicians seek to inject other of their race in party contests in which they have no concern.

Real friends of the satisfied Negro will protect their right to register and vote in the Republican primary. They are the real friends of the Negro.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Tuesday, May 27, 1930

A DAGGER AT THE HEART

The report that something like four hundred Negroes, 243 in the sixteenth precinct, have been allowed to register as Democrats in Raleigh calls for investigation and action. There are no Negro Democrats in Raleigh and those responsible for registering them are placing a dagger at the heart of the Democratic party. In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming Democratic nominees. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina if registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy party as to permit Negroes to register. Their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates.

In several instances, in local political contests in Raleigh, politicians who care more for jobs than for the good of the Democratic party, have secured Negro registration and Negro support. It is indefensible. But never before have men calling themselves Democrats procured or winked at Negro participation in selecting Democratic State nominees. What has happened in this registration in Raleigh affects the party in the whole State The votes of the Negroes might determine the next senatorial nominee. It opens the door, too, to political evils that all voters who lived in 1894-1900 know endanger the peace and security of government in North Carolina.

Negroes, who have the required educational qualifications, are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary. They should be protected in this right.

Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh. They do not desire to be guilty of the fraud of posing as Democrats. Their self-respect keeps them from seeking to do this wrong thing. This being true of the better class those who either by their own desire or by the connivance of unworthy white politicians should be denied the opportunity to kill the votes of white Democrats in their own primary.

N. C. Herald
June 2, 1930

A BLUFF CALLED

Maybe that wasn't a knockout that Joe Bailey handed to the opposition which had by intimations and direct charges accused him and his managers of direct responsibility for the registration of several hundred Raleigh Negroes. Mr. Bailey flatly characterizes the charges as maliciously false.

To the political leaders in the state, the cry of Negro vote is a definite sign of a faltering cause. They know that it is always dragged out to bolster up a cause that is unable to stand on merit. Mr. Bailey's record is too long and too clear for him at this late day to be encouraging either white or black Republicans to vote in a Democratic primary. If Bailey is elected to the senate, he will be found voting for straight Democratic principles, and not trading with an Aldrich, as was done in 1912, or with the Western Republicans as was done in 1929 and 1930, or with the Republican national party as was done in 1928.

But, Mr. Bailey's answer to the low accusations made by Bart Gatling contains one paragraph which should be read and considered by every Democrat in North Carolina. It is the essence of the situation.

"I am the only candidate in the primary," he says, "who has publicly protested against Republicans voting in our Democratic primary. On this subject there has been a singular silence on the other side. My protest was carried in the press throughout the state several weeks ago. I demanded that the other side join with me in earnest endeavor to prevent participation in our primary of Republicans of whatever color."

But that was not all. Continuing, Mr. Bailey's statement reads:

"I am now sending to our managers throughout the state the letter of Judge Biggs, the chairman of the state board of elections, in which he clearly declares that only those who affiliate with the Democratic party, and who intend in good faith to support its nominees, may vote in the Democratic primary. I urge my supporters, not only in Raleigh but elsewhere, to do all they can to prevent Republicans, both white and colored, from taking any part in the Democratic primary."

That's plain enough for any man to understand. Has anyone heard anywhere a Simmons organization or leader say one word against Republicans voting in the primary? In fact, isn't it a known fact that the Simmons forces expected to nominate their man by the aid of Republican votes? Isn't it a known fact that Republicans are grievously disappointed because they have been forced into a primary of their own, thereby handicapping them in any design they might have for participating in the Democratic primary? Hasn't it been the general belief throughout the state that if none but Democrats vote in the Democratic primary Bailey will be returned the winner on June 7? Isn't it a fact that there have been accusations that Bailey was in some way responsible for Rev. H. Grady Dorsett demanding a Republican primary in order to keep Republicans out of a Democratic primary? It comes with a poor grace from the other side to attempt to accuse the Bailey forces of enticing Republican votes, either white or colored.

The basis for the protest against the Raleigh Negroes who have registered is that they are Republicans, always have been and always will be. That, of course, cannot be substantiated, and the only excuse the opposition to Bailey has for it is that it raises the Negro issue, and by doing that they hope to stir prejudice and win a few votes thereby.

Now, will Mr. Simmons' managers join with the managers of Mr. Bailey's campaign in calling upon the election officials to keep the Democratic primary free from Republican participation? Will Simmons come out and tell the Republicans that he doesn't want their votes in the primary, that they should not vote for him in the primary? He will not. And there is a mighty good reason for it.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 5 - 1930

The New Negro in the New South

Is it too much to hope that the withdrawal of challenges against 330 Negroes who registered to vote in the Democratic party primaries in Raleigh, N. C., is indicative of a changing disposition toward the Negro in the South? It at least marks an unusual attitude; Josephus Daniels's newspaper referred to the mere registration of black men in the Democratic party as "a dagger at the heart" of the party. And now Senator Simmons's supporters—most of the registrants appear to have been Bailey men—have decided to withdraw their protest.

It was in the course of a fight for school improvement that most of these Raleigh Negroes first registered as Democratic voters. The fight was then local, and little attention was paid to the race issue. A large proportion of those who regis-

ered were college graduates, lawyers and physicians; they were men of substance, whose judgment, apart from the color of their skin, had obvious significance. And it is likely that, with the increasing economic importance of the Negro in the South, there will be more and more occasions on which local interests will lead even Democratic politicians to think of the colored citizens as what the Fourteenth Amendment intended them to be—voters.

Most of the Southern states today bar Negroes from the Democratic party primaries. A Texas state law barring them was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court; the substitute law, promptly passed, which without outlawing them by state act explicitly permitted party committees to debar them, was upheld by the Federal District Court and is now pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals. A similar Virginia law was held invalid by the district court and is also pending before the higher tribunal. In Florida and Arkansas the state courts are apparently waiting Federal adjudication before committing themselves in cases which have long been pending. But in the border states Negroes today vote freely—in Baltimore, Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis and in most Oklahoma cities; and perhaps the Raleigh action indicates a tendency for North Carolina too to act as a border state.

Even in the deep South attitudes are changing. It was an extraordinary editorial from "The Albany (Ga.) Herald" that Mr. Raymond cited in yesterday's Herald Tribune in discussing changes in the old Southeast. The paper was discussing the sale of the old Phil Cook plantation, a 1400-acre estate, which had belonged to a Confederate general, to a Negro who had been a tenant on the plantation for eighteen years. And "The Albany Herald," referring to a plantation which had been the pride of Lee County, respectfully referred to the son of a slave who bought it in at auction for $16,000 cash as "a practical and successful farmer, who is highly thought of in this community."

New times. new attitudes:

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Thursday, June [illegible] 1930

THE NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES.

Coincident with agitation about exploitation of the negro vote by the politicians in Raleigh came the talk given the negroes at the Winston-Salem Teachers College by Governor Gardner, who discussed the negro not as politicians, but as factors in the agricultural and industrial life of the State. And we might say here that Governor Gardner advised the negro citizenship in the light of the intelligent mind of the State. He talked to them of their accomplishments in material advancement and of the possibilities that yet await them. It was a declaration of truth proclaimed by the Governor when he said that "the door of educational and economic opportunity swings ever wider to members of the negro race in North Carolina today; no intelligent, law-abiding and industrious person need leave his native State in search for conditions favorable to development of a full and useful life." And for that, no State in the Union offers better opportunities to the negro than North Carolina.

The Governor made an entertaining summary of the progress of the race in this State, and was happy over the increased activity of the negroes in every field of endeavor, in which they have had the assistance and co-operation of the white people. As illustrative of the feeling existing in North Carolina between the whites and the blacks, he instanced that although the whites are paying 95 per cent of the taxes, there is seldom heard the suggestion that there should be any connection whatever between the amount the negroes are able to pay in taxes and the quality of the public services that are to be made available to them.

And that led him to a wholesome line of advice, reminding the negroes that "with enlarged opportunity always come enlarged responsibilities. Every right implies a duty and the path of progress is marked by the signs of civic integrity, mutual trust and understanding, patience, restraint, and good-will"

[illegible] Telegraph
[illegible] June [illegible] 1930

The Patient All Right

Those who have been worried about the fever which North Carolina has been running in the political campaign that comes to a close with the primaries Friday, need have no further fear. The patient is all right. When Josephus Daniels and Senator Furnifold M. Simmons jointly ring in the "white supremacy issue" God's in His North Carolina Heaven and all's right with the world.

Every time a race gets hot enough to be fretted about, the charge comes out of Raleigh that Negroes are being registered and will be voted, unless somebody stops them, in a Democratic primary. Senator Simmons has been, for all these many years, the symbol of white supremacy. He got to Congress in his early days on it. He has been the white hope ever since. When Josiah Bailey got the fire too hot for him, the Simmons managers came back with the story of Negro registrations in Raleigh. Perhaps they have. Perhaps the worst is happening. If so, the dish is made to the taste of Senator Simmons. It has strengthened his own case immeasureably and has worried the Bailey leaders.

At least there is nothing for outsiders to worry about. North Carolina would not be her own charming self unless she were agitated by the Negro registrations in Raleigh for a Democratic primary.

LETTER BOX

DENIES THERE IS NEGRO ISSUE

To The Editor of The Herald:

An Associated Press dispatch of yesterday from Raleigh announces that Mr. Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons, is preparing to challenge qualified Negro electors in Wake county because, presumably, he has decreed that a properly qualified registered Negro elector cannot vote in the Democratic primary. This announcement follows news stories in the Raleigh News and Observer and a bitter editorial in the same paper during this week in which similar sentiments are expressed. It has also come to my attention that the challenge is to be used here in Durham and possibly in other North Carolina cities.

There is no "Negro issue" in North Carolina politics except which is raised periodically by political leaders who are bankrupt in ideas and issues and whose psychology is that of thirty years ago. The Negro as a race is out of politics in North Carolina. As a citizen, a taxpayer and a patriot interested in good government and peaceful race relations, he votes for the candidates of his choice in both parties on a basis of his manhood suffrage and citizenship rights.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties are owned and controlled by white people. The Negro voter in the South is limited to a selection of white candidates only, except in two or three southern states where the Republican machine, headed by white men, is maintained for the purpose of controlling electoral votes and patronage in presidential elections. The Negro, therefore, is not an issue in Southern politics.

It is absurd for anyone to say that a Negro cannot be a Democrat as it is to say that all Negroes are Republicans. There have always been Negro Democrats and there have always been Negro Republicans since the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and all intelligent people ought to know that fact. The qualified Negro elector has voted in North Carolina according to his choice for many deeades. It is, therefore, the height of absurdity for anyone to challenge now the established rights of qualified electors of our race.

The U. S. Supreme court has already settled the question of Negro Democrats and their right to vote in Southern Democratic primaries. This fact ought to be well known to political leaders in North Carolina. The question having thus been settled by the highest court of the land, the Negro ought not to be forced to present a case from North Carolina to have his rights protected and affirmed. The Texas primary case has settled the question long since. A great deal of bitterness would be engendered and the promotion of interracial good will, which has had such marvelous growth in this state, would be considerably checkmated. It is the hope of the Negro that he will be let alone and not made an issue in the present campaign.

Finally, the Negro "bogey" is simply an old skeleton dragged out of the political closet perennially to inflame passions and becloud issues in the last extremeties of persons who apparently feel that they are failing to impress white electors sufficiently. It is hoped by all Negro citizens that the facts in this letter will be well considered and that local issues in Raleigh or elsewhere in the State will not develop a long and bitter contest on issues that are already well settled in law and in common sense.

R. M'CANTS ANDREWS
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
Durham, N. C.

May 29, 1930.

Durham, N. C. Herald
Thursday, June [illegible], 1930

RALEIGH NEGROES RULED DEMOCRATS

—o—

Total Of 70 Negroes Are Passed By Election Officials Of Wake County

—o—

Raleigh, June 4.—(AP)—Seventy Raleigh Negroes registered as Democrats were passed today by election officials as the hearing of challenges brought against the Negro registrants by supporters of United States Senator F. M. Simmons proceeded.

Of 127 summoned to appear for hearings today, at the tenth and fifteenth precincts of Raleigh township 70 were present and were given approval without exception by the precinct registrars and judges of election.

The Negroes were challenged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator Simmons, who is seeking renomination by the Democratic party, on the grounds that "they are Negroes," and that the Democratic party in North Carolina "is the white man's party."

Approximately 400 Negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling and the first hearing was held yesterday when only 66 out of 248 summoned to appear showed up. Out of the 66 examined, the name of only one was removed from the registration rolls. The designation of another was changed to "independent" when he stated he was neither a Democrat nor Republican.

The final hearings of the challenges is scheduled to be heard tomorrow morning at the fair grounds precinct, just outside the city of Raleigh. Upwards of 100 registrants have been challenged at that precinct. The registrants examined at the two precincts today answered questions asked them without hesitation. All of them said they were Democrats in good standing, but a few of them were uncertain about supporting the Democratic presidential nominee. All agreed to support the nominees of the forthcoming primary.

Those who appeared today were questioned as to educational requirements as well as party affiliation. All passed the educational tests to the satisfaction of both the election officials and challengers.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Thursday, May 29, 1930

USING THE NEGRO VOTERS.

The Raleigh News and Observer relates that of approximately 500 negroes registered in Raleigh township for the June primary, 375 have registered as Democrats. Whereat the Raleigh morning daily views with alarm. It insists that "there are no negro Democrats in Raleigh." Possibly not, except as personal preferences may conform to political exigencies. The registration of 375 out of 500 negroes in one community as affiliating with the Democratic party this season evidently means that white partisans of certain candidates are getting votes wherever they can get them. Probably it is the Democratic senatorial contest that has suddenly enlisted the interest of so many negro Democrats.

But really that is nothing new in Raleigh, according to information and belief. In heated political contests in the state capital, according to the public prints, there is little scruple as to weapons; and if it hasn't been something of a practice in Raleigh for Democrats to vote negroes against Democrats in heated primary contests, then we have gained the wrong impression. And Raleigh isn't the only place in North Carolina where this happens on occasions of heated inter-party contests. So long as some among our best citizenry think it not amiss to play the game in elections without regard to rules; so long as there is teaching by example that the only thing worth while is to win, to gain the end without reference to the means, so long will campaigns and elections be conducted without scruple as to methods. Usually all participants in the contest are so besmirched that the kettle can't throw up black to the pot. And with that there isn't any prospect that anything will be done about it. The indecent and dishonorable practices have become a habit, and there isn't, so far as noticed, any serious effort made to break the habit.

Political - 1930
Suffrage

North Carolina

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
Friday, May 30, 1930

Bailey Denies He Is Using Negro Votes in Wake Primary

Senatorial Candidate Replies to Charges by Gatling

Answers Others

Takes Occasion to Reply to Opponent

Raleigh, May 29 (AP)—Josiah W. Bailey, opposing Senator F. M. Simmons for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the approaching primary, issued a statement tonight in which he denounced as false the charge made yesterday by Bart M. Gatling that Bailey supporters had registered several hundred Raleigh negroes as Democrats. Mr. Bailey also took occasion to answer other charges made against him during the campaign.

Blames Politicians

"Mr. Gatling's insinuations and accusations in today's papers Mr. Bailey said "like the long series of such propaganda emanating from the Simmons organization, are false and without foundation other than the desperation of politicians groping for votes. It has been my desire to conduct a campaign free from bitterness and calculate to advance the unity and strength of our party. But I cannot ignore this attack upon my character as a man and a Democrat. If the campaign threatens to descend to low levels it is not my fault.

"Neither my supporters, managers nor myself have had anything whatever to do with the registration of negroes in Raleigh township or elsewhere.

"I am the only candidate in the primary who has publicly protested against Republicans voting in our Democratic primary. On this subject there has been singular silence on the other side. My protest was carried in the press throughout the State several weeks ago. I demand that the other side join me in earnest endeavor to prevent participation in our primary by Republicans of whatever color."

Declaring that "we are now sending to our managers throughout the State the letter of Judge Biggs, chairman of the State Board of Elections, in which he clearly declares that only those who affiliated with the Democratic Party and who intend in good faith to support its nominees, may vote in the Democratic primary," Mr. Bailey urged his supporters throughout the State to do all they can to keep Republicans from taking part in the Democratic primary.

"I have never advised anybody, anywhere, or any time to vote the Republican ticket," Mr. Bailey asserts with the question, "can Mr. Gatling's candidate say as much? I have no responsibility for the Hoover Administration, its insult to the white people of the South, or the dire suffering that has fallen upon our people under Mr. Hoover. Can Mr. Gatling's candidate say as much?"

Mr. Bailey goes on to declare that he made his first speech for Democracy's cause in 1899 in behalf of the suffrage amendment. In every campaign since 1908, he added, "I have canvassed for the Democratic Party, calling upon the people to support the entire Democratic ticket. I have always voted the Democratic ticket since I became of age, in 1894. . . .

Defends Record

"I ask nothing now on account of this life-long and unreserved service to the Democratic Party by way of office, but I do ask—and I am sure I have the right to ask this—that the Democrats of North Carolina will not permit my character as a man and a Democrat to be destroyed by politicians, who in their desperation forget the benefits of my labors in their behalf, and, for nothing more than a few votes, would take from me and my children the name I have labored a life time to establish. I call upon them, and especially upon the thousands who know me, to repudiate, and denounce all the various and sundry false reports, rumors, whisperings, circulars and newspaper reports now in circulation solely because I have offered for the nomination to the Senate to the end that my party might have as a candidate against the Republicans in November one who had never in 37 years failed to support its ticket."

Education Bill To Be Pressed

Washington. (AP)—Notice was given in the Senate today by Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, that he would press for action next session on his bill to create a Federal Department of Education headed by a new member of the cabinet.

Last-Minute Names Accepted

Elizabeth City (AP)—The Pasquotank County Board of Elections ordered the name of J. Kenyon Wilson, candidate for re-election to the General Assembly who failed to file notice of his candidacy on the final day, last Friday, placed on the ballot for the June primary.

The same action was taken on three other candidates for county offices who failed to file within the specified time. Mr. Wilson argued that a proper construction of the law made the last filing day May 24 instead of May 23. No opposition was voiced to placing the candidates' names on the ballots.

Richards Would Ally South, West

Columbia, S. C. (AP)—The initial move in the formation of the proposed alliance of the South and West was made by Governor John G. Richards.

Letters were mailed from the Governor's office asking Governors of twenty-seven other States to appoint a commission which later "shall assemble in convention" with similar commissions from other States "to organize and take the necessary steps to put into operation the purpose above set forth."

The States asked to join are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, South Dakota, North Dakota, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and New Mexico.

The Governor suggests that the commission consist of "one outstanding farmer, or other person, friendly to and in sympathy with agriculture, from each Congressional district and two at large from your State."

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
Friday, [illegible]

Those Raleigh Negroes

BART M. GATLING, campaign manager for Senator Simmons in Wake County, who accused the Bailey supporters of having registered negroes in Raleigh and who in turn was accused by them of having written a letter to E. J. Noble, a Raleigh negro who had been Mr. Gatlin's client, urging him to register for the primary, says that he did not send such a letter and that it is a forgery. He admits that by mistake the engravers delivered the facsimile of the Noble letter to the Simmons headquarters but claims that one of his form letters was extracted from his office and that Noble's name was inserted without his knowledge.

Replying to the Gatling statement, James H. Pou, Jr., chairman of the Wake County Democratic Executive Committee, whose name had been brought in by Mr. Gatling as having been implicated in the forgery of the Noble letter, publishes an advertisement in The News and Observer in which he reviews the evidence supporting the genuineness of the letter as having been sent by Gatling and further publishes what purports to be a facsimile of a letter alleged to have been sent by Charles A. Hines, State manager of the Simmons campaign, to Dr. P. H. Williams, a negro physician of Raleigh, urging Williams to support Senator Simmons and asking him for "suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign." The alleged Hines letter was dated at Greensboro and was marked "personal."

So this business of the Raleigh negroes goes. The attempt to raise the negro issue in the senatorial campaign was disgusting, of course, to intelligent North Carolinians. It is old stuff. As The Macon Telegraph says, "every time a race gets hot enough to be fretted about the charge comes out of Raleigh that negroes are being registered and will be voted, unless somebody stops them, in a Democratic primary." That is about the size of it.

DURHAM, N. C.
SUN

JUN 4 - 1930

A Lot Of Hooey

C. A. Hines' indignation over the registering of Negroes in Raleigh is so patently campaign thunder that it deserves little attention. However, it has led him into an indiscretion that he would probably have avoided had he been under less strain. The Wake Negroes were challenged under a blanket challenge, and as Mr. Hines expressed it, because they are Negroes. Mr. Hines is too good a lawyer to make any such a break. Negroes do vote the Democratic ticket, and some of them always have, even before they were disfranchised. But in his eagerness to raise the "Nigger" issue in the campaign, he boldly challenges the constitution of the United States and the decision of the United States Supreme court.

A Negro cannot be challenged because of his color or race. Anybody, even though not a lawyer, knows that. It has been decided by the supreme court in a case from Texas that Negroes have a right to participate in a Democratic primary. If Negroes register as Democrats, Mr. Hines can't do a thing about it except try to make political capital. But he can bring about a result that he will not appreciate, nor will it be appreciated by the people of North Carolina. He can, by insisting on challenging Negro voters in the primary bring down upon the state the attention of the federal government. In fact, the senate is already discussing the question of making an investigation in this state in case Negroes are challenged and barred from the primary because they are Negroes. Mr. Hines is fixing to stir up more trouble than he will be able to work out of in many years.

All this stuff about all Negroes being Republicans is political rot. Those who say it know it is not true. And those who make such statements are stirring race prejudice in this state, and tending to break the peaceful relations between the two races.

It is all right to challenge Negroes on the ground that they are Republicans, just as it is all right to challenge white men on the same ground. But to make a blanket challenge on race is a piece of bad judgment, and has possibilities of bringing evil results. But what cares Mr. Hines if he can only stir up race prejudice and thereby gain a few votes for Simmons. The future may go heck for all he cares. Anything to get votes. Ordinarily that would be a sign that somebody is getting scared.

Tuesday, June 10, 1930

BAR FIVE NEGROES FROM DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY SATURDAY

16 FAILED TO APPEAR

Election Judges Permit Eighteen Negroes Who Answered

Challenge by the Simmons Forces to Remain on Registration Books as Democrats; Three Men Declared Independents and are Barred, One Man and One Woman Classed as Republicans; Those who Failed to Appear at Hearing Will be Challenged at Polls.

Five negroes registered as democrats for tomorrow's democratic primary were barred from participation at a challenge hearing held in the commissioners room of the court house late yesterday afternoon, while 18 others answered the challenge of the Simmons' forces and were permitted to remain on the registration books as democrats. Sixteen, of the thirty-nine challenged, failed to appear at the hearing and will be challenged at the polls tomorrow.

The meeting was presided over by O. B. Bowling and T. H. Woodard democrats and H. M. Smith, republican, as judges and with F. S. Hassell, local attorney, conducting the examination of those challenged for the Simmons management.

J. A. Whitley, J. S. Spell and J. Z. Staton in answering the challenges against their participating in tomorrow's democratic primary testified that they had in years past voted for "the best man" whether he was democrat or republican and in many instances had voted in democratic primaries and they had split their tickets in the national elections. On their own admissions they were declared independents by the election judges and were barred from tomorrow's democratic primary, but were informed that they were eligible to vote "as they saw fit" in the fall election.

Robert Haskins and Ada Artis said they were republicans and had voted the republican ticket in the past and wished to continue doing so, and were classed as republicans and the judges ordered their party affiliations on the registration books changed to conform with their desires. It was said, however, both would be challenged tomorrow in the event they attempted to vote the democratic ticket.

Of the sixteen men and seven women who appeared at the hearing yesterday the following were passed as democrats by the judges and were declared eligible to vote in the primary: S. S. Boatright, who said he had never voted before but pledged himself to support the democratic nominees; John A. Barnes who had for a number of years voted the republican ticket, but switched to the democratic party two years ago; Edgar Diggs who said he had voted as a democrat in the past. Woody Farmer, J. E. Kennedy, W. A. Mitchner, L. A. Moore, J. W. Peacock, Roscoe Williams, Nolly Zachary, Roderick Taylor and Boston Wellington were all accepted as democrats when they testified their intentions were to support the democratic nominees in the fall election.

Six of the seven women were passed, the majority of them testifying they were voting for the first time and would support all the democratic nominees. They were Sophie Artis, Mabel Ellis, Mamie Ford, Martha Haskins, Annie Leonard and Mildred Taylor. Bill Hines appeared before the hearing with a proxy for Ethel Hines who was also passed by the judges when it was stated she intended to support the nominees of the party.

Several old negro voters appeared at the hearing and asked for information concerning their voting rights in the primary and general elections. Their votes had not been challenged, but they were anxious to know whether or not they could continue voting as they had in the past.

News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C. Telegram
Sunday, June 2, 1920

CRY OF NIGGER IN CAMPAIGN IS FAMILIAR POLITICAL DIRT

Mr. Bailey has once more broken his policy of silence to deny certain slanders and charges launched against his record and for the purpose of specifically denying that the alleged 400 Negroes of Raleigh who have registered as Democrats were put on the books in his interest.

The cry of carrying elections in Raleigh by the use of Negroes is a species of old tactics that may sometime have been successful in attaining its end, but for the most part has reacted against the interest in which it was launched. It will do so in this instance, if what we understand to be the Raleigh mentality is functioning as usual. If Negroes have been registered by reason of any special influence, the charge that they have been put on the books in a Bailey interest is preposterous.

The whole outlay of this senatorial campaign from the beginning favored participation of real Republicans in the Democratic primaries in the interest, not of Mr. Bailey, but of Senator Simmons. Assuming that Republicans entertain a lively hope of electing their own candidate for senator, they desire Senator Simmons' nomination because of the well-known fact of the intense resentment held against him among Democratic voters. He is credited with having thrown some 70,000 Democrats to support of the Republican electoral ticket. That was a sufficient defection to give Mr. Hoover a majority in North Carolina. But for every Democrat Mr. Simmons is supposed to have influenced there are three that he mortally affronted. If there are to be real Republicans in a Democratic primary, with the idea of paving a way for their candidate in the election, would they support for the Democratic nomination Mr. Simmons or Mr. Bailey? The answer is self-evident.

"Nigger! Nigger! Nigger!" When will we be rid of the cry? We passed the constitutional amendment and the grandfather clause in good faith for our own protection and with precious little respect for those who pointed out that it was violative of the constitution of the United States. There is a small residuum of Negroes qualified to vote. They not only have a right to register, but it has been confirmed to them by unanimous decision of the supreme court of the United States, which overrode a Texas statute to the effect that only white men should participate in Democratic primaries. It went further and held that a Negro, otherwise qualified, who was refused such a right could maintain a suit for damages against the authority by which it was denied.

We do not charge and have no idea that either Senator Simmons or Mr. Bailey is responsible for Negroes who may have registered as Democrats in Raleigh.

We suspect that those who may have registered in this way are men of color who are trying to beat up and away from the idea that they are Republican chattels. If they vote, their votes probably will be divided between the candidates.

But the attempt to hook them up with a Bailey conspiracy is a scheme that may have its effect elsewhere, but in Raleigh is understood thoroughly as so much familiar political dirt.—Raleigh Times.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

JUN 5 - 1920

Negro Democrats in Carolina.

The 15th amendment is not so dead as we have been told these many years. Just happened in North Carolina—in "the old North 'state"—is the incident of the 60 Negroes registered to vote in the Democratic primary.

Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons's campaign for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself as senator, today withdrew challenges against 60 Negroes registered to vote in the Democratic primary Saturday. . . . As the hearings began election officials also overruled the challenges of 25 other Negroes whom they held qualified as Democrats.

That is the Associated Press report from Raleigh. It makes history.

For 55 years the Democratic party in the South has sought to nullify the 15th amendment. And this is the outcome. The sight of Negro voters accepted in North Carolina by Democratic election officers, as Democrats qualified to participate in the white man's primary, would have given the late Senator Zebulon Vance a stroke of paralysis.

The 15th amendment is observed and enforced all through the North and West. It is more alive than before since President Hayes withdrew military support from the "carpet 'bag" state governments of the South in 1877. It is not yet 100 per cent effective, by any means, yet it will become more nearly so with the gradual redistribution of the Negro people over the entire country.

REGISTRATION LOCAL
NEGROES CHALLENGED
BY SIMMONS' FORCE

Thirty-nine negroes, 28 men and 11 women, were today summoned to appear before election officials here Thursday afternoon to answer challenges made to their registration as Democratic voters in Saturday's primary "because they are negroes and want to vote against Simmons."

County authorities were today serving the summons which served notices to the negroes to attend the hearing which will be held Thursday afternoon at five o'clock. Their answers to the challenges as well as arguments of challengers who may appear will be heard by election judges who will then vote on the negroes' right to ballot in the primary.

Registrars here said that more than a hundred and fifty negroes attempted to register for the primary, but only about a dozen were successful in their efforts, the others being unable to qualify.

Simmons supporters, in announcing that the negroes would be challenged, said that it would be done on the grounds that many of them were changing their party affiliations from Republican to Democrat to "vote against old man Simmons." Many of the registered negroes are said to have admitted they were registering for the sole purpose of voting against Senator Simmons.

More than two score local negroes who have been on the registration books as either Democrats or Republicans were not challenged.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Wednesday

Nine Additional Negroes Given Right to Vote

Appear to Answer Simmons' Challenges in Wake—Hearings to Continue During Afternoon.

Raleigh, June 4.—(AP)—Nine negroes in the Fifteenth Raleigh precinct who registered as Democrats to vote in the primary Saturday were passed this morning by election officials when they appeared to answer challenges by Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Senator F. M. Simmons' campaign for renomination.

Forty-seven negroes were challenged in the Fifteenth District but more than an hour after the election officials opened the challenge hearing only nine had appeared.

This afternoon election officials of the Tenth precinct will hear registrants answer challenges. Mr. Gatling questioned the right of about 80 in that precinct. Tomorrow the entire negro registration of Method, 97, who live just outside of Raleigh, will have a chance to answer challenges. Last Saturday more than 400 negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling "because they are negroes" after they had registered as Democrats.

The challenge hearings started yesterday morning. Eight challenged as negroes turned out to be white people and the challenges were withdrawn. Sixty-four persons challenged appeared before the Sixteenth precinct officials and two others were challenged on the spot. Of the 66 appearing for examination one removed his name at his request, one had his designation changed from "Democrat" to "Independent;" 46 challenges were withdrawn and eighteen were overruled.

Mr. Gatling this morning secured from Attorney-General Dennis G. Brummitt a ruling that if registrants had not been given the educational test at the time they registered they might be given it at the time of challenge. Yesterday W. H. Sawyer, registrar in the Sixteenth precinct, refused to let the challengers propound the educational test, holding that he had been advised that such challenges could be heard on election day but that the only question to be asked registrants was as to their party affiliation.

Political - 1930

North Carolina

Suffrage

Charlotte, N. C. News
Sunday, July 20, 1930

Efforts To Bar Negroes Fails

Proceedings To Keep Negroes From Voting In Primary Dismissed.

El Paso, Texas, July 19.—(UP)—Injunction proceedings brought to prevent State Democratic officials from barring negroes from the Democratic primary were dismissed today by Federal Judge C. A. Boynton.

The petition, filed by Luther Wiley, San Antonio citizen, named Governor Dan Moody, Attorney-General R. L. Bobbittt, D. W. Wolcox, State Democratic chairman, and other State and party officials defendants.

Boynton held the Democratic primary is not an election in the sense of Federal laws and therefore is not influenced by those sections of the constitution guaranteeing there shall be no race qualifications for voting.

Petition of R. C. Scott, Waco negro, asking a similar injunction, also was dismissed.

Lumberton, N. C. Robersonian
Monday, July 21, 1930

SUPREME COURT ASKED TO RULE ON NEGRO VOTING

Want Opinion On Right of Political Party to Deny Negroes Privilege of Voting.

Washington, July 18.—(AP)—A petition was filed in the Supreme court yesterday asking the highest tribunal for a ruling whether political party organizations in the various states could lawfully prohibit negroes from participating in their primaries.

The case comes from Arkansas. J. M. Robinson and other negroes living in Little Rock, said they voted the Democratic ticket and were consistent supporters of the party platforms. They protested against being barred from the Democratic primaries in November, 1928, obtained a temporary injunction and voted before the state courts could hear the case on its merits. Later, when the controversy was decided the Arkansas Supreme court set aside the temporary injunction and dismissed the proceedings, taking the position that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, under which the negroes claimed they had a right to vote at Democratic primaries, referred only to what states were prohibited from doing in the way of restricting the voting rights of negroes and did not apply to political organizations.

Precedent in Texas.

In March, 1927, the United States Supreme court in a suit from El Paso, Texas, brought by L. A. Nixon, a negro, held invalid a Texas statute prohibiting negroes from voting in Democratic primaries.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes. It declared the Texas law a direct and obvious infringement of the 14th amendment to the constitution.

Stating that the amendment was passed "without a special intent to protect the blacks from discrimination against them," it pointed out that it "denied any state the power to withold from them the equal protection of the laws." It announced that "the law in the states shall be the same for the black as for the white; that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the laws of the states, and in regard to the colored race . . . no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color."

The Arkansas Supreme court declared the Nixon decision did not prohibit a political organization from determining its own members from deciding who it would permit to vote in its primaries.

Pointing out the uniform success of the Democratic candidates in the Arkansas elections, the protestants claimed that being denied the right to vote in the primaries deprived them of their most important constitutional rights. The Arkansas Supreme court took the view, however, that the Democratic party was a voluntary political organization and not a state agency and therefore could prescribe rules and regulations defining the qualifications for membership, including a provision that only white people could become members.

Legionnaries Test Right to Use Vote

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29.—The right of the 24 non-white North Carolina posts of the American Legion to vote for state officers and on state legislation may be brought up on the floor of the legion's annual convention in Winston-Salem this week, it was learned recently.

State Vice Commander Lawrence Oxley, for four years the head of department B, the division of our group in this state, confirmed the report to the extent of admitting that certain white legionnaires had told him they would bring up the question. He declined to name the men on the ground that the information had been given him in confidence.

North Carolina now has 24 Race legion posts, more than any other state, and has about 600 paid-up members.

The posts are scattered from Asheville to Wilmington.

If the Race posts are accorded convention votes in proportion to their membership they will have about 50 at Winston-Salem—enough to change any close vote on legislation and election.

Political-1930

Suffrage

North Carolina

NEGRO SUFFRAGE

Suggestion that the United States Senate, through a committee recently authorized, may go into the entire question of the vote in the south and the disfranchisement of colored Americans, was recently advanced.

The suggestion was contained in a lengthy dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune by its Washington correspondent, Mark Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan thinks that the political situation has been focussed by two recent events. One of these, according to the correspondent, is the defeat of the efforts to confirm Judge Parker as an associate Justice of the Supreme court.

In his dispatch to the Herald-Tribune of last Sunday, Mr. Sullivan says in part:

"There are two events that, combined, cast a political shadow tho' what the shadow portends does not seem to be recognized by many whom it will most concern. One event is the defeat of the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, to the Supreme court, which defeat was accomplished more than by any other agency, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Included in Mr. Sullivan's dispatch is the statement that the latter association "will focus its energies on conditions affecting Negro participation in Democratic primaries in southern states can be taken for granted."

The writer characterized the adherents of the National Association as mainly "liberals," and is noticeably diplomatically careful to observe that the organization embraces all shades of opinion.

Continuing the Herald-Tribune writer states that the pressure on Congress may be expected to increase in favor of supervision by the senate of southern elections, and adds: "If a means of stirring up the matter of Negro suffrage in the south were not at hand the National Association would be likely to find it or invent it."

Concluding the writer said: "That mandate — so some southerners are just beginning to realize—would seem to be broad enough to include authorization to consider the conditions affecting Democratic primaries in southern states. And if the language which Senator Norris wrote into this particular resolution should not be broad enough, nevertheless, the resolution is a precedent which, as surely as parties and factions rotate in power, will some day lead to northern senators taking this resolution and this present activity of Senator Nye's committee as a precedent upon which such northern senators will bring about the creation of a committee directed specifically to investigate the conditions affecting primaries in some southern states."

Durham, N. C. Sun
Wednesday, June 4, 1930

A Lot Of Hooey

C. A. Hines' indignation over the registering of Negroes in Raleigh is so patently campaign thunder that it deserves little attention. However, it has led him into an indiscretion that he would probably have avoided had he been under less strain. The Wake Negroes were challenged under a blanket challenge, and as Mr. Hines expressed it, because they are Negroes. Mr. Hines is too good a lawyer to make any such a break. Negroes do vote the Democratic ticket, and some of them always have, even before they were disfranchised. But in his eagerness to raise the "Nigger" issue in the campaign, he boldly challenges the constitution of the United States and the decision of the United States Supreme court.

A Negro cannot be challenged because of his color or race. Anybody, even though not a lawyer, knows that. It has been decided by the supreme court in a case from Texas that Negroes have a right to participate in a Democratic primary. If Negroes register as Democrats, Mr. Hines can't do a thing about it except try to make political capital. But he can bring about a result that he will not appreciate, nor will it be appreciated by the people of North Carolina. He can, by insisting on challenging Negro voters in the primary bring down upon the state the attention of the federal government. In fact, the senate is already discussing the question of making an investigation in this state in case Negroes are challenged and barred from the primary because they are Negroes. Mr. Hines is fixing to stir up more trouble than he will be able to work out of in many years.

All this stuff about all Negroes being Republicans is political rot. Those who say it know it is not true. And those who make such statements are stirring race prejudice in this state, and tending to break the peaceful relations between the two races.

It is all right to challenge Negroes on the ground that they are Republicans, just as it is all right to challenge white men on the same ground. But to make a blanket challenge on race is a piece of bad judgment, and has possibilities of bringing evil results. But what cares Mr. Hines if he can only stir up race prejudice and thereby gain a few votes for Simmons. The future may go heck for all he cares. Anything to get votes. Ordinarily that would be a sign that somebody is getting scared.

Simmons' Defeat Foreseen In Carolina Party Primary

Contest Based On Single Issue of Simmons' Bolt to Hoover in 1928.

BY R. E. POWELL.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—(Special.)—North Carolina democrats, thousands of them smarting under the loss of the state to Hoover in 1928, are preparing to march to the polling places in unprecedented numbers Saturday, June 7, and decide whether the gray-haired veteran and long-time political boss of the commonwealth, Furnifold M. Simmons, shall continue to be their choice for United States senator or whether they want to turn the reins over to the younger idol of party regulars—Josiah William Bailey.

The issue to be decided in the campaign which has five more days to run, drawn here more acutely than it has been anywhere in the south, is whether or not Senator Simmons, after having been in office for more than half his 76 years by democratic votes, is entitled to further honors in view of his desertion of the Smith-Robinson ticket nearly two years ago and his subsequent advice to democrats to vote for Hoover.

Bailey, perhaps the most brilliant lawyer in the Carolinas, with a prohibition record that began when he was the youthful but spirited editor of the leading Baptist weekly published in the state, collector of internal revenue under Woodrow Wilson and one of the Smith managers in the pre-convention fighting during 1928, is supported—financially and politically—by virtually every leader who in the past four decades has helped Simmons to dominate the party and keep his seat in the United States congress.

"Hybrid Support."

Simmons has what political observers call a hybrid organization—composed, in the main, of women who professed their opposition to Smith because of his prohibition views and of a few men with district reputations who have always followed the senior senator in his fights without regard to issues other than personal ones. The few better known ones have been long-time beneficiaries of small political favors extended them by Simmons or by governors who owed their nominations to the controlling wing of the party which he headed.

The situation in North Carolina, while similar to that to be settled in Alabama in August when Senator Heflin, running as an independent, bucks the party organization in that state, is different from the Virginia situation last fall. In the latter case, while one of the candidates was under fire for voting for the national nominees of the party in 1928, the anti-Smith opposition candidates to Governor Pollard was not an outstanding leader, nor did he have previous political experience.

Simmons' most pungent appeal to the oft-befuddled imaginations of the Tar Heel electorate has been that, in the so-called "dark days of negro domination," he lead the fight for white supremacy and restored the state government to the democrats in the late '90s. Many of these claims have been founded on nothing more substantial than myths but they have worked like a charm. The late Claude Kitchin, probably the most brilliant leader the state boasted since Zebulon B. Vance was its senator after the war, found the myth about Simmons and white supremacy so deeply rooted with old-time democrats that proof from senate democrats of 1912 showing Simmons to hold high protective tariff views—plus a vote for Lorimer—didn't win any votes for his brother, the then Governor W. W. Kitchin.

Held to One Issue.

Bailey has, with a cleverness that has amazed, and even mystified, the astute campaign committee managing his fight, held the battle to the one issue: Is Simmons, the bolter of 1928, to be trusted in a fight with the republicans in 1930? All efforts to draw him out on his previously ex-

pressed views about prohibition, state taxation and less important matters have been disappointing failures to the Simmons management. He has steadfastly said that he is running as a democrat and his appeal has been to those who want to see the state government continue in the hands of the democrats and its congressional representatives to be of the same faith.

The closing days of the campaign have been marked by bitterness, arising largely over charges dealing with the alleged registration here in the city of Raleigh of some 600 negroes. Bert M. Gatling, Raleigh postmaster under Wilson—and who, by the way, owed his appointment more to Bailey than to any other single influence—charges that the faction headed by William B. Jones, Smith's preconvention manager in 1928, now supporting Bailey, brought about the registration of the negroes as democrats. Gatling and Simmons have both charged that all southern negroes are republicans and should be barred from the primaries. Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and war-time secretary of the Navy, has called on election officials to purge the lists of the negroes.

Mr. Jones, who denies that the negroes have been registered so that they may vote for Bailey, says that in one Raleigh ward negroes have always voted in municipal and November elections and that there is no more increase this year than that relatively recorded among the whites. The registration in some counties has been new and all over the state has been abnormally heavy. Both sides claim that this is an advantage to their candidate.

Gift From McAdoo.

One of the incidents of the campaign in its closing days has been the revelation of a contribution of $1,000 to Simmons by William Gibbs McAdoo, a lift which the Baileyites say will hurt Simmons more than it will help. Bailey's contributions have been from many who formerly opposed him politically. Former Governor Cameron Morrison, whose relations with the Raleigh candidate were so strained at one time that the two refused to speak, topped the list of Bailey contributions with a gift of $2,000. Both sides have reported the receipt and disbursement of a little more than $7,000 each. Former Governor McLean, who served as an assistant secretary of the treasury under Wilson, and who announced at the beginning of the campaign that he would support Simmons for renomination, although considered comparatively wealthy, was not reported as among the Simmons' war chest donors.

Indications are rather striking that the Bailey forces have in most of the counties of the state manned the election machinery, a factor which opponents of Simmons, in his previous campaigns, have always counted as a handicap of 50,000 to 75,000 votes in primaries where the total participation ranged from 200,000 to 250,000.

Under the election law which the North Carolina general assembly passed after the 1928 general election, Simmons, entering the June 7 primary for what he described as his "last fight," is prohibited from running as an independent in case he loses the nomination. Most impartial observers agree that, barring a political miracle, he is certain to be defeated. His campaign strategy, they say, has been the weakest he ever displayed while Bailey's managers, profiting from long association with the senator's tactics, are turning his own brand of fighting against him with devastating effect.

Republican Fight.

For the first time in the history of the party, the republicans are having a three-cornered primary fight for the senatorial nomination. Heretofore they have selected their nominees in state conventions but the opinion prevalent two months ago, somewhat dissipated now, that whichever side lost June 7 would carry the right on to November and vote for the republican candidate, caused them to begin a real scramble for the nomination.

The republican candidates are former United States Attorney Irvin B. Tucker, generally believed to have a long lead; Major George E. Butler, brother of former United States Senator Marion Butler, and George Pritchard, son of another former senator.

The few democrats who believe Simmons will be renominated are not apprehensive about any wholesale bolting and the same is true of those who look for Bailey to win next Saturday. The fact that democrats in both camps want the state government to continue in the hands of the democrats takes the edge off any formidable punitive expeditions in the fall.

Although quiet but peppy all the way through, the outlook today is for Bailey to be nominated by a margin of some 50,000 votes and for him to easily obtain the same majority over the successful republican nominee in the November election.

COURIER
LOWELL, MASS.

JUN 12 1930

NEGRO DEMOCRATS.

There were, in North Carolina, two reasons for indignation at the recent registering of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries. One was that it was not believed that any of these Negroes were genuine Democrats, but rather that they were merely posing as such in order to exercise their influence in the selection of a Democratic candidate. This is a legitimate objection. No voter ought to take part in a party primary unless he either habitually votes with the party, or at the very least intends to support its nominees in the coming election. Voters here in Massachusetts have altogether too easy-going consciences in this respect and the southern rigidity with regard to party ties is in some respects to be preferred.

The other reason cannot be so unreservedly approved. It is not certain that it is founded even on sound political considerations. The Raleigh News and Observer says:

The Negro in North Carolina has been a Republican since he was enfranchised. He is a Republican whenever his vote will help that party. The attempt to introduce him as a disturbing element in the Democratic primary is a wrong alike to the Negro and to the Democratic party. Those who have been induced to register as Democrats would serve their race by voluntarily declining to be used by any political faction. Democratic conventions and meetings and primaries have always been confined to white voters. There has been no change in the rule and policy. Except in a few local scrambles in Raleigh where some unworthy Democrats were willing to put party in jeopardy to carry a selfish purpose, there has been no appeal by Democrats to the Negro. Even then it was repudiated by Democrats who saw the danger. This is the first time politicians have sought to induce Negroes to come into a state primary to kill hundreds of the votes of white Democrats. No matter who is guilty the Democrats of North Carolina will not tolerate this unauthorized departure from a policy that has been in existence since 1868.

A few days later it reiterates: "Negroes have no place in Democratic primaries." In other words, this newspaper, which probably represents fairly well prevailing sentiment in the South, lays down the law that for all time the Negro must be forced to vote as a Republican—if he votes at all.

We shall not discuss the intrinsic fairness or the Americanism of keeping alive the race issue, for we believe that only those who have lived a long time in the South really understand the situation in the former slave states. But there are certain disadvantages to the Democratic party in thus fixing it as a law of the Medes and Persians that the Republican is forever the black man's party. This goes very well in the South. In one way and another the Negro is kept from voting in such numbers as to threaten Democratic ascendency, even when his race constitutes a local majority. But the natural effect of forcing him into the Republican party of North Carolina is to drive him in the same direction farther North—and that hurts. It has been calculated that the Negro vote is really responsible for Republican ascendency in more than one populous northern state. The News and Observer would make this situation permanent.

Just at this time there is a fine opportunity to split the Negro vote in the North without serious danger of black rule in the South. A Negro correspondent of the Baltimore Sun asserts that the 200,000 Negro voters of Pennsylvania had much to do with the defeat of Senator Grundy, who had voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker. He predicts that Senator Goldsborough (Republican) of Maryland will get a dose of the same medicine when he comes up for re-election and for the same reason, while Senator Tydings (Democrat), who voted against Parker's confirmation, will be supported by the Negroes.

It is obvious that a friendly gesture from North Carolina, instead of a stubborn refusal to so much as consider the possibility of bi-racialism within the Democratic party, would have done much to encourage the breakup of Negro solidarity in the North. As for the South, the white Democracy has had under normal conditions no difficulty in maintaining its supremacy, but it may not be possible for an indefinite future to confine the ballot to a small proportion of the colored race. When the time comes that Negro men and women vote in large numbers, the Democrats may wish that they had not so ungraciously refused to have any part or lot in such votes.

SALEM, MASS.
NEWS

JUN 7 - 1930

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

One of the county managers in the campaign for re-election of Senator Simmons from North Carolina, recently withdrew challenges against 60 negroes who desired to vote in the Democratic primary. The question of the eligibility of 330 negroes had previously been raised by this one county manager. In making the challenges, he took the position that the Democratic party is a white man's party, so that the negroes were not properly entitled to vote in their primary. The Democratic party of the south has been unfavorable to the entrance of the negroes into politics, so it is a rather unexpected development when a good many of them claim a Democratic adherence. Sometimes they vote that way because they think the Republicans have not protected their race interests, but if so they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. The southern Democratic party has been responsible for the widespread suppression of the negro vote that has occurred in the south. Anything that helps the whole country will help the colored people, and their main interests are identical with the rest of the population. If they vote for the Democratic party because they sincerely think it would manage the whole country better, well and good. But if they do so to punish the Republican party for not taking care of their race interests, it would be difficult to justify their attitude.

North Carolina.

Political - 1930
Suffrage.

NORTH CAROLINA'S POLITICAL REVOLT

Those who have looked with a skeptical eye upon the southern political situation may take courage and hope from the result of the Democratic primary held in North Carolina last Saturday, in which Senator Furnifold M Simmons, for thirty years political leader of that State, was defeated by an overwhelming vote for renomination by Josiah W. Bailey. Washington World 6-20-30

There are striking contrasts between Mr. Simmons and Mr. Bailey. The former is dean of the old school of political reconstructionists—that is, he engineered the disfranchisement of the Negro and made "White Supremacy" the issue, and the sole issue upon which elections were decided for thirty years. When Mr. Simmons saw that his political star was fading out just a few days prior to the primary he raised his "Negro issue" again, in a last desperate effort to win, what proved to be his last political battle. From his campaign headquarters was broadcast the bold manifesto that the Bailey forces were registering Negroes for the purpose of voting in a Democratic primary against Simmons, and that they would "each and every one" be challenged upon the "plain and undisguised grounds that they are Negroes." Washington D. C.

The Negroes were challenged and a very significant thing occurred. Practically all of those who had registered as Democrats answered, and turned out to be men and women of high professional and business standing, college graduates, some of them with "two or three university degrees," and with only a few exceptions they were all passed and participated in the primary. Another thing which must have disillusioned the Simmons supporters and the Democratic leaders at large is that they appeared with evident determination to stand upon their legal rights. They were represented by Negro lawyers who were prepared to protect the interests of their clients. The "terrible storm" which was to break over the participation of Negroes as Democrats in a Democratic primary did not materialize. The nerve-wrecking roar of the Negro bogy has spent its force.

Mr. Bailey represents the new leadership in Democratic politics in the South. He is a regular that dared to stand with his party for "Al Smith, Raskob and Tammany," in 1928, and his smashing victory, indicating as it does a change of mind on the "burning questions" of 1928 upon the part of the people of North Carolina is one of the strange contradictions of politics.—The Norfolk Journal and Guide

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY OUTLAWED!

The recent decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, North Carolina, holding that the Virginia Democratic party had no right to bar Negroes and other races from participating in its partisan primaries, constitutes another signal victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and reestablishes the right of colored Americans to the free and untrammelled enjoyment and exercise of their elective franchise privileges.

It will be remembered that several Southern states formerly enacted and enforced laws which forbade Negroes to participate in Democratic primary elections, but when the United States Supreme Court, in the celebrated Nixon case from El Paso, Texas, invalidated and outlawed such class legislation, Democratic leaders in the South contrived another method to attain this same objective. Houston Informer 6-27-30

As a result several of the legislatures in Southern states passed a law empowering the executive committees of political parties to prescribe the qualifications of partisan electors, which authority carried with it the right to exclude from participation in Democratic party primaries any group or race which the Democratic leaders did not want to vote in their primaries.

Virginia wrote and sought to enforce such a statute, and Texas also has such a law in its civil code. Houston Texas

James O. West, a Richmond Negro, was refused the right to vote in the Democratic primary for selection of nominees as city officials of Richmond on April 3, 1928; the election judges (three white Democrats) ruling that the plan adopted June 11, 1924, limited the right to participate in Democratic primaries to white persons only.

Having been denied his constitutional right, Mr. West filed a cause of damage against the three Democratic election judges in the United States District Court at Richmond, Virginia, the federal court ruling in favor of the excluded and disfranchised black American.

The Democratic party leaders carried the case to the United State Circuit Court of Appeals, basing their contention on the ground that a political party has the constitutional right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors or members.

This argument has been advanced by the Democrats ever since they designed this pernicious type of class legislation and disfranchisement, notwithstanding the fact that said party is a state agency and conducts all its elections under state control and with the aid and supervision of state agencies.

Whenever some Negro has sought civil redress in a district or state court, most of the judges have ruled that it is a political and not a judicial question and that, therefore, the court has no jurisdiction in such matters.

Even the federal judge of the Houston district handed down such an opinion in 1928, notwithstanding the fact that it was very evident that no party can override and ignore the United States constitution in partisan activities, no more than it can ignore and disregard state statutes covering the conduct and operation of political parties within the domain of the state.

The federal appellate court, in its latest ruling, held the following:

"If all the political parties in the state of Virginia incorporated such party leaders should be made to reckon with the federal constitution, which concedes to every American citizen the right of the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the suffrage without let or hindrance.

Democratic party, nobody could participate in the primary ex- More ed States cept white persons, and other persons would be deprived of a ma- States Supreme Court for final adjudication, where the matter terial right guaranteed to them under the constitution as amend- will be ed: that is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates be settled definitely and finally as to the rights of political to be voted for in the election." parties and, American citizens.

For years The Informer has advanced this same argument and waged this same contention, adding that if the Democratic party can exclude persons from its primary elections because of color, creed or class, any other political party can do likewise, and that ere long the Negro would be a partisan orphan and political outcast.

Under the old convention system, party leaders could so manipulate affairs as to exclude certain groups and blocs, but when this same end is sought to be reached through a primary election,

North Carolina.

Political - 1930
Suffrage.

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The federal appellate court, in its latest ruling, held the following:

"If all the political parties in the state of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the Democratic party, nobody could participate in the primary except white persons, and other persons would be deprived of a material right guaranteed to them under the constitution as amended: that is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates to be voted for in the election."

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Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
Wednesday, May 28, 1930

Heavy Registration Of Negroes Causes Concern

Daily Dispatch Bureau,
In the Sir Walter Hotel.
BY J. C. BASKERVILL.

Raleigh, May 28.—Leaders in both the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as candidates of both parties, are showing considerable concern at the unusually heavy registration of negroes for participation in the June 7 primary, and at the fact that the greater portion of these negroes are registering as Democrats instead of as Republicans. This increased registration of negroes is especially noticeable in those cities, towns and townships where new registrations were held this year.

The increase in the number of negroes that have just registered here in Raleigh in the new registration, is most noticeable. In three precincts alone, 375 negroes have registered as Democrats against a total of only 85 Republicans in these precincts. The total negro registration in the 18 Raleigh precincts is nearly 500. In the Sixteenth precinct here, where the total vote in the last general election was only 249, the new registration amounted to 604, of which 284 were negroes, with 243 of this number registering as Democrats.

In Wake Forest, this county, where it is reported a good many negroes tried to register but were denied this privilege on the grounds that the could not pass the educational requirements, the negroes have appealed to the county and state boards of elections and are threatening court action.

Several reasons are being ascribed for this unusually heavy negro registration, the most logical seeming to be that for a year or more now, national negro leaders have been urging negroes throughout the south in particular and in other sections too, to break away from the Republican party and especially to participate in Democratic primaries. The argument of these negro leaders has been that the primary system in the south, in which the primary is vastly more important than the general election, is the most effective means of excluding the negroes from elections, and has had more to do with their disfranchisement than the "grandfather clause", literacy tests, poll tax laws or any of the other plans used in the different southern states to render the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments neffective.

Substantiation of this view is found in an article entitled "A Negro Looks at Politics," by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the American Mercury of April, 1929, in which Johnson urges the negroes in the south to participate in the Democratic primaries in order to get the different factions in the Democratic party to bidding for their votes and thus get to hold the balance of power. This is incidentally the same man and the same organization that led the fight against the confirmation of of Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte to the U. S. Supreme Court and prevented his confirmation.

PORTLAND, ME.

EVE. NEWS

JUN 7 - 1930

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY

NEW ENGLAND frequently forgets, if, indeed, it ever realized, the attitude toward the Negro in the Southern States. In North Carolina whose primary elections are being held today, the Raleigh News and Observer is excited over the fact that 400 Negroes have been allowed to register as Democrats, and demands investigation and action.

"There are no Negro Democrats in Raleigh," says the newspaper, "and those responsible for registering them are placing a dagger at the heart of the Democratic party. In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming Democratic nominees. . . . The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. . . . Never before have men calling themselves Democrats procured or winked at Negro participation in selecting Democratic nominees. . . . the votes of the Negroes might determine the next Senatorial nominee. . . . Negroes, who have the required educational qualifications, are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary."

This throws an interesting sidelight on the opposition developed against Judge Parker. The white supremacy party has so far been successful. But North Carolina is rapidly becoming a Republican State if it is not already one. The time may not be far distant when the Democratic party in that State, however successful in maintaining white supremacy, will be as powerless as the Democratic party in Maine.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TRIBUNE

JUN 4 - 1930

TROUBLED MINDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina holds its primaries June 7 and then will dispose of the case of United States Senator F. M. Simmons, for him or against him. This ripe old elder statesman has come upon perplexed days. He has been regarded as an emancipator of sorts. Thirty years ago the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were being taken in more than a Pickwickian sense in the state and the Negroes were exercising franchise rights which in other parts of the south were theoretical and not pragmatic. Mr. Simmons found a way by law and usage to theorize the constitution in this respect and took a cloud off North Carolina's horizon and a load off its conscience. Probably no people in the country more desire to have what they want in a legal and proper way than the North Carolinians, if it can still be what they want.

For these and other services Senator Simmons, now 76 years old, has enjoyed almost feudal privileges in political action, but he Hooverized in the presidential campaign. He observed the works of the Democratic national party and pronounced them rotten. He drew the sword against Al Smith and went into the services of the damyanks. The elect in North Carolina had been so accustomed to following his leadership that they followed him in this. The political clerics of the state were addicted to the political gospel of Bishop James Cannon Jr. and their flocks were sent out to vote the Republican ticket. As a result, the state went Republican and Hoover got its votes.

Afterward a suggestion of a headache began to spread from the tidewater, through the piedmont and into the mountains. North Carolina began to suspect that a traveling man had been along with city tricks. If so, Mr. Simmons was that traveling man. The state has not been able since then to quiet its stirring of conscience. There is a suspicion that some one put something more than burnt brandy in the cherry bounce or too much of that, enough to cloud the recollection.

The very best people are uncertain whether they did wrong or didn't and Mr. Simmons has been held responsible for this uncertainty. They blame him for the unrest in their minds. The case isn't clear. If it were, this elder statesman in spite of his career in good works would not have a chance. As it is the forecasters give him only an even break, whereas if it had not been for this aberration he would have had a walkaway and could have made the race on one foot. If North Carolina makes up its mind within the next few days that somebody made a bum out of it in making it the kind of a Republican state it was Mr. Simmons will have an opportunity to give his farewell address in the United States senate and the Republican national party will cross a prospect off its list of new telephone numbers.

Political — 1930

North Carolina

Suffrage

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Sunday, June 1, 1930

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Contest Based On Single Issue of Simmons' Bolt to Hoover in 1928.

BY R. E. POWELL.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—(Special.)—North Carolina democrats, thousands of them smarting under the loss of the state to Hoover in 1928, are preparing to march to the polling places in unprecedented numbers Saturday, June 7, and decide whether the gray-haired veteran and long-time political boss of the commonwealth, Furnifold M. Simmons, shall continue to be their choice for United States senator or whether they want to turn the toga over to the the younger idol of party regulars—Josiah William Bailey.

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"Hybrid Support."

Simmons has what political observers call a hybrid organization—composed, in the main, of women who professed their opposition to Smith because of his prohibition views and of a few men with district reputations who have always followed the senior senator in his fights without regard to issues other than personal ones. The few better known ones have been long-time beneficiaries of small political favors extended them by Simmons or by governors who owed their nominations to the controlling wing of the party which he headed.

The situation in North Carolina, while similar to that to be settled in Alabama in August when Senator Heflin, running as an independent, bucks the party organization in that state, is different from the Virginia situation last fall. In the latter case, while one of the candidates was under fire for voting for the national nominees of the party in 1928, the anti-Smith opposition candidates to Governor Pollard was not an outstanding leader, nor did he have previous political experience.

Simmons' most pungent appeal to the oft-befuddled imaginations of the Tar Heel electorate has been that, in the so-called "dark days of negro domination," he lead the fight for white supremacy and restored the state government to the democrats in the late '90s. Many of these claims have been founded on nothing more substantial than myths but they have worked like a charm. The late Claude Kitchin, probably the most brilliant leader the state boasted since Zebulon B. Vance was its senator after the war, found the myth about Simmons and white supremacy so deeply rooted with old-time democrats that proof from senate democrats of 1912 showing Simmons to hold high protective tariff views—plus a vote for Lorimer—didn't win any votes for his brother, the then Governor W. W. Kitchin.

Held to One Issue.

Bailey has, with a cleverness that has amazed, and even mystified, the astute campaign committee managing his fight, held the battle to the one issue: Is Simmons, the bolter of 1928, to be trusted in a fight with the republicans in 1930? All efforts to draw him out on his previously expressed views about prohibition, state taxation and less important matters have been disappointing failures to the Simmons management. He has steadfastly said that he is running as a democrat and his appeal has been to those who want to see the state government continue in the hands of the democrats and its congressional representatives to be of the same faith.

The closing days of the campaign have been marked by bitterness, arising largely over charges dealing with the alleged registration here in the city of Raleigh of some 600 negroes. Bert M. Gatling, Raleigh postmaster under Wilson—and who, by the way, owed his appointment more to Bailey than to any other single influence—charges that the faction headed by William B. Jones, Smith's preconvention manager in 1928, now supporting Bailey, brought about the registration of the negroes as democrats. Gatling and Simmons have both charged that all southern negroes are republicans and should be barred from the primaries. Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and war-time secretary of the Navy, has called on election officials to purge the lists of the negroes.

Mr. Jones, who denies that the negroes have been registered so that they may vote for Bailey, says that in one Raleigh ward negroes have always voted in municipal and November elections and that there is no more increase this year than that relatively recorded among the whites. The registration in some counties has been new and all over the state has been abnormally heavy. Both sides claim that this is an advantage to their candidate.

Gift From McAdoo.

One of the incidents of the campaign in its closing days has been the revelation of a contribution of $1,000 to Simmons by William Gibbs McAdoo, a lift which the Baileyites say will hurt Simmons more than it will help. Bailey's contributions have been from many who formerly opposed him politically. Former Governor Cameron Morrison, whose relations with the Raleigh candidate were so strained at one time that the two refused to speak, topped the list of Bailey contributions with a gift of $2,000. Both sides have reported the receipt and disbursement of a little more than $7,000 each. Former Governor McLean, who served as an assistant secretary of the treasury under Wilson, and who announced at the beginning of the campaign that he would support Simmons for renomination, although considered comparatively wealthy, was not reported as among the Simmons' war chest donors.

Indications are rather striking that the Bailey forces have in most of the counties of the state manned the election machinery, a factor which opponents of Simmons, in his previous campaigns, have always counted as a handicap of 50,000 to 75,000 votes in primaries where the total participation ranged from 200,000 to 250,000.

Under the election law which the North Carolina general assembly passed after the 1928 general election, Simmons, entering the June 7 primary for what he described as his "last fight," is prohibited from running as an independent in case he loses the nomination. Most impartial observers agree that, barring a political miracle, he is certain to be defeated. His campaign strategy, they say, has been the weakest he ever displayed while Bailey's managers, profiting from long association with the senator's tactics, are turning his own brand of fighting against him with devastating effect.

Republican Fight.

For the first time in the history of the party, the republicans are having a three-cornered primary fight for the senatorial nomination. Heretofore they have selected their nominees in state conventions but the opinion prevalent two months ago, somewhat dissipated now, that whichever side lost June 7 would carry the right on to November and vote for the republican candidate, caused them to begin a real scramble for the nomination.

The republican candidates are former United States Attorney Irvin B. Tucker, generally believed to have a long lead; Major George E. Butler, brother of former United States Senator Marion Butler, and George Pritchard, son of another former senator.

The few democrats who believe Simmons will be renominated are not apprehensive about any wholesale bolting and the same is true of those who look for Bailey to win next Saturday. The fact that democrats in both camps want the state government to continue in the hands of the democrats takes the edge off any formidable punitive expeditions in the fall.

Although quiet but peppy all the way through, the outlook today is for Bailey to be nominated by a margin of some 50,000 votes and for him to easily obtain the same majority over the successful republican nominee in the November election.

Recent Defeat of North Carolina Senator May Herald New Day for Negroes There

amsterdam News
6-18-30
New York, N.Y.

F. M. Simmons, Once a Republican, Turned Democrat—Was Supported by Notorious "Red Shirts"

RALEIGH, N. C., June 16 (ANP).—Negroes throughout the nation must have rejoiced, along with those of this state, at the defeat of Senator F. M. Simmons, by J. W. Barley for the Democratic nomination for Senator.

Senator Simmons has been one of the greatest obstacles to the civic and political progress of the Negro in this state. Prior to his ascension to power the Negro was an important factor in politics here and held many responsible positions.

His defeat at this time, along with his claim that a colored man had killed his father, is believed to have been the reason for his desertion of the Republican party and seeking refuge in the Democratic party, which had always resented the participation of Negroes in politics.

Upon joining the ranks of the Democratic party, with Josephus S. Daniels, who served as Secretary of the Navy, during Wilson's administration, he organized what was known as the "Red Shirts," whose main purpose was to drive Negroes out of politics.

Immediately after the organization of this group, a statewide program of intimidation of Negroes was launched and at elections, the "Red Shirts" presented themselves at the polls and terrorized Negro voters and prevented them from voting. It was such an election that caused the Wilmington riot in 1898 and resulted in many of the most prominent Negroes of the state being driven out.

As a result of the reign of terror caused by Senator Simmons and the "Red Shirts," the Democrats swept the state and subsequently the Grandfather Clause was passed which for ten years prevented Negroes to voting.

To participate in politics, more than half of the few Negro voters are registered as Democrats and it is believed that they were a factor in Senator Simmons defeat. Recently the right of Negroes to vote in the primary conducted by Democrats was contested but through the efforts of Negro attorneys the Negro Democrats were permitted to vote.

With the defeat of Senator Simmons, it is thought here that a new era in politics, as far as the Negro is concerned, has dawned. Already a strong organization, the North Carolina Welfare League, whose object, to promote the civic and political advancement of Negroes, has been launched with C. C. Spaulding as president.

Wilmington, N. C. News Dispatch
Tuesday, June 3, 1930

Challenges Against 50 Negroes Are Withdrawn

GATLING REACHES DECISION TODAY

Challenges of 25 Others Are Overruled By Election Judges.

RALEIGH, June 3.—(AP)—Challenges against more than 50 negroes as to their registration as voters "because they are negroes" were withdrawn today by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for the senatorial campaign of F. M. Simmons, as the names were called at the first challenge hearings in connection with the question of eligibility of about 330 Wake county negroes.

The challenges against the more than half a hundred negroes who registered to vote in the primary Saturday were withdrawn by Mr. Gatling without questioning the qualifications of the prospective democratic voters.

Election officials also overruled the challenges of about 25 other negroes when the registrants qualified as members of the democratic party.

There were about 100 registrants present at the challenge hearing this morning and precinct officials said that hearings would continue this afternoon and on election day.

Examination of the individual registrants who were questioned was started after election officials had ruled against Mr. Gatling in respect to the procedure of law concerning the reading and writing qualifications of the challenged negroes. The officials ruled that the only questions which could be asked were whether the registrants had ever voted the democratic ticket in the past and whether they intended to support the democratic nominees in November.

Before this ruling several registrants had been queried along educational lines and all were found to be able to read and write, and all held either high school or college diplomas.

Many of the negroes questioned as to affiliation, promptly replied they voted for Alfred E. Smith in 1928. Several stated they were asked to register by Paschal Williams, porter in the office of James A. Hartness, secretary of state, and a Simmons supporter, and one against whom challenge was withdrawn is the negro chauffeur of J. W. Bailey.

It developed at the hearing that eight of the persons challenged as negroes were white people and the challenges were immediately withdrawn.

Most of the registrants challenged this morning were residents of the 16th ward and included negro physicians, college professors and others listed as prominent Raleigh negroes.

Thirty-One Negroes Authorized To Vote

Simmons' Campaign Manager, Who Challenged 47 Registered Negroes, Withdrew 22 Challenges Today

CHALLENGES 80 IN 10TH PRECINCT

Last Saturday Gatling Challenged More Than 400 Negroes "Because They Are Negroes."

Raleigh, June 4.—(AP)—Thirty one of 47 negroes who registered as Democrats in the 15th Raleigh precinct to vote in the primary Saturday were authorized to vote by precinct officials today when nine appeared to answer challenges and Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons' campaign for renomination withdrew 22 challenges.

This afternoon election officials of the tenth precinct will hear registrants answer challenges. Mr. Gatling questioned the right of about 80 in that precinct. Tomorrow the entire negro registration of method, 97 who live just ouside of Raleigh, will have a chance to answer challenges. Last Saturday more than 400 negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling "because they are negroes" after they had registered as Democrats.

The challenge hearings started yesterday morning. Eight challenged as negroes turned out to be white people and the challenges were withdrawn. Sixty-four persons challenged appeared before the 16th precinct officials and two others were challenged on the spot. Of the 66 appearing for examination one removed his name at his request, one had his designation changed from "Democrat" to "Independent;" 46 challenges were withdrawn and the rest were overruled.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Thursday, June 5, 1930

Negroes Given Right to Vote At Wake Quiz

Nine of Ten Appearing to Answer Challenges Passed by Officials—One, Barred, Appeals.

Raleigh, June 5.—(AP)—Nine of the first ten negroes of 98 who registered as Democrats in Method precinct for the primary Saturday, by J. S. Griffin, were passed by election officials this morning.

One negro was barred on the educational test after he haltingly read a section of the State election laws and mispronounced several words. Attorneys for the registrants immediately entered exception and said they would appeal to the State Board of Elections.

A steady stream of negroes was appearing at the fair grounds, precinct registration place, at the end of the first hour and a half.

Mr. Griffin, in a statement made orally to the press at the precinct headquarters, said that the challenges in Method were not on the same grounds as those in other Wake County precincts which were lodged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager in the campaign of Senator F. M. Simmons for renomination.

Mr. Gatling challenged some 400 registrants "because they are negroes." Mr. Griffin, without giving definite grounds for his challenges, said that for years the precinct voting place in Method had been in the store of Berry O'Kelley, negro, and that it was changed last Fall to State property. He said he made the 98 challenges in the "interest of certain poeple in the precinct."

Challenge hearings started Tuesday in the instances where Mr. Gatling did the challenging. Tuesday challenges against eight persons were withdrawn when it developed they were white; 46 others against negroes were withdrawn and eighteen were overruled by election for challenge hearings and all were passed.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Wednesday, May 28, 1930

The Negro is a Republican and those who advised the Raleigh Negroes to register as Democrats were enemies of Democracy and White Supremacy. This is true, no matter what they call themselves.

THE RALEIGH NEGRO REGISTRATION.

Considerable of a disturbance was created in Raleigh a few days ago over development that large numbers of negroes had been registered for the Democratic primaries, then quietude seemed to prevail, only to break out again with charges made by the Simmons manager that these negroes had been registered by Bailey folks with purpose of helping the Bailey cause with their votes. The primary day in Raleigh, therefore, promises to prove an active one in the matter of challenging, the Simmons supporters announcing determination to stand guard to prevent illegal voting if possible.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Christian Recorder

In the defeat of Senator Simmons for the Democratic nomination for the Senate for the State of North Carolina, Negro Democrats played some part. Simmons and his managers did all they could to keep Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary, but the court upheld the Negroes. This is a new departure among Negroes; but thousands of them throughout the South are voting in the Democratic primary. It will not be long before the Democratic primary will not be a "white primary." In the meantime the Republicans of the South are gradually taking in more white people in their party. It will not be long when there will be a real political hearing in the South by black and white men, who will get out of the slavery to the political traditions which have held them down in the past. With the passing of Heflin and Simmons from the Senate, a new order of things is about to arrive in the South.

Political- 1930

Suffrage

North Carolina

Greensboro, N. C. Tribune
Thursday, May 29, 1930

The Negroes of Raleigh Registering As Democrats

The Books Show 375 Registered as Democrats, 85 as Republicans and 2 Independents

NEGROES OF WAKE FORREST ARE BARRED

The News and Observer last Tuesday carried the story that negroes were in great numbers registering in Raleigh as Democrats. This news coming on the eve of the heated senatorial race is predicted to involve the negroes again in politics, and principally with the democrats.

The story carried by the News and Observer is as follows:

Among the many peculiarities of the recent registration which have been reported from all over the State is the fact that over three out off our Raleigh Negroes are put down as Democrats. A survey of the local precincts where the Negro population is large shows 375 Negroes registered as Democrats, 85 as Republicans and two as independents. The total Negro registration in the 18 township precincts is close to 500.

In the Sixteenth precinct, where the total vote at the last general election was only 293, the new registration mounted to 604 of which number 284 were Negroes, 244 of them being put down as Democrats. In the Tenth Precinct 98 Negroes registered, of whom 78 registered as Democrats. In the Fifteenth Precinct, 73 Negroes registered of whom 39 registered as Democrats.

While the heavy Democratic registration, to some extent sponsored by opposing candidates for various offices, was going on here, a number of Negroes in Wake Forest were complaining that they had not been allowed to register for either party. They sent their protest to W. J. Bryan, secretary of the County Board of Election, who turned it over to Judge J. Crawford Biggs, chairman of the State Board of Elections. Judge Biggs in turn referred the complaints to Attorney General Brummitt, who said that only the courts had the right to go over the head of the registrar and advised the protesting Negroes to employ a lawyer and follow his advice.

In Raleigh township, where there was a new registration, both sides of the major fights admit that there was much registration by proxy though the law require a personal registration. But as each side admits they took part in the irregularities neither faction is raising any objection.

The News and Observer said in the Wednesday issue that a check against the city directory failed to show many of the names in the directory. The paper also said that 91 of the negroes registering were women.

Durham, Ga. Journal-Herald
Thursday, [illegible]

NEGROES DISQUALIFIED IN NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5—(U.P.)—The first disqualification in heavy challenging of negro voters registered in Raleigh as democrats came today when two negroes were barred in the method precinct, one on failure to pass the educational test and the other because of having been registered by proxy.

Out of 98 negroes challenged by J. S. Griffin, white resident of the precinct and supporter of Senator F. M. Simmons, 11 responded. Challenges not heard today will be taken up at the polling place on the day of the primary, Saturday.

High Point, N. C. Pointer
Friday, May 30, 1930

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THIS STATE STANDS FOR WHITE SUPREMACY

Bailey Stands By the Party—But Not the Democratic Party

(From Raleigh News and Observer May 2, 1930)

To the Editor:

If Simmons made one mistake, Bailey made forty. Let us step back to the reign of Russellism and Negroism, about 1896 to 1900, when in the Negro sections of the State neither life nor property nor the honor of white women was akin to secure. Ignorant Negro politicians presided over inferior courts, dominated school boards and school committees, policed towns, served as county commissioners, deputy sheriffs, register of deeds, filled a goodly percentage of the seats in th legislative halls of the State, and Negro George White in Congress.

Governor Aycock said:

"Lawlessness walked the State like a pestilence. Death stalked abroad at noonday. Sleep lay down armed—the sound of the pistol was more frequent than the ound of the mocking bird. The screams of women fleeing from brutes closed the gates to our hearts with a shock. Ladies were insulted on the public streets, and more guns and pistols were sold in the State than had been sold in the tweny preceding years."

At that time every man in North Carolina who was worthy of being called a Democrat engaged in a death defying struggle to restore white supremacy, Democratic rule, and safety. At the head of the procession were Aycock and Simmons, Glenn and Watson, Morrison and Craig and Winston and the Kitchins, and hundreds of other stalwart immortals. Was Josiah Bailey among them? No, a thousand times, No! He was editor of the Biblical Recorder, and—

He sneered at the white supremacy issue;

He eulogized Governor Russell;

He advocated reduction of North Carolina's representation in Congress;

He eulogized the Republican party;

He opposed separate cars for the whites and Negroes;

He thanked his God that the Democratic party was not strong enough within itself to win;

He said he was opposed to belonging to any political party;

He advocated abandonment of party; said remedy was independence;

He served on Board of Agriculture with Negro Jim Young;

He resigned from the Anti-Saloon League because it stood for State-wide prohibition.

And the Lord knows what else he has done or failed to do.

T J. RAY

Simmons Endorsed By Labor Weekly

News and Observer Bureau

Washington.—Labor, the national weekly organ of the railroad labor brotherhoods, announced today that the chief executives of the 22 standard railroad labor organizations had endorsed Senator Simmons' record in Congress.

It was unanimously agreed that railroad labor should adhere to its non-partisan policy and should support in the primary and general election those candidates whose records show "that they may be relied upon to protect the public interests."

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis was endorsed in Pennsylvania; Senator Walsh in Montana; Senator Harirs in Georgia; Senator Borah in Idaho ,and former Senator Peter Goleet Gerry, Democrat, against Senator Metcalf in Rhode Island.

Labor reports that Senator Simmons, who is described as the "Father of the Senate," was found to have an unusually good labor record.

If Major George Berry, president of the pressmen's union, runs in Tennessee, the railroad brotherhoods will back him. If Major Berry does not run, then Cordell Hull will be favored .

Cameron Morrison, who villified Senator Simmons in 1928 and who is now serving on the National Committee under the direction of John J. Raskob—in the position Simmons refused to occupy—is helping to finance the punitive expedition against the veteran Senator. We are not surprised at Morrison. But in all the political history of North Carolina the State has not witnessed such a display of ingratitude, as that given by Mr. Morrison spending part of his millions in an effort to destroy Simmons—the one best political friend he ever had.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Thursday, June 5, 1930

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

To the Editor: In a statement issued by Mr. Bart M. Gatling and published in the Norfolk Virginian Pilot under date of May 28, Mr. Gatling says: "That the Democratic party is the white party of this state (North Carolina) and that these Negroes have no proper place and no business participating in a Democratic fight." From this statement I gather that Mr Gatling means the Republican party is the party of the Negroes of North Carolina.

In the election of 1928 Senator Simmons supported this Republican party which Mr. Gatling must think is the Negro party of North Carolina. Now I ask Mr. Gatling and the Senator why do they object to Negroes participating in the election of 1930? It seems to me to be most inconsistent and out of line with the past performance of Mr. Gatling's candidate.

Mr. Gatling's statement further stated that an attempt was being made to "perpetrate an outrage upon the Democratic party and upon Senator Simmons, the old leader of the white supremacy campaigns." Did not Senator Simmons help to perpetrate an outrage on the Democratic party in 1928, and does his leadership of that year help toward Mr. Gatling's "White supremacy," when he, Senator Simmons, was one of the strongest supporters of a Republican candidate who leads the party which Mr. Gatling must think is the Negro party.

Very truly yours,
T. G WISE,
325 Park Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
Saturday, June 7, 1930

No Negroes To Vote in Durham

(Special to The Journal)

Durham, June 6—As the date for the Democratic primary draws near both Bailey and Simmons supporters expressed themselves as confident o fvictory of their respective candidates. The Bailey forces here are conducting a rather quiet campaign, having had no mass meeting or public gatherings of any nature, while the supporters of the incumbent Senator have had one public speaking and are waging a rather steady and determined fight for Simmons. As yet the Bailey officials here have made no statements as to their plans in the primary, nor have they made any as to the work so far completed.

Durham, even with its enormous negro population, is not having the trouble over the registration of negroes as is reported of other county and cities. Mose Levy, registrar in the negro precinct here, reports that not a single negro appeared for registration prior to the closing of the books the past Saturday.

Burlington, N. C. Times
Thursday, June 5, 1930

Eleven Out Of Twelve Negroes Are Passed

Negroes Registered In Method Precinct For Primary And Were Challenged, Passed By Election Officials.

EDUCATION DOWNS ONE

These Challenges Were Made in the Interest of Certain People in the Precinct' Says Challenger.

Raleigh, June 5.—(AP)—Eleven of the first 12 negroes in Method precinct who registered for the primary Saturday as Democrats and who were challenged by J. S. Griffin, were passed by election officials today when they appeared for examination.

Another man who appeared, Roy L. Morgan, white, said he came all the way from McKinney, Va., to answer the challenge, when Mr. Griffin found Morgan was a white man he immediately withdrew his challenge.

One negro was barred on the educational test after he haltingly read a section of the state election laws and mispronounced several words. Attorneys for the registrants immediately entered exception and said they would appeal to the state board of elections.

A steady stream of negroes was appearing at the fair grounds, precint registration place, at the end of the first hour and a half.

Mr. Griffin, in a statement made orally to the press at the precinct headquarters, said that the challenges in Method were not on the same grounds as those in other Wake county precincts which were lodged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager in the campaign of Senator F. M. Simmons for renomination.

Mr. Gatling challenges some 400 registrants "because they are negroes." Mr. Griffin, without giving definite grounds for his challenges, said that for years the precinct voting place in Method had been in the store of Berry O'Kelley, negro, and that it was changed last fall to state property. He said he made the 98 challenges in the "interest of certain people in the precinct."

Challenge hearings started Tuesday in the instances where Mr. Gatling did the challenging. Tuesday challenges against eight persons were withdrawn and 18 were overruled by election for challenge hearings and all were passed.

39 Negroes Summoned

Wilson, June 5.—(AP)—Thirty nine negroes have been summoned to appear before election officials here this afternoon at 5 o'clock to answer challenges made to their registration as Democratic voters "because they are negroes."

The challenges were made by local managers for Senator F. M. Simmons.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
Thursday, June 5, 1930

Says Simmons Opponents Registered Negroes Here

Bart M. Gatling, Wake County Manager, Announces Intention To Challenge

TO PLACE CHALLENGE ON GROUNDS OF PARTY

Declares Negro Votes Not Wanted and Will Not Be Accepted By Simmons

Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Senator Simmons, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The registration as Democrats of several hundred Negro voters in the city of Raleigh, and particularly in one ward, by the supporters of Mr. Bailey, is an outrage on the party that in my judgment will arouse the deep indignation of the Democrats throughout the State, and particularly of the surviving members of that gallant organization which, under Chairman Simmons in 1898 and 1900 redeemed the State from the Negroes and the Fusionists, established White Supremacy and declared the Democratic party for all time the white people's party of this State.

"Let the people of the State note these facts, which are known to all the people of Wake County, to-wit:

"First. That the bulk of this Negro registration is in one ward in the city of Raleigh, and that the registrar of that ward is the wife of the secretary of the Wake County Board of Elections, named by Mr. Bailey's supporters. It is also the ward in which lives Mr. W. H. Sawyer, a Bailey election judge and poll-holder, and for many years one of the active leaders of the Jones faction of this city, now allied with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Sawyer himself being one of Mr. Bailey's zealous and earnest supporters and workers.

"Second. Let all men know that not a single one of these so-called Democratic Negro votes will be cast for Senator Simmons, the man who more than any other man is responsible for White Supremacy and for the elimination of the Negroes as a political factor in this State during the past 30 years. There can be no question of the fact that these Negroes were put on the books by the enemies of Senator Simmons, and that it is intended to vote them for Mr. Bailey, if they shall be permitted to vote.

"Everybody knows that these Negroes are not Democrats, and they have no right in the Democratic primary. The mere fact that they were induced to declare themselves Democrats in order to vote for Mr. Bailey, and vote against Mr. Simmons, the chieftain of White Supremacy, does not alter the fact that these Negroes are not Democrats, and cannot be Democrats, and they will not be permitted to act in the Democratic party, if Senator Simmons and his supporters can prevent it.

"The Democratic party of North Carolina is the party of the white people of the State. We do not want the Negroes in the Democratic party, and they will not be permitted to enter our party and influence the results of our party contests if Senator Simmons can prevent it.

"The outrage of registering these Negroes as Democrats, in order to try to beat the old chieftain of White Supremacy, is rendered all the more grievous and outrageous by the fact that these Negroes have been registered as Democrats at a polling place in the city of Raleigh that is within 200 yards of the site of the old Hotel Florence, in which Simmons, Aycock, Daniels, Glenn, Craig and all the great leaders of those campaigns had their White Supremacy headquarters, and from which they led and won the great campaigns of 1898 and 1900 for the establishment of White Supremacy.

"Mr. Bailey and his allies, the Jones faction, and their Negro allies whom they have put on the registration books under the honored name of Democrat, may as well understand that we propose to take direct and uncompromising action in the case of these Negroes.

"Upon the coming Saturday, which is Challenge Day, Senator Simmons' representatives in this city and county are going to challenge every single one of these Negroes, and we are going to lodge our challenge against them without disguise, and upon the frank and open allegation that they are Negroes; that the Democratic party is the white party of this State and that these Negroes have no proper place and no business participating in a Democratic fight; and we will let the white people of this State see whether or not Mr. Bailey and the Jones faction have the gall to attempt to go through with this matter and consummate this outrage which they are attempting to perpetrate upon the Democratic party and upon Senator Simmons, the old leader of the White Supremacy campaign, and the man who is chiefly responsible for the elimination of the Negro from North Carolina politics.

"Of course none of these Negroes intend to vote for Senator Simmons, otherwise they would not have been registered by the registrar and representative of Mr. Bailey and the Jones faction; but I openly declare that if a single one of these Negroes should attempt to vote for Senator Simmons, or should be induced by the opposition to attempt to vote for Senator Simmons for political effect, the Simmons managers, if they can get the facts, will challenge the right of such Negro to vote in the Democratic primary, and if possible will stop him at the ballot box. Not a single Negro has been put on the registration books by the managers for Senator Simmons.

"I believe that all the white people of the State ought to know and understand just to what lengths Mr. Bailey and the Jones faction are going in this county in their desperation, in the face of what now appears to be a certain fact, to-wit: That Senator Simmons is going to carry Mr. Bailey's own county."

Greensboro Daily News
Monday, June 2, 1930

Simmons-Bailey Race In Tarheelia Develops Into Rather 'Colorful' Affair

Negro Issue is Now Overshadowing Party Regularity; Both Sides Issue Lengthy Statements

By the United Press

RALEIGH, N. C., June 2.—With the negro question for the moment overshadowing the issue of party regularity, North Carolina's primary campaign entered its final week today before the battle of ballots next Saturday.

Simultaneously statements were forthcoming today from headquarters of both Senator F. M. Simmons, warhorse of Democratic politics in North Carolina, and Josiah William Bailey, Raleigh attorney and former Simmons lieutenant who is giving the veteran senator his first opposition within the party since the memorable campaign of 1912, when Governor Charles Brantly Aycock died before his battle with Simmons.

From Bailey Camp

The statement of Judge J. S. Manning, chairman of Bailey's advisory committee, follows:

"Mr. Bailey has remained silent in this campaign for two reasons: 1. He desired to avoid all bitterness and controversy calculated to divide the party, to the end that we might unite, go up against the Republicans and recover the counties and Congressional districts lost in 1928. He was willing to ignore misrepresentation and abuse to this end. 2. Mr. Bailey does not propose to make a platform for the Democratic party. He proposes to run as a party man and on the Democratic platform as made by the party, and to serve in the senate according to the platform and the great traditions of the Democratic party.

"Mr. Bailey has never sneered at white supremacy. On the other hand, he advocated it, and at Thomasville, N. C., with the late M. I. Justice, he spoke for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and the state Democratic executive committee, of which Senator Simmons was chairman registered in these precincts (Raleigh) as Democrats. We did not hought enough of Mr. Bailey's speech to print and circulate 75 00 copies of it."

From Simmons Camp

Bart M. Gatling, Wake county chairman for Simmons: "We have challenged something like 400 negroes who have registered without intention of supporting the party ticket, many were registered in these precincts (Raleigh) under the state chairmanship of Mr. Bailey, that the "Democratic party" and as Democrats. We did not have never been, "are not nable to qualify the party is a white man's party" and onstitution, that the endents or Republicans." not in the future be Democrats. Gatling declared the grounds for egroes have never challenging the negroes were non- ow and will not affiliation with the Democratic party, that they were induced to

Burlington, N. C. Times
Thursday, June 5, 1930

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EDUCATION DOWNS ONE

These Challenges Were Made in the Interest of Certain People in the Precinct' Says Challenger.

Raleigh, June 5.—(AP)—Eleven of the first 12 negroes in Method precinct who registered for the primary Saturday as Democrats and who were challenged by J. S. Griffin, were passed by election officials today when they appeared for examination.

Another man who appeared, Roy L. Morgan, white, said he came all the way from McKinney, Va., to answer the challenge, when Mr. Griffin found Morgan was a white man he immediately withdrew his challenge.

One negro was barred on the educational test after he haltingly read a section of the state election laws and mispronounced several words. Attorneys for the registrants immediately entered exception and said they would appeal to the state board of elections.

A steady stream of negroes was appearing at the fair grounds, precint registration place, at the end of the first hour and a half.

Mr. Griffin, in a statement made orally to the press at the precinct headquarters, said that the challenges in Method were not on the same grounds as those in other Wake county precincts which were lodged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager in the campaign of Senator F. M. Simmons for renomination.

Mr. Gatling challenges some 400 registrants "because they are negroes." Mr. Griffin, without giving definite grounds for his challenges, said that for years the precinct voting place in Method had been in the store of Berry O'Kelley, negro, and that it was changed last fall to state property. He said he made the 98 challenges in the "interest of certain people in the precinct."

Challenge hearings started Tuesday in the instances where Mr. Gatling did the challenging. Tuesday challenges against eight persons were withdrawn and 18 were overruled by election for challenge hearings and all were passed.

39 Negroes Summoned

Wilson, June 5.—(AP)—Thirty nine negroes have been summoned to appear before election officials here this afternoon at 5 o'clock to answer challenges made to their registration as Democratic voters "because they are negroes."

The challenges were made by local managers for Senator F. M. Simmons.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Thursday, May 29, 1930

Says Simmons Opponents Registered Negroes Here

Bart M. Gatling, Wake County Manager, Announces Intention To Challenge

TO PLACE CHALLENGE ON GROUNDS OF PARTY

Declares Negro Votes Not Wanted and Will Not Be Accepted By Simmons

Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Senator Simmons, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The registration as Democrats of several hundred Negro voters in the city of Raleigh, and particularly in one ward, by the supporters of Mr. Bailey, is an outrage on the party that in my judgment will arouse the deep indignation of the Democrats throughout the State, and particularly of the surviving members of that gallant organization which, under Chairman Simmons in 1898 and 1900 redeemed the State from the Negroes and the Fusionists, established White Supremacy and declared the Democratic party for all time the white people's party of this State.

"Let the people of the State note these facts, which are known to all the people of Wake County, to-wit:

"First. That the bulk of this Negro registration is in one ward in the city of Raleigh, and that the registrar of that ward is the wife of the secretary of the Wake County Board of Elections, named by Mr. Bailey's supporters. It is also the ward in which lives Mr. W. H. Sawyer, a Bailey election judge and poll-holder, and for many years one of the active leaders of the Jones faction of this city, now allied with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Sawyer himself being one of Mr. Bailey's zealous and earnest supporters and workers.

"Second. Let all men know that not a single one of these so-called Democratic Negro votes will be cast for Senator Simmons, the man who more than any other man is responsible for White Supremacy and for the elimination of the Negroes as a political factor in this State during the past 30 years. There can be no question of the fact that these Negroes were put on the books by the enemies of Senator Simmons, and that it is intended to vote them for Mr. Bailey, if they shall be permitted to vote.

"Everybody knows that these Negroes are not Democrats, and they have no right in the Democratic primary. The mere fact that they were induced to declare themselves Democrats in order to vote for Mr. Bailey, and vote against Mr. Simmons, the chieftain of White Supremacy, does not alter the fact that these Negroes are not Democrats, and cannot be Democrats, and they will not be permitted to act in the Democratic party, if Senator Simmons and his supporters can prevent it.

"The Democratic party of North Carolina is the party of the white people of the State. We do not want the Negroes in the Democratic party, and they will not be permitted to enter our party and influence the results of our party contests if Senator Simmons can prevent it.

"The outrage of registering these Negroes as Democrats, in order to try to beat the old chieftain of White Supremacy, is rendered all the more grievous and outrageous by the fact that these Negroes have been registered as Democrats at a polling place in the city of Raleigh that is within 200 yards of the site of the old Hotel Florence, in which Simmons, Aycock, Daniels, Glenn, Craig and all the great leaders of those campaigns had their White Supremacy headquarters, and from which they led and won the great campaigns of 1898 and 1900 for the establishment of White Supremacy.

"Mr. Bailey and his allies, the Jones faction, and their Negro allies whom they have put on the registration books under the honored name of Democrat, may as well understand that we propose to take direct and uncompromising action in the case of these Negroes.

"Upon the coming Saturday, which is Challenge Day, Senator Simmons representatives in this city and county are going to challenge every single one of these Negroes, and we are going to lodge our challenge against them without disguise, and upon the frank and open allegation that they are Negroes; that the Democratic party is the white party of this State and that these Negroes have no proper place and no business participating in a Democratic fight; and we will let the white people of this State see whether or not Mr. Bailey and the Jones faction have the gall to attempt to go through with this matter and consummate this outrage which they are attempting to perpetrate upon the Democratic party and upon Senator Simmons, the old leader of the White Supremacy campaign, and the man who is chiefly responsible for the elimination of the Negro from North Carolina politics.

"Of course none of these Negroes intend to vote for Senator Simmons, otherwise they would not have been registered by the registrar and representative of Mr. Bailey and the Jones faction; but I openly declare that if a single one of these Negroes should attempt to vote for Senator Simmons, or should be induced by the opposition to attempt to vote for Senator Simmons for political effect, the Simmons managers, if they can get the facts, will challenge the right of such Negro to vote in the Democratic primary, and if possible will stop him at the ballot box. Not a single Negro has been put on the registration books by the managers for Senator Simmons.

"I believe that all the white people of the State ought to know and understand just to what lengths Mr. Bailey and the Jones faction are going in this county in their desperation, in the face of what now appears to be a certain fact, to-wit: That Senator Simmons is going to carry Mr. Bailey's own county."

Monday, -

Simmons-Bailey Race In Tarheelia Develops Into Rather 'Colorful' Affair

Negro Issue is Now Overshadowing Party Regularity; Both Sides Issue Lengthy Statements

By the United Press

RALEIGH, N. C., June 2.—With the negro question for the moment overshadowing the issue of party regularity, North Carolina's primary campaign entered its final week today before the battle of ballots next Saturday.

Simultaneously statements were forthcoming today from headquarters of both Senator F. M. Simmons, warhorse of Democratic politics in North Carolina, and Josiah William Bailey, Raleigh attorney and former Simmons lieutenant who is giving the veteran senator his first opposition within the party since the memorable campaign of 1912, when Governor Charles Brantly Aycock died before his battle with Simmons.

From Bailey Camp

The statement of Judge J. S. Manning, chairman of Bailey's advisory committee, follows:

"Mr. Bailey has remained silent in this campaign for two reasons: 1. He desired to avoid all bitterness and controversy calculated to divide the party, to the end that we might unite, go up against the Republicans and recover the counties and Congressional districts lost in 1928. He was willing to ignore misrepresentation and abuse to this end. 2. Mr. Bailey does not propose to make a platform for the Democratic party. He proposes to run as a party man and on the Democratic platform as made by the party, and to serve in the senate according to the platform and the great traditions of the Democratic party.

"Mr. Bailey has never sneered at white supremacy. On the other hand, he advocated it, and at Thomasville, N. C., with the late M. H. Justice, he spoke for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and the state Democratic

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From Simmons Camp

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Bart M. Gatling, Wake county
hairman for Simmons:

"We have challenged something

Political—1930

Suffrage

North Carolina

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 8 - 1930

South May Face Senate Control Of Primaries

Sullivan Asserts Norris Resolution Sets Precedent Interfering With States

Negro Suffrage at State

Debate Over Judge Parker Revives Race Question

By Mark Sullivan

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There are two events that, combined, cast a political shadow, though what the shadow portends does not seem to be recognized by many whom it will most concern. One event is the defeat of the confirmation of Judge John J Parker, of North Carolina, to the Supreme Court, which defeat was accomplished more than by any other one agency by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The other event was the presence at the Pennsylvania Senatorial primary, of agents of the United States Senate, together with the expected and authorized presence of the same agents at other future Senatorial primaries—Republican or Democratic.

Political Conservatives Stirred

The success of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the matter of Judge Parker has brought about a result described in a convincing and thoughtful article in "The Washington Sunday Post" recently:

"Negro political consciousness . . . has been much stirred by the Senate's rejection of Judge Parker. . . . The case may stimulate a revival in parts of the South of the race question as an acute political issue. One of the most significant aspects of the struggle is the prestige boost given the National Association. This [defeat of Judge Parker] probably establishes for that organization a place in the Negro world comparable to that long [illegible] by the Anti-Saloon League in the organized prohibitionists' sphere. . . . No user of pressure tactics in politics ever demonstrated finer generalship than that displayed . . . in opposing the Parker nomination."

Northerners Led Fight

One phrase in the quotation above needs amplification. The fight against Judge Parker was not made wholly or even mildly by, and did not wholly or even mainly reflect Negro thought. It particularly did not reflect the Negro in the South. So far as the Negro in the South took part in or took notice of what was going on, it was because he was stimulated from New York and Chicago. And the organization that conducted the fight is not, apparently, wholly or even mainly Negro. According to the article already quoted, whose accuracy I accept without investigation:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a close organization. . . . In its membership and among its officers are prominent white as well as outstanding colored men and women. Control of its operations is concentrated in a small board, on which are whites like Clarence Darrow, William English Walling, Senator Arthur Capper, Charles Edward Russell, Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant Governor of New York, and Florence Kelly, together with leading Negroes. There are branches in the form of local auxiliary committees in most Northern and in some Southern states. Permanent headquarters are in New York and continuous operations are carried on by a paid staff of skilled workers. Its work is non-partisan and in much part non-political, consisting in the main of combating what are construed as discriminations against Negroes as such."

Senator Grundy Fought

Already, since the defeat of Judge Parker, and as a result of the impetus of prestige and energy arising from success in that episode, the National Association announces that it has carried out successful discriminations against one Republican Senator, Grundy, of Pennsylvania, who failed to unite with the Senatorial forces opposing Judge Parker. According to a statement and tabulation given out by the National Association, election districts in Philadelphia that are preponderantly Negro, discriminated strongly against Grundy and in favor of his opponent, James J. Davis.

That the National Association will focus its energies on conditions affecting Negro participation in Democratic primaries in Southern states can be taken for granted. Again, as in the case of Judge Parker, the pressure will come, not from Southern Negroes, but from the North, and rather more from whites in the North than from Negroes. Some of the whites—though decidedly not all—in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People belong to the strain of thought which we call "liberal" when we approve it and "radical" when we do not. Their "liberalism" or "radicalism," whichever word you choose, is, of course, much broader than isolated concern about the Negro.

Prohibition Enters Dispute

Their disapproval of conventional and accepted ways of doing things, their distaste for accepted traditions, covers prohibition and a multitude of other fields. (It must be emphasized most clearly that what is said here applies to some, and only some, of the white members of the National Association or sympathizers with its aims; many of the members of the association are persons of the greatest fineness of temper, great tolerance and complete generosity of mind. Some of them are as strongly "dry" as others are trenchantly "wet.")

As respects those of the white members of the National Association who are frequently called radical, some of them, certainly, have an attitude of rebellion toward the conventional and the accepted that amounts to a curious kind of hate. Some of this type of leaders of thought have an attitude of especial disapproval of the South. It is this type of person who invented, as a derisive epithet, the term "Bible belt" for the South, and Clarence Darrow, who is mentioned as one of the association, was the leader of the first against fundamentalism in Tennessee, and is an outstanding opponent of prohibition. Nearly all the "liberals" or "radicals" in the Northern cities visualize the South as the heart of an attitude toward prohibition that they detest.

Primary Inquiry Ordered

If a means of stirring up the matter of Negro suffrage in the South were not at hand the National Association would be likely to find it or invent it. As a matter of fact, they can find a present means. Certainly, at least, they can find in something just now being done, a precedent for what they want.

Once in so often a step is taken in politics which entails pretty infallibly a further step later. Rather frequently, lately, these things occur in the Senate, for the Senate has become both careless in its processes and reckless in its innovations. But the persons who can anticipate the future consequences of present steps are comparatively few.

On April 10 insurgent Republican Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution creating a special committee of five Senators, which committee was "hereby authorized and directed to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the United States Senate."

But the resolution did not stop with campaign expenditures. It provided, further, that this committee should carry on its investigations on the widest possible scale; it was directed to investigate "the use of any other means or influence . . . which would not only be of public interest, but which would aid the Senate in . . . deciding any contest which might be instituted involving the right to a seat in the United States Senate."

Named Before Primaries

The resolution—and this is a strange thing—was adopted without roll call Senator Nye, of North Dakota, was appointed as its chairman; it was given $100,000 for expenses, and it went to work.

That resolution, in its plain actuality and its implications, was an innovation in several far-reaching aspects. For one it was the first occasion upon which the Senate has appointed such a committee in advance of the primaries. The Senate, in effect, created this committee, not to investigate any past primary election, not to pass upon any charges already made—but, in essence, to watch on behalf of the Senate, every one of the thirty-odd Senatorial primaries that will have occurred between the date of the creation of the committee, April 10, and about the end of September next.

In this spirit of supervision, censorship or call it what you will, Chairman Nye went to work. According to newspaper announcements emanating from his office, he himself went into Pennsylvania preceding the recent primary between Grundy and Davis. He sent telegrams to local county prosecuting attorneys, local state officials of the government of Pennsylvania, calling on them to send to him certain facts about the primary. On the day of the election, according to similar announcements from Chairman Nye's office, investigators employed by the committee were on hand at polling places in Pennsylvania.

Heads Primary Inquiry



Keystone

Senator Gerald B. Nye

This is the first time anything like this has taken place. It is unprecedented, absolutely. In years past, proposals to take such a step as this, proposals that the Senate or the Federal government should have representatives on hand at elections for United States Senator in the states, have provoked passionate resistance—resistance which everybody understood would go as far as violence if necessary; resistance which, if necessary, would have taken the form of armed force against intruders from Washington attempting to supervise, censor or otherwise affect the choice of Senators in states.

Not so many years ago, when Massachusetts Republican Senator Lodge and others used to propose "force bills," providing for Federal soldiers or other Federal agencies to be present at Southern elections and prevent any interference with Negro suffrage, Southern Democratic Senators resisted such proposals with a determination which made state control of state elections the first article of their political creed.

The mandate that Chairman Nye has from the Senate gives him the right to investigate "the use of any . . . means or influence" affecting a primary in any state in which any Senator is being selected. That mandate—so some Southerners are just beginning to realize—would seem to be broad enough to include authorization to consider the

conditions affecting Democratic primaries in Southern states.

Inquiries in South Forecast

And if the language which Senator Norris wrote into this particular resolution should not be broad enough, nevertheless, the resolution is a precedent which, as surely as parties and factions rotate in power, will some day lead to Northern Senators taking this resolution and this present activity of Senator Nye's committee as a precedent, upon which such Northern Senators will bring about the creation of a committee directed specifically to investigate the conditions affecting primaries in some Southern states.

I use the phrase "Northern Senators" rather than "Republican Senators" because the time is past when the disposition to scrutinize suffrage conditions in the South was confined to Northern Republicans. Several Northern Democratic Senators are now as responsive to the political potentiality of Negro voters as are any Republicans. During the last fifteen years great migrations of Southern Negroes have settled in such Northern cities as New York and Chicago.

Negro's Vote Sought

In those cities the Negro vote is as much appealed to by Democratic leaders as by Republican ones. Some Northern Democrats have almost as strong a feeling about having the Negro exercise suffrage as any of the most earnest oldtime anti-slavery Republicans, such as William Lloyd Garrison had. In the Senate fight over Judge Parker one of the most earnest and obviously sincere pleas in behalf of unrestricted participation of the Negro in politics was made by Democratic Senator Wagner, of New York.

It should be made clear at once that the election laws in Southern states—as distinguished from the laws and rules governing party primaries—are not unconstitutional nor subject to attack. Every election law in any Southern state (again as distinguished from the laws and rules affecting party primaries) has been found constitutional by the Supreme Court. But the laws and the party rules under which primaries are conducted in some Southern states have not (save in one case Texas) been brought before the Supreme Court. And without going into detail it is clear that in Democratic primaries in Southern states, Negroes for whatever reason or condition, do not generally vote.

Two Senators Desired Seats

And it is primaries, not elections that the Senate is now asserting its power to supervise. Whether the Senate has a right to inquire into primaries is seriously doubted. Many Senators doubt it. Just about half the Supreme Court doubts it, half at least. But the Senate is doing it. The Senate has already inquired into party primaries and because of what it found has denied seats in the Senate to men nominated in party primaries. It has denied seats to Smith, of Illinois, and Vare, of Pennsylvania, and in effect it compelled Newberry, of Michigan, to retire from the Senate. In two of these cases the charge was excessive expenditure of money; in one case only did the charge include the use of money improperly contributed.

While expenditures have been the occasion of the rejections already made by the Senate, the principle that the Senate can reject covers any practice that the Senate may choose to condemn.

It will be asked at once why are Southern Senators not aware of the implication of what the Senate is doing? The answer is, that several of them are and for some time have been gravely concerned about the fact that a series of steps which the Senate has taken points plainly toward a condition in which the Senate may question the long-exercised and generally accepted right of the Southern states to name their United States Senators at Democratic party primaries, according to such laws, under such rules and under such conditions as the states themselves see fit.

Writer Warns South

During the course of the debate about Smith and Vare, in which the Senate undertook to deprive a duly elected Senator of his seat because of conditions attending the party primary in which he was nominated, a writer in "The Baltimore Sun," obviously a lawyer and obviously familiar with the subject of which he wrote, addressed to Southern Democratic Senators a query, asking:

"May not Southern Democratic Senators consider it wise to let sleeping dogs lie? . . . The greatest service which the Democratic party can render to the country is to fight to the death the fatal enlargement of the powers of the central government. . . . Before Democrats commit themselves to a hard and fast alliance with so-called progressive Republicans, they may well ask whether they themselves may not eventually be the victims of their own political strategy. Are their own titles to Senatorial seats beyond question? Who knows what political exigency may not arise in which they may be called on to prove their right to sit there? Is it any worse to spend money to get into Congress than it is to nullify systematically and deliberately the Fifteenth Amendment?"

Let it be said again that the writer of that question is wrong when he implies that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution (adopted to protect Negroes in the exercise of their suffrage) is being nullified in any Southern state. All that was fought out long ago, and every law in every Southern state affecting the general elections has been found to be not in violation of the amendment.

USING THE NEGRO VOTERS

(R.R. Clark in Greensboro News)

The Raleigh News and Observer relates that of approximately 500 negroes registered in Raleigh township for the June primary 375 have registered as Democrats. Whereat the Raleigh morning daily views with alarm. It insists that "there are no negro Democrats in Raleigh." Possibly not, except as personal preferences may conform to political exigencies. The registration of 375 out of 500 negroes in one community as affiliating with the Democratic party this season evidently means that white partisans of certain candidates are getting votes wherever they can get them. Probably it is the Democratic senatorial contest that has suddenly enlisted the interest of so many negro Democrats.

But really that is nothing new in Raleigh, according to information and belief. In heated political contests in the State capital, according to the public prints, there is little scruple as to weapons; and if it hasn't been something of a practice in Raleigh for Democrats to vote negroes against Democrats in heated primary contests, then we have gained the wrong impression. And Raleigh isn't the only place in North Carolina where this happens on occasions of heated inter-party contests. So long as some among our best citizenry think it not amiss to play the game in elections without regard to rules; so long as there is teaching by example that the only thing worth while is to win, to gain the end without reference to the means, so long will campaigns and elections be conducted without scruple as to methods. Usually all participants in the contest are so besmirched that the kettle can't throw up black to the pot. And with that there isn't any prospect that anything will be done about it. The indecent and dishonorable practices have become a habit, and there isn't, so far as noticed, any serious effort made to break the habit.

PRESS
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

JUN 6 - 1930

NEGROES AND PRIMARIES.

Several years ago, when one of those periodic discussions about the negro voting in the South was up for discussion, it was declared that the time was not unlikely to come when there would be party divisions in those states which would invite negro support. Then the country might see something of a drive to cultivate him and allow him greater political opportunity than he now enjoys.

There are some indications in the news from North Carolina that such a situation is developing in that state. Somebody discovered that in one county of the state more than 60 negroes had been enrolled in the majority party primaries. There followed the threat to bar them from casting ballots. It was intimated they were not welcome. Then it was made clear that the opposition faction also had done its enrolling of the negro and gone the other side several better.

With the primaries two days off word comes that no move in the courts will be made. It may be that the negroes will not be allowed to vote in the primaries, the newspapers insisting that the place for them is in the Republican primaries. But the fact that both factions in the Democratic party started to enroll the negro secretly, at least looks like the dawn of a change.

Johnson City, Tenn., Staff News
Wednesday, June 4, 1930

Hear Challenges Of Carolina Democrats Against Negro Voters

RALEIGH, N. C., June 4.—(UP)—Although no negro voters have been disqualified in the statewide primary of June 7, hearing of challenges brought by supporters of Senator F. M. Simmons against approximately 400 Raleigh negroes continuer today.

There were 263 negroes challenged in the 16th precinct by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county Simmons chairman. Of this number, 184 failed to appear at the polling place for hearing and their names remained on the poll books marked as challenged. The sheriff was unable to find seven registrants.

A total of 66 were examined in the precinct. Challenges against 46 were withdrawn, 18 were overruled, one asked that his name be removed from the books and another changed his designation to independent.

Other challenges are to be heard in the 10th and 15th precincts and in the negro settlement of method near the state fair grounds.

Majority of the negroes examined were professional men and their wives and state employees.

Raleigh Negroes Continue To Win Over Challenger

Raleigh, June 5. (AP)—Eleven of the first 12 negroes in Method precinct who registered for the primary Saturday as Democrats and who were challenged by J. S. Griffin, were passed by election officials today when they appeared for examination.

Another man who appeared, Roy L. Morgan, white, said he came all the way from McKinney, Va., to answer the challenge. When Mr. Griffin found Morgan was a white man he immediately withdrew his challenge.

No Negroes Barred Yet From Primary In North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3 (UP)—Although no negro voters have been disqualified yet for registering as Democrats in the statewide primary of June 7, hearing of challenges brought by supporters of Senator F. M. Simmons against approximately 400 Raleigh negroes continued today.

There were 263 negroes challenged in the 16th precinct by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county Simmons chairman. Of this number, 184 failed to appear at the polling place for hearing and their names remained on the poll books marked as challenged. The sheriff was unable to find seven registrants.

Norfolk Va. Pilot
June 5, 1930

Election Officials Pass Seventy Raleigh Negroes

Raleigh, N. C., June 4.—(AP)—Seventy Raleigh Negroes registered as Democrats were passed today by election officials as the hearing of challenges brought against the Negro registrants by supporters of United States Senator Simmons proceeded.

Of 127 summoned to appear for hearings today at the Tenth and Fifteenth precincts of Raleigh township 70 were present and were given approval without exception by the precinct registrars and judges of election.

The Negroes were challenged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Senator Simmons, who is seeking renomination by the Democratic party, on the ground that "they are Negroes" and that the Democratic party in North Carolina is the "white man's party."

Political - 1930

North Carolina

Suffrage

HIGH POINT, N. C.

ENTERPRISE

MAY 27 1930

IS ARBITRARY BAR FOR THE NEGRO DESIRABLE?

Ought the democratic party of the south be closed hermetically against the negro seeking to affiliate with it?

The News and Observer today says:

The report that something like four hundred Negroes, 243 in the sixteenth precinct. have been allowed to register as Democrats in Raleigh calls for investigation and action. There are no Negro Democrats in Raleigh and those responsible for registering them are placing a dagger at the heart of the Democratic party. In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming Democratic nominees. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina if registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy party as to permit Negroes to register. Their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates.

In several instances, in local political contests in Raleigh, politicians who care more for jobs than for the good of the Democratic party, have secured Negro registration and Negro support. It is indefensible. But never before have men calling themselves Democrats procured or winked at Negro participation in selecting Democratic State nominees. What has happened in this registration in Raleigh affects the party in the whole State. The votes of the Negroes might determine the next senatorial nominee. It opens the door, too, to political evils that all voters who lived in 1894-1900 know endanger the peace and security of government in North Carolina.

Negroes, who have the required educational qualifications, are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary. They should be protected in this right.

Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh. They do not desire to be guilty of the fraud of posing as Democrats. Their self-respect keeps them from seeking to do this wrong thing. This being true of the better class, those who either by their own desire or by the connivance of unworthy white politicians should be denied the opportunity to kill the votes of white Democrats in their own primary.

Nearly every southerner knows a few negroes who regularly vote the democratic ticket. Some of them started in the dark days when this political loyalty to the determination of white men to restore to authority the race best qualified to control the states in Dixie required considerable courage. Yet Mr. Daniels' paper says that "southern negroes are all republicans and have no right to vote in the party of white supremacy."

The registration of more than a normal number of negroes as democrats is worthy of party notice at Raleigh or elsewhere in the state, and we agree with the News and Observer that the strictest supervision of the primary should be kept to guard against a false brigading of voters, of any color, for immediate political purpose. It is easier, naturally, to keep that guard where the negro is trying to qualify spuriously for participation in a democratic primary. But is it really the will of the democratic party in the south that a nego may not join it The time is coming when all negroes will be eligible to vote. Their lack of education is the only bar to them now and that they are overcoming. The southern states cannot prevent their voting beyond the day of their qualification Several southern states have negro majorities. All of them have such strong negro minorities as to enable designing white men to swing elections with the use of small white minorities with all negro adults voting. If not through the loyalty of intelligent negroes to the best interests of the state rather than to racial pride, how can the better class whites hold these states indefinitely? An arbitrary cloture of the White Supremacy party to an honest negro desiring affiliation is an interesting and sweeping proposal.

RALEIGH, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVER

JUN 6 - 1930

NEGRO BALANCE OF POWER

The citizens of North Carolina who lived through the days of 1894-'99, when corrupt white politicians used Negro voters, to introduce a reign of terror, understand what will happen if the mass of ignorant Negroes are re-introduced into politics. The suffrage amendment adopted over the protest of all Republican leaders, gives protection to every educated Negro in the right to vote. That settlement has been accepted everywhere in North Carolina except by a faction caring more for jobs than Democracy in Raleigh and Wake county. That faction has used purchasable Negroes to defeat the will of white voters in more than one election. This year the same faction has caused hundreds of Negroes in Raleigh to be registered as Democrats in order to secure their vote for the candidate of that faction. The Simmons men challenged the Negroes as Democrats. The Bailey men replied that Simmons men had also requested Negroes to register and vote for Simmons. The public cares little for charges and counter charges, crimination and recrimination. If any Simmons managers or friends sought to secure the registration of Negroes as Democrats they were putting personal favoritism above the good of the Democratic party. If any Bailey managers or friends sought to secure the registration of Negroes as Democrats they were putting personal favoritism above the good of the Democratic party.

However, the responsibility lies, not with Bailey supporters or Simmons supporters who may have sought to give the Negro the balance of power in North Carolina. It lies with the Board of Elections and the Registrars and those who procured their appointment. Up to date the officials have kept on the books most of the Negroes who are registered when they should know that it is contrary to the Democratic policy since 1868. By keeping them on the books and letting them vote the officials take action which, if followed by other election boards and registrars in other cities and counties, would destroy White Supremacy in North Carolina.

It is undoubtedly true that some Negroes, offended because the Washington administration cajoles them when it wants their votes and kicks them when in office, are so disgusted that they are ready to vent their resentment against their own party. They, by the aid and consent of unworthy Democratic officials, choose to use the Democratic party as the vehicle for registering their protest. It is also undoubtedly true that some Negroes, holding positions under the State administration, wish to vote for the party that gives them work. Except these two classes, the rest of the Negroes registered as Democrats have been induced to do so to help some Democratic candidates, as has been done before in city or county elections. But this is the first time Negroes are to be voted to kill the vote of white Democrats in Buncombe or Beaufort county. Such Negroes will not vote on Staurday. They will be voted, and whatever faction procures such voting advertises their recreancy to Democracy and White Supremacy. The educated Negroes have a right to vote in the primary and to register as Republicans. This right should be protected. But the registration of those Negroes not qualified is to re-invite the ills that led to the White Supremacy campaign of 1898-1900

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUN 4 - 1930

THE NEGRO REGISTRATION

"Why is there objection made to the registering of a few Negroes as Democrats in Raleigh, seeing there are 362,009 Democrats in the State?" is a question the Raleigh politicians responsible for the registration of Negroes are insinuating.

The answer is that since 1868 none but white voters have been admitted to a voice in nominating Democratic officers, though contrary to party practice, some Raleigh politicians have used Negro voters to carry their ends. Another answer is in a close contest, the votes of Republican Negroes might control the nomination of Senator in the State, Solicitor in the Wake-Franklin district, or State Senator in Wake county, something which no good Democrat could wish to contemplate.

"But," say those who induced the Negroes to register as Democrats or who apologize for it, "that small vote could not determine a nomination, even if all should vote for one candidate."

Let us see about that. In 1926 in the close contest for the Senatorial nomination in the Wake-Franklin district the vote stood:

Brassfield 7,895
Evans 7,729

Brassfield's majority 166

Did the Negro vote hold the balance of power and determine the result? In an open letter to Governor Cameron Morrison, written November 2nd, 1928, Dr. John B. Wright, of Raleigh, member of the State Democratic committee, made this statement to which there has been no published denial:

> We have had a taste of what it [Negro voting] means in the City of Raleigh. Our present Mayor was defeated in the white primary but was elected in the general election by the aid of Negro votes, a record of which can be seen in The News and Observer of May 3, 1927, with a picture on the front page showing a prominent Negro at the polls working for the election of Mayor Culbreth, our present Mayor. In our fight for the Solicitor of this district, our present Solicitor, whom I supported, was supported by over 700 Negroes in the Democratic primary and only defeated his opponent by less than 300 votes.

Moral.—Let every qualified Negro be accorded his right to register and vote as a Republican, but Negroes have no place in Democratic primaries. Few worthy Negroes desire to vote as Democrats because they are Republicans. Those who can be induced to pose as Democrats to aid some faction, should not be allowed to kill the votes of real Democrats.

Wednesday,

NINE NEGROES QUALIFIED IN CAPITAL CITY

Only This Number Out of 47 Summoned Appear Today

ALL DEMOCRATS

Challenged By Simmons' Manager Because of Race

RALEIGH, June 4.—(By Associated Press)—Thirty-one of 47 negroes who registered as democrats in the 15th Raleigh precinct to vote in the primary Saturday were authorized to vote by precinct officials today when nine appeared to answer challenges and Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons' campaign for renomination, withdrew 22 challenges.

RALEIGH, June 4.—(By Associated Press)—Nine negroes in the fifteenth Raleigh precinct who registered as democrats to vote in the primary June 7 were passed this morning by election official when they appeared to answer challenges by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmon, campaign for renomination.

Forty-seven negroes were challenged in the fifteenth district but more than an hour after the election officials opened the challenge hearing only nine had appeared.

This afternoon election officials of the tenth precinct will hear registrants answer challenges. Mr. Gatling challenged the right of about 80 in that precinct. Tomorrow the entire negro registration of method, 97, who live just outside of Raleigh, will have a chance to answer challenges. Last Saturday more than 400 negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling "because they are negroes" after they had registered as democrats.

The challenge hearings started yesterday morning. Eight more challenged as negroes turned out to be white people and the challenges were withdrawn. Sixty-four persons challenged appeared before the 16th precinct officials and two others appeared and were challenged on the spot. Of the 66 appearing for examination one removed his name at his request, one had his designation changed from "democrat" to "independent"; 46 challenges were withdrawn and 79 were overruled.

Mr. Gatling this morning secured from Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt a ruling that if registrants had not been given the education test at the time they registered they might be given it at the time of challenge. Yesterday W. H. Sawyer, registrar in the 16th precinct, refused to let the challengers propound the educational test, holding that he had been advised that such challenges could be heard on election day but that the only question to be asked registrants was as to their party affiliation.

Chesterfield, S. C. Advertiser
Thursday, June 5, 1930

GRAVE CHARGES MADE BY SIMMONS MANAGER

A claim that supporters of Josiah W. Bailey, candidate for the Democratic nomination as United States senator from North Carolina had registered several hundred Raleigh negroes as Democrats was contained in a statement issued by Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Senator F. M. Simmons, one of Mr. Bailey's opponents for the Democratic nomination.

Wake county registration books are declared to show a large number of negroes registered to vote as Democrats. Mr. Gatling's statement said "there can be no question that these negroes were put on the books by the enemies of Mr. Simmons and that it is intended to vote them for Mr. Bailey, if they shall be permitted to vote."

The Gatling statement continued: "Upon the coming Saturday which is challenge day, Senator Simmons' representatives in this city and county are going to challenge every single one of these negroes, and we are going to lodge challenges against them without disguise, and upon the frank and open allegation that they are negroes; that the Democratic party is the white party of this state and that these negroes have no proper place and no business participating in a Democratic fight."

Thursday, June 5, 1930

70 RALEIGH NEGROES PASSED AT HEARING

Registered as Democrats, They Will Be Allowed to Vote In Primary.

ONLY A FEW SHOW UP

Raleigh, June 4.—AP)—Seventy Raleigh negroes registered as Democrats were passed today by election officials at the hearings of challenge brought against the negro registrants by supporters of Senator F. M. Simmons.

Of the 248 summoned to appear for hearings today at the 10th and 15th precincts of Raleigh township, 70 were present and were given approval without exception by the precinct registrars and judges of election.

The negroes were challenged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager, for Senator Simmons, on the grounds that they are negroes and that the Democratic party in North Carolina is the white man's party.

Approximately 400 negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling and the first hearing was held yesterday when only 66 out of 248 summoned to appear showed up. Out of the 66 examined the name of only one was removed from the registration rolls. The designation was changed to "independent" when he stated he was neither a Democratic nor Republican.

The final hearing of the challenges is scheduled to be held tomorrow morning at Fairground precinct, just outside the city of Raleigh.

Only One Negro Voter Barred in Raleigh

Unwitting
6-4-30

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3.—(AP)—One name was removed from the rolls and the party designation of another was changed today as a result of the hearing of the first batch of approximately 400 challenges brought against Raleigh negroes registered as democrats. The hearings will continue tomorrow and Thursday.

The negroes were challenged by supporters of United States Senator F. M. Simmons, candidate for renomination by the democratic party, simply on the grounds that "they are negroes."

Of 263 persons summoned to appear today for a hearing at the 16th precinct of Raleigh township, 184 failed to appear. Eight of those summoned turned out to be white persons and were discharged. Sheriff N. F. Turner repored he was unable to locate seven of the 263.

The 64 who did appear were augmented by two others who were challenged on the spot.

When the hearing began, Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator Simmons, who brought the challenges, withdrew 46 of the challenges. Eighteen others were overruled.

Say 400 Negroes Are Registered

Simmons' Manager Makes Charge Against Bailey—Will Challenge Them—"A White Man's Party."

RALEIGH, May 31—(AP)—Supporters of Senator F. M. Simmons in his campaign for re-election were prepared today, according to statements made last night, to challenge 400 negroes registered here to vote in the primary on the "ground that they are negroes."

Today has been officially set aside by the state board of elections as challenge day and registration books in every precinct are accessible to the public. Challenges may also be made on primary day.

Simmons' headquarters here has issued statements charging that supporters of J. W. Bailey, who is opposing Senator Simmons for the Democratic nomination, had registered the negroes to vote for their candidate. This was flatly denied in a statement by Mr. Bailey.

Charles A. Hines, manager for Mr. Simmons issued a statement last night saying "tomorrow the Simmons managers in Wake county will challenge every one of these negroes and they will challenge them on the simple and undisguised ground that they are negroes, and that the Democratic party in North Carolina is the white peoples' party."

North Carolina

Political - 1930

Suffrage

Daily

Statesville, N.C.

MAY 29 1930

NEGRO VOTERS CAUSE TALK.

There is some commotion in Raleigh on account of the number of negro voters registered for the primary election and the majority of them registered as Democrats. It is said that of approximately 500 negro voters registered for the primary in Raleigh township about 375 registered as Democrats. In registration for the primary election the applicant is asked his political affiliation and that is set down with his name. The Raleigh News and Observer is viewing this registration of negro voters with considerable alarm. That paper is saying that there are no negro Democrats in Raleigh and none should have been registered as Democrats to participate in a contest among Democrats.

A negro may be a Democrat but few of them are except through the influence of white Democrats. The Raleigh registrars are saying that under the ruling of the attorney general the only question they were permitted to ask an applicant for registration — in the primary election, that is — was as to his political affiliation and they were bound by his answer. It is declared that the negroes who registered as Democrats were not accompanied by white people; and with that is the suggestion that errors are open to correction on challenge day, which is next Saturday.

But the conclusion of the whole matter is the chief interest. It is asserted that fewer negroes are registered in Raleigh now than are ordinarily registered for an election. Which but confirms the impression that it has been a custom to use negro voters in poitical contests in Raleigh; and the custom having been established it goes on. It is a safe assertion that few negroes would intrude themselves by voluntarily offering to register in a contest between Democrats. Whenever they appear in numbers it is white influence that is moving them, that purposes to use them. There is no intimation as to who may be back of the negro registration in Raleigh. The senatorial contest may have a part in it, although it should be kept in mind that it is a Raleigh custom and senatorial partisans, if they are a party to it, did not originate it. It may also be safely asserted that if the senatorial contest figures that both sides are tarred with the sme stick, seeing that neither, up to this writing, has raised a holler. The News and Observer raises the single voice.

It is only fair to say that Raleigh isn't the only place in which negro voters have been so used. A little going back into history would uncover similar incidents much nearer home than Raleigh. In fact some might be found right here in Statesville. But while we are not saying that a negro qualified to vote shouldn't have the privilege of choosing his landidates, the practice of white people influencing them to participate in inter - party contests is unwise and dangerous. Somt time it will return to plague through the revival of racial antagonisms that all decent whites and blacks deplore.

THE DAY DRAWS NEAR.

As primary day draws near one finds the Simmons supporters still resorting to veiled charges in an effort to defeat Mr. Bailey. These charges for the most part have to do with the registration of negroes in Raleigh and the question of prohibition, neither of which is an issue in the campaign.

Records show that not as many negroes are registered in Wake county as usual this year and that negro friends of each of the candidates had a part in the registration. Surely there is no evidence at hand showing that Mr. Bailey had any more to do with the registrations than Mr. Simmons.

As to prohibition the cry is still being raised that a vote against Mr. Simmons is a vote for legalized traffic in liquor, despite the fact that Mr. Bailey has been a life-long dry and has stated that during the campaign he has not changed his views as to prohibition.

Those persons who would leave the impression that the wet interests are friendly to Mr. Bailey because they are opposed to Senator Simmons are hardly fair in this instance. It is a fact, no doubt, that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is against Senator Simmons since it has announced a campaign against all members of Congress who vote dry, but this opposition doesn't mean that the association is supporting Mr. Bailey, who is just as dry as the senator.

In fact, were Mr. Bailey the incumbent he would be actively opposed by the association, for it is fighting all supporters of prohibition. We would like for the friends of Mr. Simmons who are trying to make an issue of prohibition to tell us just where there is evidence of any support for Mr. Bailey from the wets.

The Winston-Salem Journal, for instance, insists that friends of prohibition cannot support Mr. Bailey, yet it gives no evidence to support this position. It says Mr. Bailey has not denounced Chairman Raskob and therefore he must be accepted as holding views similar to Mr. Raskob, but it doesn't mention the fact that Mr. Simmons hasn't denounced President Hoover, whose administration has brought such widespread depression to this State, which gave him its electoral vote through the pleadings of Mr. Simmons.

If it is right to assume that Mr. Bailey agrees with Mr. Raskob on prohibition isn't it equally right to assume that Mr. Simmons agrees with Mr. Hoover as to the tariff, social equality and predominance of Republican principles?

It can be said with truth that Mr. Bailey didn't aid in the election of the chairman so distasteful to Mr. Simmons, but it can't be said with truth that Mr. Simmons didn't aid in the election of the chairman or the President whose administration has been marked with such continued adversity.

Mr. Simmons' vote as a member of the national committee was cast for Mr. Raskob when the latter was named chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Simmons' voice was raised often in support of Candidate Hoover.

It is true that since the election Mr. Simmons hasn't praised this Republican President, but it's equally true that he hasn't denounced him, so if Mr. Bailey is to be credited with views similar to those of Mr. Raskob because he hasn't criticised the chairman, then it is but right and just that Mr. Simmons should be credited with views similar to those of the President he helped elect and hasn't denounced.

Hardly a day has passed without at least one statement from the Simmons headquarters, yet we haven't seen a word about the Senator's view as to the Hoover administration. This is a pertinent question, if you please, because the person nominated in the primary Saturday must take action on matters presented in the Senate by the administration. Does Mr. Simmons still think he was right in advocating the election of Mr. Hoover? Does he think the Hoover administration has been all he pictured it would be?

Would Senator Simmons today, in view of what has transpired within the past 15 months, tell his friends and supporters in North Carolina to support Mr. Hoover? Does he still hold to the opinion that he was right when he deserted his party for a Republican?

It is difficult to imagine Mr. Bailey voting for repeal of prohibition for he's always been dry, but it is possible to picture the Senator fighting his own party's nominee in the future, in case he couldn't dictate its policies, because he has done it in the past. And if the voters of the State tell him at the polls on Saturday that he was right, then we may expect him to assume an ever more belligerent and domineering attitude in the future. The man who will once desert the party which has honored him for a quarter of a century will desert it again if he gets by with the first attempt.

Mr. Simmons has not been penitent even in the face of the widespread depression which has accompanied the Hoover regime. He hasn't apologized for supporting an administration which has refused absolutely to pay heed to the South. He hasn't asked forgiveness for deserting the ticket of his party. Rather he takes the position that he couldn't be wrong, and that all who disagree with his contention that he deserves to be re-elected are henchmen of the liquor interests and co-partners with crime and license.

The day of decision draws near. The outcome is awaited with unusual interest.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

MAY 30 1930

CRY OF NIGGER IN CAMPAIGN IS FAMILIAR POLITICAL DIRT

Mr. Bailey has once more broken his policy of silence to deny certain slanders and charges launched against his record and for the purpose of specifically denying that the alleged 400 negroes of Raleigh who have registered as Democrats were put on the books in his interest.

The cry of carrying elections in Raleigh by the use of negroes is a species of old tactics that may sometime have been successful in attaining its end, but for the most part has reacted against the interest in which it was launched. It will do so in this instance, if what we understand to be the Raleigh mentality is functioning as usual. If negroes have been registered by reason of any special influence, the charge that they have been put on the books in a Bailey interest is preposterous.

The whole outlay of this Senatorial campaign from the beginning favored participation of real Republicans in the Democratic primaries in the interest, not of Mr. Bailey, but of Senator Simmons. Assuming that Republicans entertain a lively hope of electing their own candidate for Senator, they desire Senator Simmons' nomination because of the well-known fact of the intense resentment held against him among Democratic voters. He is credited with having thrown some 70,000 Democrats to support of the Republican electoral ticket. That was a sufficient defection to give Mr. Hoover a majority in North Carolina. But for every Democrat Mr. Simmons is supposed to have influenced there are three that he mortally affronted. If there are to be real Republicans in a Democratic primary, with the idea of paving a way for their candidate in the election, would they support for the Democratic nomination Mr. Simmons or Mr. Bailey? The answer is self-evident.

"Nigger! Nigger! Nigger!" When will we be rid of the cry? We passed the Constitutional Amendment and the Grandfather Clause in good faith for our own protection and with precious little respect for those who pointed out that it was violative of the Constitution of the United States. There is a small residuum of negroes qualified to vote. They not only have a right to register, but it has been confirmed to them by unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which overrode a Texas statute to the effect that only white men should participate in Democratic primaries. It went further and held that a negro, otherwise qualified, who was refused such a right could maintain a suit for damages against the authority by which it was denied.

We do not charge and have no idea that either Senator Simmons or Mr. Bailey is responsible for negroes who may have registered as Democrats in Raleigh.

We suspect that those who may have registered in this way are men of color who are trying to beat up and away from the idea that they are Republican chattels. If they vote, their votes probably will be divided between the candidates.

But the attempt to hook them up with a Bailey conspiracy is a scheme that may have its effect elsewhere, but in Raleigh is understood thoroughly as so much familiar political dirt.

Press
PORTLAND
MAINE

JUN 5 - 1930

Row In Democratic Party In North Carolina

Next Saturday North Carolina will hold its primary to nominate candidates for United States Senator. For the first time the Republicans of that state will go to the polls to participate in the primary. They have four candidates seeking the nomination. Heretofore the Republican candidate for senator has been chosen at a convention. This year the candidate who will be chosen at the primary may stand a good chance of election. This is due to the fact that the Democrats are engaged in a bitter fight and however it terminates it seems likely that the supporters of the candidate who is defeated in the primary may turn around and vote for the Republican nominee.

The trouble in the Democratic ranks comes from the effort that is being made to defeat Senator Furnifold M. Simmons. He is 76 years of age and has been in the Senate thirty years. In the last presidential campaign Senator Simmons led the movement in his party against Governor Al Smith. President Hoover carried North Carolina by 61,000 majority. His large vote was attributed to Senator Simmons' effort. The regular Democrats are now engaged in an effort to punish him for bolting his party.

The opponent of Senator Simmons is J. W. Bailey of Raleigh. The Simmons forces charge that Bailey supporters have been enrolling negroes as Democrats. Simmons is very much disliked by the negroes of his state because he originally led the "lily white" forces who broke up the combination of whites and negroes who had ruled the state for some years.

Josephus Daniels says that the Democrats who are enrolling negroes are "placing a dagger at the heart of the Democrat party in North Carolina." Daniels declares there never has been a negro Democrat South of Washington and if, by registering them for this primary, the white Democrats are overthrown it will result in splitting the party wide open, not only in North Carolina but elsewhere throughout the South.

Much depends on the outcome of this primary on Saturday, so far as the Democratic party of the South is concerned. In the past it has not been torn by inter-party controversies. If the vote on Saturday shows that it is split, because of the negro enrollment as Democrats, the fight will be carried on to the election in November.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Thursday, June 5, 1930

70 NEGROES ARE KEPT ON ROLLS

All Registered in Raleigh and Are Declared Eligible to Vote; Hear More Today.

RALEIGH, June 4.—(AP)—Seventy Raleigh negroes registered as democrats, were passed today by election officials as the hearing of challenges brought against the negro registrants by supporters of U. S. Senator F. M. Simmons proceeded.

Of 127 summoned to appear for hearings today at the tenth and fifteenth precincts of Raleigh township, 70 were present and were given approval without exception by the precinct registrars and judges of election.

The negroes were challenged by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator Simmons, who is seeking re-nomination by the democratic party, on the grounds that "they are negroes" and the democratic party in North Carolina is "the white man's party."

400 CHALLENGED.

Approximately 400 negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling, and the first hearing was held yesterday when only 66 out of 248 summoned to appear were present. Out of the 66 examined, the name of only one was removed from the registration rolls. The designation of another was changed to "independent" when he stated he was neither a democratic nor a republican.

The final hearing of the challenges is scheduled to be heard tomorrow morning at the Fair Grounds precinct just outside the city of Raleigh. Upwards of 100 registrants have been challenged at that precinct.

The registrants examined at the two precincts today answered questions asked them without hesitation. All of them said they were democrats in good faith standing, but a few of them were uncertain about supporting the democratic presidential nominee. All agreed to support the nominees of the forthcoming primary.

Those who appeared today were questioned as to educational requirements as well as party affiliation. All passed the educational tests to the satisfaction of both the election officials and challengers.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 4 - 1930

RALEIGH NEGROES HOLD PLACE AS DEMOCRATS

Majority of Those Challenged as Republicans Win Point at Registration Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3.—With the contest between United States Senator F. M. Simmons and Josiah W. Bailey overshadowing all other races which will be determined on June 7, the Democratic primary campaign has shaken off the lethargy that had prevailed until this week and a warm finish is in prospect.

With reports generally heard that many persons who ordinarily vote the Republican ticket have registered as Democrats, many challenges are expected by Bailey forces on the day of the primary.

Most of the challenges registered on challenge day, last Saturday, were made by Bart M. Gatling, Raleigh manager for Senator Simmons.

At the hearing today of the first group, only about one-fourth appeared. For the most part they were educated Negroes who teach or practice some other profession. Without exception they protested that they regularly vote the Democratic ticket and denied that they were persuaded or induced to register as Democrats.

Of the sixty-six examined, challenges were withdrawn against forty-six; those against eighteen were overruled; one, at his request, was removed from the registration list entirely; and one had his designation changed to "independent," after he had stated that he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican.

Hearings will continue tomorrow.

W. H. Sawyer, the registrar and Ruffin Holderfield, Democrat, and N. G. Cole, Republican, declined to hear challenges based on educational requirements of the Constitution, Mr. Sawyer stating that he had been advised by Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt that the hearing should be confined to the question of party affiliation.

Mr. Sawyer ruled that the challenges on educational grounds could be heard on primary day.

Political - 1930
Suffrage

North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Wednesday, May 28, 1930

Many Negro Women Now On Registration Books

Check of Those Registered As Democrats Show Many Not in City Directory

ALL CLASSES OF NEGROES IN REGISTRATION

Secretary of County Board of Election Replies To Editorial Criticism

There are a great many Negro women, many Negroes who can't be found in the city directory and all Negro classes included in the 400 or more Raleigh township Negroes who recently registered as Democrats, a study of the 262 Negro registration of the Sixteenth Precinct shows.

In answer to editorial criticism to the effect that Negroes should not be allowed to register as Democrats, but should be protected in their right to register as Republicans, W. J. Bryan, secretary of the County Board of Elections, said yesterday that in view of Attorney General Brummitt's rule that only the question "With which party are you affiliated?" could be asked prospective voters in this connection, he and his registrars had no other course to take, whatever might be their desire.

"The Negroes who came to register were not brought there by white people," he stated.

Of the 262 registered in the Sixteenth precinct, the names of 73 do not appear in the city directory. There are 91 Negro women included in the number. Classified as to occupation, that of housewife leads with a total of 40. Other occupations range from college dean to laborer as follows:

Laborers 10, waiters 5, farm agents 1, pressers 4, grocers 4, farmers 1, meat cutters 1, chauffeurs 7, janitors 5, messengers 1, helpers 4, clerks 1, bricklayers 2, domestic servants 6, hairdressers 1, school supervisor 1, carpenters 4, cooks 6, merchants 1, awning manufacturers 2, plasterers 3, shoe repairers 2, cleaners 4, matron 1, preachers 6, dentists 1, druggists 1, bookkeepers 2, field secretaries 1, bank cashier 1, fish seller 1, undertakers 4, drivers 3, watchmen 1, doctors 5, barbers 3, plumber 1, porters 6, city employes 1, machinists 1, upholsterers 1, no occupation 11.

My wife is absent from the city. She was acting registrar at precinct No. 16 for W. H. Sawyer, the regular registrar who was unable to keep the books on Saturday but who will be there on challenge day and election day. She informs me that she faithfully asked this question and that she entered upon the registration books Democrats or Republicans according to the answers given both by white and colored people. I am a member of the Board of Elections of Wake County, and, in view of Mr. Brummitt's ruling, I advised all registrars that this was as far as they could go. Acting under the instructions as given by the Attorney General and Judge Biggs, chairman of the State Board of Elections. Of course, if anyone, white or colored, has misrepresented his party affiliation, the fact can be shown on challenge day, which is next Saturday, and the registrars will pass on the same according to law.

"I know all registrars have acted in good faith and have undertaken to carry out the law according to instructions as given by the State authorities as above set out, and I submit the matter and request that anyone interested will refer to the ruling of the Attorney General in which he stated that only one question could be asked. Any challenges not made on challenge day may be made on election day. Any question tending to test the qualification of a voter may be presented by way of challenge on challenge day, which is next Saturday, or whenever the voter presents himself or herself for voting. The Negroes who came to register were not brought there by white people and neither the registrars nor myself had any means of knowing for whom they propose to vote.

"There are fewer Negroes on the registration books of Raleigh township today than there have been in years."

(signed) W. J. BRYAN, secretary,
Wake County Board of Elections.

That local politicians have welcomed the Democratic registration of Negroes believed to be on their side and have sought the Negro vote is generally admitted by those who were in close touch with the registration. Officials of the local Negro Elk Lodge were most active in getting Negroes to register and it is reported that the Negroes were urged to register as Democrats.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan, who acted as registrar for the Sixteenth precinct during the registration, was out of town yesterday but her husband, who is secretary of the County Board of Elections, said that precautions to see that only qualified voters registered was taken and issued the following statement concerning the registration of Negroes as Democrats:

Recently Mr. C. A. Hines, manager for Senator Simmons, made inquiry of Judge Crawford Biggs, Chairman of the State Board of Elections as to what questions a registrar might ask a voter representing himself or herself for registration. Judge Biggs refered this inquiry to the Attorney General, Mr. Brummitt. Mr. Brummitt handed down a ruling in which he stated that a registrar could ask but one question as follows:

"With which party are you affiliated?"

[illegible] June 4, 1930

ONE CHALLENGED NEGRO'S NAME IS TAKEN FROM POLL

Party Designation Of Another Changed At Raleigh Hearing

RALEIGH, June 3. (AP)—One name was removed from the rolls and the party designation of another was changed today as a result of the hearing of the first batch of approximately 400 challenges brought against Raleigh negroes registered as Democrats. The hearings will continue tomorrow and Thursday.

The negroes were challenged by supporters of United States Senator F. M. Simmons, candidate for renomination by the Democratic party, simply on the grounds "that they are negroes."

Of 263 persons summoned to appear today for a hearing at the 16th precinct of Raleigh township, 184 failed to appear. Eight of those summoned turned out to be white persons and were discharged. Sheriff N. F. Turner reported he was unable to locate seven of the 263.

The 64 who did appear were augmented by two others who were challenged on the spot.

46 Challenges Withdrawn

When the hearing began, Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Senator Simmons, who brought the challenges, withdrew 46 of the challenges. Eighteen others were overruled.

One of the registrants at his own request had his name withdrawn from the registration list entirely and the designation of another was changed to "Independent" when he stated he was neither a Democrat nor a Republican.

Hearing of 47 challenges at the 15th precinct, Raleigh township, is scheduled for tomorrow morning and the hearing of 80 others in the 10th precinct will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Another hearing will be held Thursday morning at the Fair Grounds precinct, embracing the negro settlement of Method, just outside of the city of Raleigh. All of the 97 negroes registered at this precinct have been challenged.

The list of negroes challenged at the 16th precinct included several professors at Shaw University, Raleigh negro institution; negro physicians and lawyers and other prominent Raleigh negroes.

W. H. Sawyer, precinct registrar, and the two election judges, Ruffin Holderfield, Democrat, and N. G. Cole, Republican, declined to hear challenges based on educational grounds. Mr. Sawyer said he had been advised by State Attorney-General Dennis G. Brummitt that the hearing should be confined to the question of party affiliation.

Negro Lawyers Attend

When Mr. Sawyer ruled that challenges on the grounds of education could be heard primary day, Phillip Escoffery and R. McCants Andrews, negro lawyers of Durham, N. C., representing the challenged registrants, contended such challenges could be heard on the day of the general election, but not on the primary day. Mr. Sawyer then said he would get a definite ruling from Attorney-General Brummitt on the question.

No statement was forthcoming today as to what action would be taken regarding the 184 who failed to appear to answer summons served upon them.

[illegible] Mount, N. C. Telegram
Saturday, May 31, 1930

THE NEGRO DEMOCRAT

Editors of the Raleigh News and Observer are showing so much consternation over Negroes registering as Democrats to vote in the Democratic primary that we have a suspicion that the editors of the News and Observer have a suspicion that the Negroes are not going to vote for their candidates.

Declares the News and Observer in no uncertain words:

"The Negro is a Republican and those who advised the Raleigh Negroes to register as Democrats were enemies of Democracy and White Supremacy. This is true, no matter what they may call themselves."

While we are glad that the matter of a few Negroes registering in the Democratic primary fails to raise our blood pressure abnormally, nevertheless it is time for Southern white people to realize that the participation of Negroes in politics from now on out promises to present a problem worthy of the most careful (and unimpassioned) consideration.

Doubtless the blood of the News and Observer boils at the thought of the Negro as a Democrat for that organ is still living in the stirring days of the overthrow of the fusion government in North Carolina more than 30 years ago.

Shorlty thereafter Aycock swapped the North Carolina Negro an education for a generation of non-participation in politics.

Whether we like it or not that swap is now bearing fruit. Every year the Negro in North Carolina under our system of universal education is becoming a more intelligent citizen. Every year more and more Negroes are able to hurdle the intellectual barrier set up at the downfall of the fusion regime.

And as the Negro becomes more and more educated, whether we like it or not, he is becoming more and more obsessed with the yearning to take part in government.

We are inclined to believe that it is more this yearning of the educated Negro than the machinations of unscrupulous white politicians that is causing the Negroes to turn to the Democratic party as that organ through which they are more apt to secure a voice in their own government.

As the Negro becomes more educated this yearning is going to increase and in the next generation the Negro vote is again going to become a vital factor in North Carolina politics.

White people of both parties should begin to realize this and to plan now how the increasing Negro vote is to be assimilated best into the political fabric of the commonwealth; to consider how the Negro may best be given a share in his own government with a minimum of friction with the theory of white supremacy.

Frankly, we wish the Negro could remain forever the happy non-political citizen he has been for the past generation, but frankly we do not see how this condition can be prolonged much longer in view of our system of universal education.

And frankly we do see a great social and political danger in making any one political party a permanent Jim Crow car for the ever increasing number of Negro voters.

The problem is a delicate one that calls for judicious and calmly arrived at action on the part of thinking white people. It is not one to be banished by the impassioned waving of the red shirt.—Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAY 27 1930

A DAGGER AT THE HEART

The report that something like four hundred Negroes, 243 in the sixteenth precinct, have been allowed to register as Democrats in Raleigh calls for investigation and action. There are no Negro Democrats in Raleigh and those responsible for registering them are placing a dagger at the heart of the Democratic party. In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming Democratic nominees. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina if registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy party as to permit Negroes to register. Their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates.

In several instances, in local political contests in Raleigh, politicians who care more for jobs than for the good of the Democratic party, have secured Negro registration and Negro support. It is indefensible. But never before have men calling themselves Democrats procured or winked at Negro participation in selecting Democratic State nominees. What has happened in this registration in Raleigh affects the party in the whole State The votes of the Negroes might determine the next senatorial nominee. It opens the door, too, to political evils that all voters who lived in 1894-1900 know endanger the peace and security of government in North Carolina.

Negroes, who have the required educational qualifications, are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary. They should be protected in this right.

Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh. They do not desire to be guilty of the fraud of posing as Democrats. Their self-respect keeps them from seeking to do this wrong thing. This being true of the better class, those who either by their own desire or by the connivance of unworthy white politicians should be denied the opportunity to kill the votes of white Democrats in their own primary.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Tuesday, June 10, 1930

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE NEGRO.

Following up his recent address to the negro college, Governor Gardner has contributed a discussion to The United States Daily on the passing of "lynch justice" in North Carolina, in which he makes summary of "the profoundly thrilling and significant things" that have been happening in connection with the recent progress of the negro race in the State. He emphasized the fact that we have not had a lynching in North Carolina in 10 years. Analyzing circumstance of the kind, Governor Gardner holds that it does not mean that there have not been times of crises, when, under extreme provocation, men have been of a mind to take the law into their own hands. It means, rather, that the State of North Carolina is firmly committed to the protection of its citizens, white and colored, from lawlessness in every form and is both able and willing to exert the power necessary to enforce this policy.

It means also—and this is, the Governor thinks, a supremely significant fact for the consideration of thoughtful negroes—that the white people of this State have realized that there can be no such thing as one system of justice for one race and another for the other. They have realized—and the splendid record North Carolina is making for itself is but a reflection of this—that every invasion of the rights of any citizen, no matter how humble he may be, weakens by so much the bulwark of protection around the life, the rights, and the security of every citizen.

Governor Gardner argues that respect for law and for legal processes is not something that can be departmentalized. In a democracy the people either have a wholesome respect for constituted authority, or they do not; and the idea, frequently advanced with respect to certain statutes, that the good laws should be obeyed and the so-called bad ones ignored, is a blow at our system of Government.

The Governor holds that we are rapidly getting past the stage in North Carolina where any considerable group, even in the heat of passion, lightly assays to take the law into its own hands. We have arrived at the momentous realization that, if our State is to be a safe community for any to live in, it must be a safe community for all to live in.

What does this mean in terms of the future of the negro race in North Carolina? he asks, and makes answer that, for one thing, it means North Carolina, on the score of this great fundamental requisite to all human progress, is now in line and harmony with the best thought and practice of the most advanced Commonwealths of the American Union.

It means, also, that orderly Government having preceded and made safe the way for the teacher, the opportunity of the latter is now secure and that he may begin, on a firm foundation, the great work of training his people to the fullest use and development of their native cultural and economic capacities.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observe
Friday, June 6, 1930

NEGRO BALANCE OF POWER

The citizens of North Carolina who lived through the days of 1894-'99, when corrupt white politicians used Negro voters, to introduce a reign of terror, understand what will happen if the mass of ignorant Negroes are re-introduced into politics. The suffrage amendment adopted over the protest of all Republican leaders, gives protection to every educated Negro in the right to vote. That settlement has been accepted everywhere in North Carolina except by a faction caring more for jobs than Democracy in Raleigh and Wake county. That faction has used purchasable Negroes to defeat the will of white voters in more than one election. This year the same faction has caused hundreds of Negroes in Raleigh to be registered as Democrats in order to secure their vote for the candidate of that faction. The Simmons men challenged the Negroes as Democrats. The Bailey men replied that Simmons men had also requested Negroes to register and vote for Simmons. The public cares little for charges and counter charges, crimination and recrimination. If any Simmons managers or friends sought to secure the registration of Negroes as Democrats they were putting personal favoritism above the good of the Democratic party. If any Bailey managers or friends sought to secure the registration of Negroes as Democrats they were putting personal favoritism above the good of the Democratic party.

However, the responsibility lies, not with Bailey supporters or Simmons supporters who may have sought to give the Negro the balance of power in North Carolina. It lies with the Board of Elections and the Registrars and those who procured their appointment. Up to date the officials have kept on the books most of the Negroes who are registered when they should know that it is contrary to the Democratic policy since 1868. By keeping them on the books and letting them vote the officials take action which, if followed by other election boards and registrars in other cities and counties, would destroy White Supremacy in North Carolina.

It is undoubtedly true that some Negroes offended because the Washington administration cajoles them when it wants their votes and kicks them when in office, are so disgusted that they are ready to vent their resentment against their own party. They, by the aid and consent of unworthy Democratic officials, choose to use the Democratic party as the vehicle for registering their protest. It is also undoubtedly true that some Negroes, holding positions under the State administration, wish to vote for the party that gives them work. Except these two classes, the rest of the Negroes registered as Democrats have been induced to do so to help some Democratic candidates, as has been done before in city or county elections. But this is the first time Negroes are to be voted to kill the vote of white Democrats in Buncombe or Beaufort county. Such Negroes will not vote on Staurday. They will be voted, and whatever faction procures such voting advertises their recreancy to Democracy and White Supremacy. The educated Negroes have a right to vote in the primary and to register as Republicans. This right should be protected. But the registration of those Negroes not qualified is to re-invite the ills that led to the White Supremacy campaign of 1898-1900.

NOT UNNATURAL

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Assuming that the report of Raleigh Negroes registering to vote in the Democratic primary is correct, how is it that out of the long list of candidates the blame for it is lodged against only one? That shows on its face that it is being exploited as a piece of political progaganda. But, even assuming that several hundred Negroes in Raleigh do want to vote for Mr. Bailey, isn't it natural that they should? He is a Raleigh man, they have known him all their lives, and have confidence in his ability to make good as a senator. We believe that would be true in any city in the state where a white man of ability was a candidate for high office. The Negroes are strong for sticking by home-folk. It can be readily understood why Raleigh Negroes should want to vote for a home-town candidate. We believe that if Judge Brogden had been a candidate for the senate, hundreds of Durham Negroes would have desired to vote for him against Simmons, or against any other candidate. All this stuff about the Negro in the primary is buncombe and is raised solely to stir up racial prejudice, and nothing more.

How about the thousands of Republicans all over the state who have expressed a desire to vote for Simmons? They are not actuated by any home-town enthusiasm. They want to nominate him, first, because he helped them in 1928. and second, because they hope they can beat him in November. But, in case they can't win in November, they naturally prefer that Simmons be the Democrat to win, because he is as close to them as they can get without having a regular Republican

We are of the opinion that the Negroes should be slow to participate in a party primary. But, that Raleigh Negroes should want to vote for a Raleigh man for the senate can be readily understood.

Political-1930

Suffrage

North Carolina

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Wednesday, May 28, 1930

Negro Registration Question Bobs Up in State Politics; Many Enter Primary as Democratic Supporters

By J. C. BASKERVILL
Sentinel Bureau, Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh.—Leaders in both the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as candidates of both parties, are showing considerable concern at the unusually heavy registration of negroes for participation in the June 7 primary, and at the fact that the greater portion of these negroes are registering as Democrats instead of as Republicans. This increased registration of negroes is especially noticeable in those cities, towns and townships where new registrations were held this year.

The increase in the number of negroes that have just registered here in Raleigh in the new registration is most noticeable. In three precincts alone, 375 negroes have registered as Democrats, against a total of only 85 Republicans in these precincts. The total negro registration in the eighteen Raleigh precincts is nearly 500. In the Sixteenth Precinct here, where the total vote in the last general election was only 249, the new registration amounted to 604, of which 284 were negroes, with 243 of this number registering as Democrats.

Wake Forest Case

In Wake Forest, this county, where it is reported a good many negroes tried to register, but were denied this privilege on the grounds that they could not pass the educational requirements, the negroes have appealed to the county and State boards of elections and are threatening court action.

Several reasons are being ascribed for this unusually heavy negro registration, the most logical seeming to be that for a year or more now, national negro leaders have been urging negroes throughout the South in particular and in other sections too, to break away from the Republican Party and especially to participate in Democratic primaries. The argument of these negro leaders has been that the primary system in the South, in which the primary is vastly more important than the general election, is the most effective means of excluding the negroes from elections, and has had more to do with their disfranchisement than the "grandfather clause" literacy tests, poll tax laws or any of the other plans used in the different Southern States to render the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments ineffective.

View of Johnson

Substantiation of this view is found in an article entitled "A Negro Looks at Politics," by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the American Mercury of April, 1929, in which Johnson urges the negroes in the South to participate in the Democratic primaries in order to get the different factions in the Democratic Party to bidding for their votes and thus get to hold the balance of power. This is incidentally the same man and the same organization that led the fight against the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, to the United States Supreme Court and prevented his confirmation.

Toward the end of his article in which he discussed the various methods employed in the South to keep the negroes from voting, Johnson says:

"What will be the outcome of this political situation in the South? There can be only one of two results: either the negro will win full political rights or he will be permanently reduced to the status of a voteless, voiceless peon. Looking over all the forces involved and weighing the probabilities, not as a partisan, but as a gambler, I bet on the negro to win. I don't believe the whites have a chance.

"There appear to me to be certain practical steps the negro in the South can take to hasten the time for throwing up hats. He has already drawn first blood and scored a knockdown in his fight against the white primary, the main device for keeping him out of political life. As soon as he is able he should go into the Democratic primaries and vote for what he believes to be the best men for local offices. For a long time he should not bother himself about helping to elect Republican Presidents—or Democratic ones either.

"By this course of action he (the negro) will be building from the ground up. In common sense, the chief concern at present of a negro in the South is to have a voice in electing the judges of the local courts, the county prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, the members of the school board. Unless he holds a Federal job it is sheer nonsense for a negro in Mississippi to boast that he voted for Hoover. If he can't get equitable school facilities for his children, or is in danger of being railroaded in the courts, or mobbed or lynched, President Hoover can't help him—in Mississippi. Of course, if he were in China, the President could send the navy to his assistance.

Sees Two-Party System

"Such a course on the part of the negro would eventually lead to making a real two-party system in the South. White men would divide and both sides would want and seek negro votes. The Southern politicians are wise in their narrow way and this is what they foresee; and it is exactly what they are trying to stave off. The Southern political oligarchy fights to preserve the status quo; both to keep out the negro and also any class of white men who might become recalcitrant and aspire to the pleasure and power of controlling the public offices."

The majority of observers believe that this doctrine has been preached to the negroes throughout North Carolina and the South generally for more than a year, and that the present registration indicates that it has been bearing fruit.

Here in Wake County and in Raleigh, some ascribe the heavy negro registration to the contest between Solicitor L. S. Brassfield and J. C. Little for the solicitorship, while others ascribe it to the contest between Senator F. M. Simmons and Josiah William Bailey, pointing out that Simmons is one of the oriignal white supremacy men in North Carolina, and hence has always had the animosity of the negroes, while Bailey has been much more friendly to them, having opposed the white supremacy movement.

But the majority of those who have been studying the question agree that the movement goes deeper than any contest for solicitor or for the Senate, and that the unusual interest which the negroes are taking in the primary is part of a national movement to regain lost political power.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 31 1930

Odus M. Mull "personally" believes that negroes are Republicans; State Democratic Chairman Mull doesn't know whether they will vote for Simmons or Bailey and isn't going to embarrass the Gardner administration, anyhow.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
Wednesday, May 28, 1930

Party Heads Perturbed By Registrations In Raleigh

Unusually Heavy Registration of Negroes Is Causing Much Worry

Evening Telegram Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh. May 28.—Leaders in both the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as candidates of both parties, are showing considerable concern at the unusually heavy registration of Negroes for participation in the June 7 primary, and at the fact that the greater portion of these Negroes are registering as Democrats instead of Republicans. This increased registration of Negroes is especially noticeable in those cities, towns and townships where new registrations were held this year.

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"There appear to me to be certain practical steps the Negro in the South can take to hasten the time for throwing up hats. He has already drawn first blood and scored a knockdown in his fight against the white primary, the main device for keeping him out of political life. As soon as he is able he should go into the Democratic primaries and vote for what he believes to be the best men for local offices. For a long time he should not bother himself about helping to elect Republican presidents—or Democratic ones either.

"By this course of action he (the Negro) will be building from the ground up. In common sense, the chief concern at present of a Negro in the South is to have a voice in electing the judges of the local courts, the county prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, the members of the school board. Unless he holds a federal job it is sheer nonsense for a Negro in Mississippi to boast that he voted for Hoover. If he can't get equitable school facilities for his children, or is in danger of being railroaded in the courts, or mobbed or lynched, President Hoover can't help him—in Mississippi. Of course, if he were in China, the president could send the navy to his assistance.

"Such a course on the part of the Negro would eventually lead to making a real two party system in the South. White men would divide and both sides would want and seek Negro votes. The southern politicians are wise in their narrow way and this is what they foresee; and it is exactly what they are trying to stave off. The southern political oligarchy fights to preserve the status quo; both to keep out the Negro and also any class of white men who might become recal-

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Republican

Thursday, June 12, 1930

Raleigh negroes have for sometime been voting in the Democratic primaries and elections but not until this year was any kick made about it when it was found that they were lined up solidly for Bailey. Then it was that the Simmons machine that had more to do than anyone else in disfranchising these colored voters but which had allowed these Raleigh negroes to vote when they voted right, raised a howl. But the Bailey crowd which had control of the election machinery this year refused to exclude the negroes and it is reported that they almost to a man voted for Bailey. No longer can the North Carolina Democrats "throw" the word "negro" in the face of the Republicans. This ruling crowd registered these colored voters and voted them and they will vote them again in the general election in November.

Simmons Manager Wrote Negro As "Mr." About Registering

Today's (Wednesday's) Raleigh News and Observer carries an advertisement which reproduces a letter written by Bart Gatling, Simmons' manager in Wake county, to E. J. Noble, a negro who lives on Haywood street, Raleigh, asking him to register and vote.

The letter is addressed to "Mr. E. J. Noble," and an affidavit made by the clerk of court at Raleigh proves that the Simmons manager knew the negro he addressed as "Mr." was a negro because he represented him in court last August.

This is the same Gatling who charged Bailey campaigners with registering all the Raleigh negroes.

Yesterday the election board met in Raleigh to hear Gatling on his negro challenges and he withdrew the challenges.

On the same day the letter written to the negro by Gatling came to light. A letter, mind you, by the man who accused Bailey of bringing in the negroes. The letter itself was taken to a Raleigh engraver for a facsimile reproduction. After the reproduction was made, which showed Gatling's signature to the negro letter, the plate was, through an error, delivered to the Simmons headquarters instead of Bailey's.

The head of the engraving plant makes an affidavit as to the letter and delivering it to the Simmons headquarters. A similar affidavit is made, in the Raleigh paper, by the boy who delivered the reproduced letter to Simmons headquarters. But the Raleigh paper states that Simmons headquarters refused to return the plate, declaring they had not seen it, although the messenger boy who delivered it declares in his affidavit just who he delivered it to.

The copy of the letter, supported by affidavits in the Raleigh paper, follows:

SIMMONS HEADQUARTERS,

Wake County

Mr. E. J. Noble,
411 Haywood St.,
City.

Dear Sir: Inspection of the registration books in your precinct shows that you have not registered for the primary election to be held on June 7th.

The last day on which you can register is Saturday, May 24. You can, however, register at the polling place of your precinct on Saturday, May 17th, and Saturday, May 24th.

What is better you can register at any time day or night (except Sunday,) by going to the house of your registrar when you will not have to wait in line or be delayed by some one before you. May we urge upon you the necessity of attending to this at once?

You are entitled to vote in Precinct No. 16. The polling place is Wilmington and South Sts. Your registrar is Mrs. Nancy Ryan, she lives at 15 E. South St., and her telephone number is No. 2390.

It might be well to call her on the phone before you go to her home so you would be certain to find her in.

Yours truly,

BART M. GATLING.

And thusly Mr. Gatling, who accused Bailey of registering the negroes, hangs himself with his own rope. What better proof than his own letter to a negro, addressed as "Mr.", knowing him to be a negro, and urging him to go to the registrar, a white woman, so that he would not have to wait in line. The negro, it will be noticed also, was given the telephone number of the white woman registrar so that he might be sure of finding her at home when he went to register.

It is sufficient proof that he did the very thing, this Simmons manager, he accused Bailey workers of doing—Things Bailey workers did not do.

Nothing in 30 years has better shown up Simmons campaign tactics. Vote for Bailey Saturday—and for honesty, cleanliness, fair play, and gentlemanly, decent conduct in politics.

(Paid for by Cleveland County Democrats as Political Advertising.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
Tuesday, June 3, 19

GATLING WITHDRAWS CHALLENGE AGAINST NEGROES IN RALEIGH

Simmons Manager Fails to Question Qualifications of Prespective Voters

REGISTRANTS FOUND TO MEET PROVISIONS

Eight of Persons Challenged as Negroes Found to Be White People—Officials Rule Against Gatling Anent Procedure of Law

Raleigh, June 3 (AP)—Challenges against more than 50 negroes as to their registration as voters "because they are negroes" were withdrawn today by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for the senatorial campaign of F. M. Simmons, as the names were called at the first challenge hearings in connection with the question of eligibility of about 330 Wake county negroes.

The challenges against the more than half a hundred Negroes who registered to vote in the primary Saturday were withdrawn by Mr. Gatling without questioning the qualifications of the prospective democratic voters.

Election officials also overruled the challenges of about 25 other Negroes when the registrants qualified as members of the democratic party.

There were about 100 registrants present at the challenge hearing this morning and precinct officials said that hearings would continue this afternoon and on election day.

Examination of the individual registrants who were questioned was started after election officials had ruled against Mr. Gatling in respect to the procedure of law concerning the reading and writing qualifications of the challenged Negroes. The officials ruled that the only questions which could be asked were whether the registrants ha dever voted the democratic ticket in the past and whether they intended to support the democratic nominees in November.

Before this ruling several registrants had been queried along educational lines and all were found to be able to read and write, and all held either high school or college diplomas.

Many of the Negroes questioned as to affiliation promptly replied they voted for Alfred E. Smith in 1928. Several stated they were asked to register by Paschal Williams, porter in the office of James A. Hartness, secretary of state and a Simmons supporter, and one against whom challenge was withdrawn is the Negro chauffer of J. W. Bailey.

It developed at the hearing that eight of the persons challenged as Negroes were white people and the challenges were immediately withdrawn.

Champions Right

Most of the registrants challenged this morning were residents of the 16th ward and included Negro physicians, college professors and others listed as prominent Raleigh Negroes.

Rogers D. O'Kelly, one of the Negroes challenged, filed an answer denying the statements contained in Mr. Gatling's challenge. He stated he had supported the Democratic party in the primaries and general elections. O'Kelly, a graduate of Shaw university and Yale university, said he had been a practicing attorney in North Carolina since 1913 and is able to meet every requirement to vote in this state.

He further quoted from a United States supreme court opinion "an action for damages may be maintained against election judges for unlawfully denying to a qualified voted the right to vote at a state primary election."

Basing part of his answer on the fifteenth amendment of the United States constitution, O'Kelly pointed out the "immunity against discrimination on account of race or color which is guaranteed by said amendment protects the respondent in his right to vote in such primary, where the only obstacle interposed is that he is a Negro."

330 Summoned

Raleigh, June 3 (AP)—As a preliminary to North Carolina's primary on Saturday approximately 330 Negroes of Wake county have been summonsed to appear before election officials here today to answer challenges made to their registration as voters "because they are Negroes".

Wake county officers yesterday served notices to the Negroes to come to precinct polling places Tuesday. Their answers to the challenges as well as arguments of challengers who may appear will be heard by election judges who will then vote on the Negroes' right to ballot in the blanket

A majority of the Negroes are registered as democrats. Whether the Negroes who have been challenged but notts ummonsed to answer the challenges will be called before election officials has not been announced.

form last Saturday by Bart M. Catling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons, who is running for reelection.

Simmons forces charged that the Negroes were registered by workers for J. W. Bailey, who is opposing Senator Simmons for the democratic nomination. This was denied by Mr. Hines state manager for Senator Simmons, said that it would be done "on the simple and undisguised ground that they are Negroes, and that the democratic party in North Carolina is the white people's party."

In announcing that the Negroes would be challenged, Charles A.

citrant and aspire to the pleasure and power of controlling the public offices."

The majority of observers believe that this doctrine has been preached to the Negroes throughout North Carolina and the South generally for more than a year, and that the present registration indicates that it has been bearing fruit.

Here in Wake county and in Raleigh, some ascribe the heavy Negro registration to the contest between Solicitor L. S. Brassfield and J. C. Little for the solicitorship, while others ascribe it to the contest between Senator F. M. Simmons and Josiah William Bailey, pointing out that Simmons is one of the original white supremacy men in North Carolina, and hence has always had the animosity of the Negroes, while Bailey has been much more friendly to them, having opposed the white supremacy movement.

But the majority of those who have been studying the question agree that the movement goes deeper than any contest for solicitor or for the senate, and that the unusual interest which the Negroes are taking in the primary is part of a national movement to regain lost political power.

Wilson-Salem, N. C. Republican
Thursday, June 12, 1930

Raleigh negroes have for sometime been voting in the Democratic primaries and elections but not until this year was any kick made about it when it was found that they were lined up solidly for Bailey. Then it was that the Simmons machine that had more to do than anyone else in disfranchising these colored voters but which had allowed these Raleigh negroes to vote when they voted right, raised a howl. But the Bailey crowd which had control of the election machinery this year refused to exclude the negroes and it is reported that they almost to a man voted for Bailey. No longer can the North Carolina Democrats "throw" the word "negro" in the face of the Republicans. This ruling crowd registered these colored voters and voted them and they will vote them again in the general election in November.

Simmons Manager Wrote Negro As "Mr." About Registering

Today's (Wednesday's) Raleigh News and Observer carries an advertisement which reproduces a letter written by Bart Gatling, Simmons' manager in Wake county, to E. J. Noble, a negro who lives on Haywood street, Raleigh, asking him to register and vote.

The letter is addressed to "Mr. E. J. Noble," and an affidavit made by the clerk of court at Raleigh proves that the Simmons manager knew the negro he addressed as "Mr." was a negro because he represented him in court last August.

This is the same Gatling who charged Bailey campaigners with registering all the Raleigh negroes.

Yesterday the election board met in Raleigh to hear Gatling on his negro challenges and he withdrew the challenges.

On the same day the letter written to the negro by Gatling came to light. A letter, mind you, by the man who accused Bailey of bringing in the negroes. The letter itself was taken to a Raleigh engraver for a facsimile reproduction. After the reproduction was made, which showed Gatling's signature to the negro letter, the plate was, through an error, delivered to the Simmons headquarters instead of Bailey's.

The nead of the engraving plant makes an affidavit as to the letter and delivering it to the Simmons headquarters. A similar affidavit is made, in the Raleigh paper, by the boy who delivered the reproduced letter to Simmons headquarters. But the Raleigh paper states that Simmons headquarters refused to return the plate, declaring they had not seen it, although the messenger boy who delivered it declares in his affidavit just who he delivered it to.

The copy of the letter, supported by affidavits in the Raleigh paper, follows:

SIMMONS HEADQUARTERS,
Wake County

Mr. E. J. Noble,
411 Haywood St.,
City.

Dear Sir: Inspection of the registration books in your precinct shows that you have not registered for the primary election to be held on June 7th.

The last day on which you can register is Saturday, May 24. You can, however, register at the polling place of your precinct on Saturday, May 17th, and Saturday, May 24th.

What is better you can register at any time day or night (except Sunday,) by going to the house of your registrar when you will not have to wait in line or be delayed by some one before you. May we urge upon you the necessity of attending to this at once?

You are entitled to vote in Precinct No. 16. The polling place is Wilmington and South Sts. Your registrar is Mrs. Nancy Ryan, she lives at 15 E. South St., and her telephone number is No. 2390.

It might be well to call her on the phone before you go to her home so you would be certain to find her in.

Yours truly,

BART M. GATLING.

And thusly Mr. Gatling, who accused Bailey of registering the negroes, hangs himself with his own rope. What better proof than his own letter to a negro, addressed as "Mr.", knowing him to be a negro, and urging him to go to the registrar, a white woman, so that he would not have to wait in line. The negro, it will be noticed also, was given the telephone number of the white woman registrar so that he might be sure of finding her at home when he went to register.

It is sufficient proof that he did the very thing, this Simmons manager, he accused Bailey workers of doing—Things Bailey workers did not do.

Nothing in 30 years has better shown up Simmons campaign tactics. Vote for Bailey Saturday—and for honesty, cleanliness, fair play, and gentlemanly, decent conduct in politics.

(Paid for by Cleveland County Democrats as Political Advertising.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
Tuesday, June 3, 1930

GATLING WITHDRAWS CHALLENGE AGAINST NEGROES IN RALEIGH

Simmons Manager Fails to Question Qualifications of Prespective Voters

REGISTRANTS FOUND TO MEET PROVISIONS

Eight of Persons Challenged as Negroes Found to Be White People—Officials Rule Against Gatling Anent Procedure of Law

Raleigh, June 3 (AP)—Challenges against more than 50 negroes as to their registration as voters "because they are negroes" were withdrawn today by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for the senatorial campaign of F. M. Simmons, as the names were called at the first challenge hearings in connection with the question of eligibility of about 330 Wake county negroes.

The challenges against the more than half a hundred Negroes who registered to vote in the primary Saturday were withdrawn by Mr. Gatling without questioning the qualifications of the prospective democratic voters.

Election officials also overruled the challenges of about 25 other Negroes when the registrants qualified as members of the democratic party.

There were about 100 registrants present at the challenge hearing this morning and precinct officials said that hearings would continue this afternoon and on election day.

Examination of the individual registrants who were questioned was started after election officials had ruled against Mr. Gatling in respect to the procedure of law concerning the reading and writing qualifications of the challenged Negroes. The officials ruled that the only questions which could be asked were whether the registrants ha dever voted the democratic ticket in the past and whether they intended to support the democratic nominees in November.

Before this ruling several registrants had been queried along educational lines and all were found to be able to read and write, and all held either high school or college diplomas.

Many of the Negroes questioned as to affiliation promptly replied they voted for Alfred E. Smith in 1928. Several stated they were asked to register by Paschal Williams, porter in the office of James A. Hartness, secretary of state and a Simmons supporter, and one against whom challenge was withdrawn is the Negro chauffer of J. W. Bailey.

It developed at the hearing that eight of the persons challenged as Negroes were white people and the challenges were immediately withdrawn.

Champions Right

Most of the registrants challenged this morning were residents of the 16th ward and included Negro physicians, college professors and others listed as prominent Raleigh Negroes.

Rogers D. O'Kelly, one of the Negroes challenged, filed an answer denying the statements contained in Mr. Gatling's challenge. He stated he had supported the Democratic party in the primaries and general elections. O'Kelly, a graduate of Shaw university and Yale university, said he had been a practicing attorney in North Carolina since 1913 and is able to meet every requirement to vote in this state.

He further quoted from a United States supreme court opinion "an action for damages may be maintained against election judges for unlawfully denying to a qualified voted the right to vote at a state primary election."

Basing part of his answer on the fifteenth amendment of the United States constitution, O'Kelly pointed out the "immunity against discrimination on account of race or color which is guaranteed by said amendment protects the respondent in his right to vote in such primary, where the only obstacle interposed is that he is a Negro."

330 Summoned

Raleigh, June 3 (AP)—As a preliminary to North Carolina's primary on Saturday approximately 330 Negroes of Wake county have been summonsed to appear before election officials here today to answer challenges made to their registration as voters "because they are Negroes".

Wake county officers yesterday served notices to the Negroes to come to precinct polling places Tuesday. Their answers to the challenges as well as arguments of challengers who may appear will be heard by election judges who will then vote on the Negroes' right to ballot in the blanket

A majority of the Negroes are registered as democrats. Whether the Negroes who have been challenged but not ummonsed to answer the challenges will be called before election officials has not been announced.

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Senator Simmons for the democratic party in North Carolina
nomination. This was denied by Mr. is the white people's party."

Political—1930

North Carolina

Suffrage

Charlotte, N. C. News
Tuesday, June 3, 1930

Wake Negroes To Be Allowed To Cast Ballot

Simmons' Manager Drops Challenge Against 50 Blacks; Other Challenges Not Upheld.

Raleigh, June 3.—(AP)—Challenges against more than 50 negroes as to their registration as voters "because they are negroes" were withdrawn today by Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for the senatorial campaign of F. M. Simmons, as the names were called at the first challenge hearings in connection with the question of eligility of about 330 Wake County negroes.

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Before this ruling several registrants had been queried along educational lines and all were found to be able to read along educational lines and all were found to be able to read and write, and all held either high school or college diplomas.

Many of the negroes questioned as to affiliation promptly replied they voted for Alfred E. Smith in 1923. Several stated they were asked to register by Paschal Williams, porter in the office of James A. Hartness, secretary of state and a Simmons supporter, and one against whom challenge was withdrawn is the negro chauffeur of J. W. Bailey.

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FACTIONS FIGHT OVER NEGRO REGISTRATION

Constitution
7-2-30

North Carolina Primary Bitter Political Contest.

Atlanta, Ga.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 1.—(UP)—North Carolina's warmly contested United States senatorial primary approached the important final week tonight with a fresh outburst of charges and counter charges between the Simmons and Bailey factions over the alleged wholesale registration of "negro Democrats."

Saturday was "challenge day" for the primary election of today, and as a result more than 500 negroes who had registered as Democrats in Raleigh were peremptorily questioned by rival supporters of U. S. Sen. Furnifold M. Simmons and Josiah W. Bailey. Each faction accused the other and both denied.

It was the culminating incident of a week of acrimonious charges first leveled at Bailey by Bart M. Gatling, Wake County manager for Simmons, and indignantly denied by Bailey, whose supporters tonight charged the negro janitor of James A. Hartness, secretary of state, a Simmons supporter, himself had induced 75 negroes to register as Democrats.

Gatling promptly denied the new charge and said the janitor, if he were responsible, had done so when Hartness was out of town, and certainly not with any authorization." He personally challenged 50 negroes in the Fifteenth Ward of the city and altogether questioned the status of 80. Some 500 negroes were put under the political microscope by rival supporters of the two candidates.

Investigation of the situation was said to have disclosed that most of the negroes who had registered as Democrats were servants in the homes of supporters of the rival candidates and were presumed to have become interested in the race through hearing household discussions of the issues and personalities involved.

In 1928 there were 2,017 negroes registered in Raleigh and most of them were presumed to have voted for Herbert Hoover, who swept the state into the Republican column. At the present time there are only 500 negroes registered and an overwhelming majority of them are listed as Democrats, traditionally their opposition party.

Hendersonville, N. C. Times
Wednesday, May 28, 1930

HEAVY NEGRO REGISTRATION DRAWS NOTICE

Listed Mostly as Democrats, They May Be Planning "Comeback"

TERMED FOES OF SENATOR SIMMON

By J. C. BASKERVILL
Times-News Bure
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, May 28—Leaders both the Democratic and Repub can parties, as well as candidat of both parties, are showing co siderable concern at the unusually heavy registration of negroes for participation in the June 7 primary, and at the fact that the greater portion of these negroes are registering as Democrats instead of as Republicans. This increased registration of negroes is especially noticeable in those cities, towns and townships where new registrations were held this year.

The increase in the number of negroes that have just registered here in Raleigh in the new registration, is most noticeable. In three precincts alone, 375 negroes have registered as Democrats, against a total of only 85 Republicans in these precincts. The total negro registration in the 18 Raleigh precincts is nearly 500. In the sixteenth precinct here, where the total vote in the last general election was only 249, the new registration amounted to 604, of which 284 were negroes, with 243 of this number registering as Democrats.

In Wake Forest, this county, where it is reported a good many negroes tried to register but were denied this privilege on the grounds that they could not pass the educational requirements, the negroes have appealed to the county and state board of elections and are threatening court action.

Several reasons are being ascribed for this unusually heavy negro registration, the most logical seeming to be that for a year or more now, national negro leaders have been urging negroes throughout the south in particular and in other sections too, to break away from the Republican party and especially to participate in Democratic primaries. The argument of these negro leaders has been that the primary system in the south, in which the primary is vastly more important than the general election, is the most effective means of excluding the negroes from elections, and has had more to do with their disfranchisement than the "grandfather clause" literacy tests, poll tax laws or any of the other plans used in the different southern states to render the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments ineffective.

Substantiation of this view is found in an article entitled "A Negro Looks at Politics," by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the American Mercury of April, 1929, in which Johnson urges the negroes in the south to participate in the Democratic primaries in order to get the different factions in the Democratic party to bidding for their votes and thus get to hold the balance of power. This is incidentally the same man and the same organization that led the fight against the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte to the U. S. supreme court and prevented his confirmation.

Toward the end of his article in which he discussed the various methods employed in the south to keep the negroes from voting, Johnson says:

"What will be the outcome of this political situation in the south? There can be only one of two results; either the negro will win full political rights or he will be permanenty reduced to the status of a voteless, voiceless peon. Looking over all the forces involved and weighing the probabilities, not as a partisan, but as a gambler, I bet on the negro to win. I don't believe the whites have a chance.

"There appears to me to be certain practical steps the negro in the south can take to hasten the time for throwing up hats. He has already drawn first blood and scored a knockdown in his fight against the white primary, the main device for keeping him out of political life. As soon as he is able he should go into the Democratic primaries and vote for what he believes to be the best men for local offices. For a long time he should not bother himself about helping to elect Republican presidents—or Democratic ones either.

"By this course of action he (the negro) will be building from the ground up. In common sense, the chief concern at present of a negro in the south is to have a voice in electing the judges of the local courts, the county prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, the members of the school board. Unless he holds a federal job it is sheer nonsense for a negro in Mississippi to boast that he voted for Hoover. If he can't get equitable school facilities for his children, or is in danger of being railroaded in the courts, or mobbed or lynched, President Hoover can't help him—in Mississippi. Of course, if he were in China, the president could send the navy to his assistance.

"Such a course on the part of the negro would eventually lead to making a real two-party system in the south. White men would divide and both sides would want and seek negro votes. The southern politicians are wise in their narrow way and this is what they

foresee; and it is exactly what they are trying to stave off. The southern political oligarchy fights to preserve the status quo; both to keep out the negro and also any class of white men who might become recalcitrant and aspire to the pleasure and power of controlling the public offices."

The majority of observers believe that this doctrine has been preached to the negroes throughout North Carolina and the south generally for more than a year, and that the present registration indicates that it has been bearing fruit.

Here in Wake county and in Raleigh, some ascribe the heavy negro registration to the contest between Solicitor L. S. Brassfield and J. C. Little for the solicitorship, while others ascribe it to the contest between Senator F. M. Simmons and Josiah William Bailey, pointing out that Simmons is one of the original white supremacy men in North Carolina, and hence has always had the animosity of the negroes, while Bailey has been much more friendly to them, having opposed the white supremacy movement.

But the majority of those who have been studying the question agree that the movement goes deeper than any contest for solicitor or for the senate, and that the unusual interest which the negroes are taking in the primary is part of a national movement to regain lost political power.

EVE. UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 5 - 1930

Negro and the Primary.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

There was no excuse, reason or justification for the introduction of the Negro in primary contests this year. With few exceptions, the Negro is not responsible. Most of the qualified Negroes have registered as Republicans. They had a right to so register and vote and should be protected in their right. Wherever a large number of Negroes are registered as Democrats, the responsibility rests upon men calling themselves Democrats who think more of nominating some favorite candidate than serving the party to which they profess allegiance.

The Negro in North Carolina has been a Republican since he was enfranchised. He is a Republican whenever his vote will help that party. The attempt to introduce him as a disturbing element in the Democratic primary is a wrong alike to the Negro and to the Democratic party. Those who have been induced to register as Democrats would serve their race by voluntarily declining to be used by any political faction. Democratic conventions and meetings and primaries have always been confined to white voters. There has been no change in the rule and policy. Except in a few local scrambles in Raleigh where some unworthy Democrats were willing to put party in jeopardy to carry a selfish purpose, there has been no appeal by Democrats to the Negro. Even then it was repudiated by Democrats who saw the danger. This is the first time politicians have sought to induce Negroes to come into a State primary to kill hundreds of the votes of white Democrats. No matter who is guilty, the Democrats of North Carolina will not tolerate this unauthorized departure from a policy that has been in existence since 1868.

The best Negroes are not concerned in this attempt. They have too much self respect to pose as Democrats when all the world knows they are Republicans. And they resent it when white politicians seek to inject other of their race in party contests in which they have no concern.

Real friends of the satisfied Negro will protect their right to register and vote in the Republican primary. They are the real friends of the Negro.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
Tuesday, Jun[illegible] 1930

Challenged Negroes Summoned Appear For Raleigh Hearing

Raleigh, N. C., June 3. (AP)—As a preliminary to North Carolina's primary on Saturday, approximately 330 negroes of Wake county have been summoned to appear before election officials here today to answer challenges made to their registration as voters "because they are negroes."

Wake county officers yesterday served notices to the negroes to come to precinct polling places on Tuesday. Their answers to the challengers as well as arguments of challengers who may appear will be heard by election judges who will then vote on the negroe's right to ballot in the primary.

More than 500 of the negroes were challenged in blanket form last Saturday by Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons, who is running for re-election.

Simmons forces charged that the negroes were registered by workers for J. W. Bailey, who is opposing Senator Simmons for the Democratic nomination. This was denied by Mr. Bailey.

In announcing that the negroes would be challenged, Charles A. Hines, state manager for Senator Simmons, said that it would be done "On the simple and undisguised ground that they are negroes, and that the Democratic party in North Carolina is the white people's party."

A majority of the negroes are registered as Democrats. Whether the negroes who have been challenged but not summoned to answer the challenges will be called before election officials have not announced.

Wednesday, June 4,

RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE

To the Edit[illegible] of The Herald:

I was nin[illegible]een years of age when the so-called [illegible]ffrage constitutional amendment passed. I remember very well the speec[illegible]es of the Democratic c[illegible]aigners from Governor Aycock on down to my local Chatham county leaders of that party. I greatly respected, and have always considered Honorable Henry A. London of my said county one of the most honest and upright leaders the state ever had. All of these men told us that if the amendment was passed, the Negro issue was settled. For thirty years both races have accepted this fact, (except some politicians, biennially). A good per cent of the colored people who have been gradually registering through these years under the constitution by reason of their ability, have been Democrats, and voting the Democratic ticket. Under the present Constitution there can never be the scare of Negro domination again. The best, most intelligent, upright Negro citizen does not wish this; nor social equality any more than the white man does. In a republic however, every citizen should have equal rights of justice before the law; the right of enlightened Christian progress in every way.

Now Mr. Bart Gatling, the manager in Wake county for Senator Simmons, says he is going to challenge every Negro registered on the simple ground that he is a Negro. The right to arbitrarily disfranchise is the right to destroy. Can, under our present constitution, the best colored citizens in every way, summarily be disfranchised by any local registrar? They have not been altogether, and cannot be. This would halt their progress, and murder their highest and loftiest hopes of good citizenship. Take all the power of the ballot away from any division of our citizenship, and you absolutely destroy their influence for good.

I do not care who knows where I stand on every question of right and wrong. A United States Senator is supposed to represent impartially the whole people, of all the races and creeds in our commonwealth. I am a candidate on the Republican side of our Primary, and I demand all who are legally registered of my constituency be allowed to vote, or there will surely be a hereafter about it.

H. GRADY DORSETT
Wake Forest N. C.
June 2, 1930

Durham, N. C. Sun
Wednesday, June 4, 1930

WAKE HEARINGS ARE CONTINUING

Many Registered Negroes Fail to Defend Their Right to Vote in Primary

RALEIGH, June 4.—(AP)—Thirty-one of 47 Negroes who registered as Democrats in the 15th Raleigh precinct to vote in the primary Saturday were authorized to vote by precinct officials today when nine appeared to answer challenges and Bart M. Gatling, Wake county manager for Senator F. M. Simmons' campaign for renomination, withdrew 22 challenges.

This afternoon election officials of the tenth precinct will hear registrants answer challenges. Mr. Gatling questioned the right of about 80 in that precinct. Tomorrow the entire Negro registration of Method, 97 who live just outside of Raleigh, will have a chance to answer challenges. Last Saturday more than 400 Negroes were challenged by Mr. Gatling "because they are Negroes" after they had registered as Democrats.

The challenge hearings started yesterday morning. Eight challenged as Negroes turned out to be white people and the challenges were withdrawn. Sixty-four persons challenged appeared before the 16th precinct officials and two others were challenged on the spot. Of the 66 appearing for examination one removed his name at his request, one had his designation changed from "Democrat" to "Independent"; 46 challenges were withdrawn.

Mr. Gatling this morning secured from Attorney General Denins G. Brummitt a ruling that if registrants had not been given the educational test at the time they registered they might b[illegible] given it at the time of challenge. Yesterday W. H. Sawyer, register in th e16th precinct, refused to let the challengers propound the educational test, holding that he had been advised that such challenges could be heard on election day but that the only question to be asked registrants was as to their party affiliation.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS
JUN 4 - 1930

NEGROES AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Our respect for Bart Gatling, one of the managers of the campaign of Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself, is just a little bit higher today than it was when he challenged the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries. He has now withdrawn the challenge, according to later dispatches. His objections to the Negroes, it appears, was at least partly on the ground that "they are Negroes and the Democratic party is a white man's party. "Maybe it is down in North Carolina and some other places. But it is not exclusively a white man's party by any moral right anywhere. It is the party of all who have the legal right to vote in its primaries.

A word of gratitude is due the election of officials of North Carolina who ruled that the only questions which could be asked the registrants were whether they ever voted the Democratic ticket in th past and whether they intended to support the Democratic nominees in the November election. It is recorded that among those challenged were college professors, physicians and doctors. It was a bad break on the part of the Simmons cohorts to bring the issue up in this manner.

New Bern, N. C. Bernian
Tuesday, May [illegible] 1930

Negroes Protest Registration In Wake County

RALEIGH, May 26.—(AP)—Secretary W. J. Bryan of the Wake county board of elections today received a protest signed by 13 negroes of Wake Forest against the conduct of the registration in that precinct.

The rotest said that negroes were barred from registration by the registrar, who violated the election law by allowing an outsider to examine them in the educational test, and also charged that the registrar sought to intimidate negroes by sending them word they need not come to the place for registration as they would surely be barred.

The county board of elections was asked to send a copy of the protest to the state board.

Mr. Bryan said he did not know the full circumstances and had nothing to say today.

Political-1930

Ohio

Suffrage

AKRON, O.
TIMES-PRESS

DEC 2 1930

THE NEGRO'S VOTE

Editor, The Times-Press: Indulging in the bad form of disinterring the dead, I want to discuss the Grand Old Party debacle of Nov. 4 with reference to its effect on the colored people of Ohio and Summit-co.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the Republican party of Ohio and Summit-co still is ac-

cepting as premises, facts that maintained two decades ago, and consequently is using the same tactics with reference to Negro voters.

In the last two decades, the youths of 100,000 black families have been trained to think.

In the last campaign, every effort was made by Republican leaders to offend and ridicule the intelligent Negro and drive him out of the party by gathering into their folds the ignorant, gullible and disloyal Negro.

As an illustration: During the heat of the campaign, I attended a G. O. P. meeting at a Negro church. The principal speaker was a Negro preacher, a hunchback. He harangued for an hour. He told of the many wonderful things McCulloch had done for Negroes, a maze of lies. He was a pitiable object; crooked in mind, crooked in body, prostituting his profession by lying in a pulpit. The writer, a Republican for 25 years, left that meeting less a Republican than he had ever been.

Repeat that incident a thousand times and you have a graphic description of the Republican campaign among Negroes of Ohio. Here in Summit-co, a pot was split between certain Negro preachers. It is easy to understand why Cooper failed to be re-elected.

These G. O. P. leaders, whose thoughts are 20 years behind, do not grasp the present Negro's attitude. We are part and parcel of this commonwealth.

This writer is convinced that the State of Ohio cannot continue in the Republican column with its Negro citizens voting the Democratic ticket. It must be clear even to the simple-minded leaders of the Republican party in this state that the Negro voters know Abraham Lincoln is dead.

ARTEE FLEMING.

Political - 1930
Suffrage

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL

OCT 6 - 1930

M'CULLOCH ASSAILED FOR VOTE ON PARKER

Negro Organization Official Urges Senator's Defeat in November.

Defeat of Roscoe C. McCulloch for re-election as U. S. senator in the November election was urged Sunday by Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address to 1200 Columbus Negroes in Metropolitan Theater, E. Long St.

His plea for every Negro to register and vote "for the interests of his race," followed the details of the fight of the national association in defeating the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, North Carolina, as associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, for whom McCulloch voted.

"A man who would lend aid and comfort to the perpetration of a known injustice, is guilty of an offense second only to its perpetuation," White declared. "I want it strictly understood that this fight is not in any sense a taking part in politics, in the common sense as such, for our organization is a non-political, nonsectarian one, but is solely for the interests of the rights of the black men and women, which transcends political activity."

The meeting, attended by secretaries of all Ohio branches of the organization, was arranged by the national body at New York City, in an effort to follow up and make their recent work at Washington, D. C., more complete by joining with labor and defeating all U. S. senators who voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker, who, under the date of Apr. 19, 1920, as a Republican candidate for governor of North Carolina, is reported to have said:

"The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race, or by the Republican party in North Carolina."

Mr. White read this statement to his audience, declaring, "I want you good people of Ohio to see to it that Mr. McCulloch is left at home after November, and I am looking forward to the time two years hence when we can say the same for Senator Simeon D. Fess, his colleague, in his contempt and disregard for the rights of black folk.

At a meeting Sunday morning a resolution was adopted by representatives of the branches of the national association declaring that "The Ohio branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, assembled in Columbus, call upon Negro ministers, editors, fraternal leaders, heads of women's clubs and civic organizations to join in this vital issue."

JUDGE PARKER ISSUE IN OHIO.

Mirage
10-23-30
New York, N.Y.

When President Hoover insisted upon forcing his nomination of Judge Parker of North Carolina for the Supreme Court through the Senate, he furnished one of the outstanding issues for the present political campaign in Ohio. So far as the Negro voters are concerned, the main issue seems to be to defeat Senator McCulloch for re-election because of his support of the nomination of Judge Parker. This movement was started by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which initiated a vigorous campaign against McCulloch in its state meeting at Columbus the early part of the month.

Meetings are being held in all the large cities of Ohio, emphasizing the non-partisan character of the National Association and basing its opposition to Senator McCulloch on the ground, that he had ignored the pleas of colored voters and supported a man for the Supreme Court bench who was hostile to the Negro's struggle for full emancipation. Exhaustive plans for the prosecution of the campaign have been worked out and the result is expected to lead to the defeat of the Republican candidate.

The carrying of this fight to Ohio recalls the remark attributed to Senator Blease of South Carolina, shortly after the rejection of Judge Parker, as told by a correspondent of the United Press, as follows:

> Senator Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, told the Senate that two Negroes sitting behind him on a street car yesterday as he went to his home remarked: "Well we gave the South hell today."
>
> Senator Trammell, Democrat, of Florida said Senator Blease must have been on a different street car, because on the one on which he rode he heard expressions of disappointment among the Negroes because of Judge Parker's decision against segregation laws.

The result in Ohio may throw some light as to which of these two Democratic Senators heard correctly, or whether there was any tendency to feel disappointment over the rejection, outside of the White House and among a few people in North Carolina. It is significant that both the Senators from New York State voted to reject the nomination.

MARION, O.
STAR

OCT 10 1930

Those "Unfriendly" Stories.

Were it devoted to more worthy endeavor, the persistence manifested by those circulating stories that Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch is unfriendly to Labor and Negroes might be classified as commendable. Devoted to a campaign of misrepresentation, however, it is deserving only of contempt.

Readers of these columns will recognize the stories as the same that were circulated at the time the nomination of Judge John J. Parker as an associate justice of the United States supreme court was before the senate for confirmation. At that time, the stories were uttered in opposition to the confirmation of the Parker nomination. At present, they are being circulated in opposition to the campaign of Mr. McCulloch to succeed himself in the United States senate, the absurd charge being made that he manifested unfriendliness to Labor and Negroes by supporting President Hoover and voting to confirm his appointee, Judge Parker, as associate justice.

Judge Parker, so the one story goes, on one occasion advocated that parts of the constitution and the rights of Negro Americans be disregarded. The occasion, as nearly as can be ascertained, was in 1920, when Mr. Parker, as the Republican nominee for governor of North Carolina, was making a political speech. He knew what all his listeners knew—that a Negro in North Carolina has to be able to read, write and own property before he can vote. Any speech enlisting the support of qualified voters, therefore, would be addressed to the white voters, since the number of Negroes who qualify in that state is negligible.

It is not advisable, of course, for those circulating the charges to remember this, lest a lively issue in the Anti-McCulloch campaign curl up and disappear. There is something extremely inconsistent, it may be said, in the spectacle of northern Negroes throwing their support to the candidate of a party which, in many other states, does everything possible to prevent Negroes from voting—and all because Senator McCulloch voted to confirm a man who would have given the South representation on the federal supreme bench.

The other story being actively circulated—the unfriendliness-to-Labor story—also loses a large part of its force when application of it to the candidacy of Senator McCulloch is sought.

Judge Parker was co-author in 1927 of an injunction decree in a struggle between coal miners and operators in West Virginia. The decree forbade representatives of the United Mine Workers from bringing influence to bear on miners who had signed company agreements, referred to as "yellow dog contracts," to join the union. Judge Parker said specifically that the decree forbade "inciting, inducing or persuading the employes of the plaintiff to break their contracts of employment." He and his two associates, in their decision merely repeated the opinion of the United States supreme court, which held in the Hitchman Coke and Coal case of 1917 that it was illegal for union officials to attempt organization among men who had signed so-called "yellog dog" contracts, if at the same time the men retained their employment. In other words, it is sought to make Senator McCulloch suffer for a decision of the supreme court made back in 1917, which is rather extraordinary in the light of the reception given President Hoover in Boston Monday night, when he addressed the national convention of the American Federation of Labor. The President, who made the Parker nomination, was enthusiastically greeted, while here in Ohio voters are being asked to penalize the senator who was among those voting to confirm the nomination.

Somebody has made those charges that Senator McCulloch is unfriendly to Labor and unfriendly to the Negro race which are fleeting about in the van of the anti-McCulloch campaign, and somebody is interested in keeping them active. It is misrepresentation hardly worthy of those employing it.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

OCT 30 1930

Colored Voters in Ohio

THE COLORED vote of Ohio for years has been a powerful factor in campaigns in that State. Qualified Negro voters of the Buckeye State number some 150,000. They hold the balance of power as between the two political parties. Hitherto they seemed not to have realized this fact and have voted consistently with the republicans. But the situation seems different this year.

Senator Roscoe G. McCullock, republican, is seeking re-election. Senator McCullock voted to confirm President Hoover's nomination of John J. Parker to the bench of the Supreme Court. This nomination was opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the ground that Judge Parker, although a republican, in a political speech in North Carolina some years ago expressed the opinion that it was not desirable that the Negro should participate in politics. The association is sending prominent Negroes into Ohio to campaign against Senator McCullock.

The net result of this colored opposition to the republican candidate for the senate is that his re-election is in great doubt. Bulkeley, his democratic opponent, is an able lawyer and campaigner and is making an active contest. Bulkeley is running on a platform declaring for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Senator McCullock's declarations thus far on the subject of national prohibition have been ambiguous. As the colleague of Senator Fess, one of the "dry" leaders of the senate and chairman of the republican national committee, Senator McCullock apparently feels that he cannot come out in opposition to the "noble experiment." Whether Senator McCullock's straddle will net him votes is a matter of doubt. We have observed that republicans, whether "wet" or "dry," vote the republican ticket on election day, without reference to the attitude of their candidate toward the subject of prohibition. The country saw in 1928 how many "dry" democrats would not vote for a "wet" candidate but supported the republican candidate for the presidency on the supposition that he was "dry."

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 23 1930

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Why the Colored Voters Are Opposing the Republican Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To students of political drift as well as to those concerned in the political maturing of the American Negro, Ohio offers an interesting field of observation in the present campaign. It is the scene of a revolt among Negro voters against the Republican Senator, Roscoe C. McCulloch. He was among the thirty-nine Senators supporting the nomination to the United States Supreme Court of Judge John J. Parker, who had publicly expressed himself as opposing the Negro's participation in politics.

The defeat of the Parker nomination is considered by many to be the major political demonstration by organized Negro voters since the Civil War. It profoundly stirred colored people throughout the country. It is conceded that the part which they played, under the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was decisive and that without their intervention Judge Parker would probably have been seated.

The issue was clearly drawn by the Hoover Administration, and the administration met defeat. To carry further the demonstration of political power in support of a general principle, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now leading in an endeavor by colored voters in Ohio to defeat Senator McCulloch in the election. Its Ohio conference of twenty-four branches on Oct. 5 unanimously voted to oppose Senator McCulloch, and the association is sending to speak in the leading cities of the State such spokesmen as Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis, and Walter White, the association's acting secretary.

Colored people throughout the country, to judge by the interest shown in their newspapers, are watching the struggle closely, and opposition to Senator McCulloch has received the endorsement of so powerful a Negro weekly as The Pittsburgh Courier.

Inasmuch as there are at least 150,000 Negro votes in Ohio, bunched in the large cities and scattered in small towns throughout the State, and the Senate seat from Ohio is being claimed by margins as low as 10,000 votes, it is clear that the Negro vote might well decide the issue in the election.

Not the least interesting outcome possible, in consequence of the Negro fight against McCulloch, is the support a liberalized Northern Democratic party might derive from the colored votes in many of the pivotal States. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, being non-partisan, is taking no position with regard to political parties as such. It is focusing on issues and men. It has impartially endorsed in the current campaign Democrats like Walsh of Montana, as well as Republicans like Capper of Kansas, Schall of Minnesota and Robsion of Kentucky, who voted against the Parker nomination. And the association is looking hopefully toward the time when party affiliation can no longer be predicted on the basis of skin pigmentation.

HERBERT J. SELIGMANN.
New York, Oct. 22, 1930.

N.A.A.C.P. Sec'y Challenges Senator

Amsterdam News
10-22-30

McCulloch Is Asked to Debate Question of His Parker Vote

New York, N.Y.

A formal challenge has been issued to Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio to debate Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Columbus, on next Wednesday on the subject: "Resolved, that Roscoe McCulloch's vote to confirm Judge Parker as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court over the protest of colored people is ample ground for their opposition to his election to the United States Senate from Ohio."

The challenge was issued by C. E. Dickinson, chairman of the Ohio conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches, and telegraphed to Senator McCulloch, with a request for prompt reply by telegraph.

Republicans in a desperate effort to prevent the defeat of Senator McCulloch are said to be importing Negro "leaders" to bolster up the McCulloch campaign.

Among the "leaders" are reported to be W. C. Heuston, who since the defeat of Parker has been given a job by the Hoover Administration as assistant solicitor of the Post Office Department. Another of these "leaders" is reported to be the Rev. John G. Olden, exposed in the August Crisis as having written to Senator Allen of Kansas that "a vote for Judge Parker was a vote for the ultimate good of our people."

STAR
SANDUSKY, O.

OCT 31 1930

COLORED VOTERS UNITE FOR RALLY

Are Told by Editor: 'One Man's Rights, All Men's Rights'.

John Banket, colored, editor of the Indianapolis World, a paper published in the interest of the colored race at Indianapolis, Ind., was the speaker of a rally arranged by the republican county organization for the colored voters of Sandusky and environments, in Senior Hi auditorium Thursday night.

Dr. C. B. Sanford, colored, dentist, Sandusky, officiated as master of ceremonies.

Between 150 and 200 men and women, mostly colored, attended the meet.

Several of the candidates on the republican county ticket were present and were introduced.

The tariff and the record of Senator McCulloch were stressed by the Indiana editor. The record of the republican party was also reviewed.

"I hear some people of my race say they are going to change over to secure their 'rights'" said Banket "There is something far more vital than that involved in the campaign. It is what goes on your back and what goes into your stomach and the house in which you live.

"Vote for a low tariff and you vote to take the American workingman out of his auto to return the radio to the shop and to lower his wages."

Banket defended the vote of Senator McCulloch when he upheld the nomination of Judge John G. Parker of South Carolina to the supreme court by President Hoover, by pointing out that in the past, even those jurists who were distrusted by the colored race, when raised to the supreme bench, always upheld the lights of the race because "what strikes a colored man today, kills a white man tomorrow" and that what were the rights of colored people were the rights of all men.

Dr. Sanford and Gordon Clemons, a former pastor of the Neil-st A. M. E. church, now an Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home veteran, also spoke.

The Rev. Mr. Young, present pastor of the Neil-st church, spoke the invocation with which the meeting was instituted.

Political - 1930
Suffrage

Oklahoma.

OKEMAH, OKLA.
LEADER
OCT 31 1930

CHECK REGISTRATION OF COLORED COUNTY VOTERS

Total of 715 Votes Challenged; Hearing Under Way Before Ottesen

Another quarrel over the voting of negroes in an Okfuskee county election was under way today at the county court house in a hearing being conducted before county registrar T. H. Ottesen.

The hearing before Ottesen resulted from an "application to strike illegally registered voters from the county registration book. presented by two "qualified electors of Okfuskee county.'

Listed on the face of this notice appeared the names of 715 colored residents of the county who were requested to appear before Ottesen this morning and show proof that they were properly registered and entitled to cast their ballots on November 4. This application was prepared and notice served on the negroes several days ago.

Ottesen opened the hearing at 10 o'clock as scheduled but ordered a continuance until one o'clock when a flaw in the service of the notices appeared.

If the names listed on the application are stricken from the registration book the practically entire vote of the Boley precincts will be thrown out and a large number of colored votes from the Castle district will also be discarded.

Ottesen, by virtue of his position as county registrar, holds the authority of magistrate in such a hearing and upon his judgment will hinge the casting of negro votes on November 4.

It was not thought that the hearing could be concluded until sometime on Saturday.

Political- 1930

Suffrage.

Pennsylvania

FINISHING THE JOB

IT is no secret to the readers of The Pittsburgh Courier that this journal supported the N. A. A. C. P. in its fight to defeat the confirmation of Judge Parker. It is no secret, either, that the N. A. A. C. P. has set about to finish the job by supplying opposition to all those Senators who voted for Judge Parker and are now up for re-election in their various states. Regardless of the success of the opposition, the N. A. A. C. P. is to be congratulated upon attempting to finish a job well begun. Courier

There is more than the personal record of Judge Parker behind the fight made against his confirmation. The colored people of the country supported the N. A. A. C. P. in its fight against Judge Parker not because of the man, but because of the principle involved. If the President of the United States insists upon nominating men whose open and known record is against the best interests of any group of people, it must be expected that that group of people, if it has any sense, will oppose to the last ditch Senatorial confirmation of any such appointees. In order that the Senators who brushed aside the opposition of the colored people to the confirmation of Judge Parker may know that the colored people of this country do not propose to endure a recurrence of the Parker incident, opposition to their re-election must continue as the only logical course to pursue. It has been said, all too truthfully, that Negroes have decidedly short memories when it comes to the question of oppression, prejudice and punishment. This defect of memory must be cured, and one of the best ways to cure it is to keep before Negroes the inconveniences they suffered by reason of their short memories; and the continued opposition to the Parker-voting Senators is one of the best means of keeping alive in the minds of Negroes how expensive it is to cultivate short memories. The Negro is becoming an economic factor in this country and he will never take his place as a respected citizen until he learns to serve notice on everybody that he is willing to fight for his rightful "place in the sun."

It is hoped that the N. A. A. C. P., in this particular case, will receive sympathetic assistance from Negroes in the states where these Parker-voting Senators are seeking re-election, and it is no excuse to say that the N. A. A. C. P. is meddling in politics. In this particular instance the principle involved, true enough, is closely related to political activity and the condition we are trying to remedy can best be remedied by political opposition, because Senators are creatures of political organizations and must be dealt with through political activity.

HARRISBURG, PA.
NEWS

NOV 8 1930

Says Colored Voters Here Favors Pinchot

In a statement issued today by Samuel B. Johnson, chairman of the Liberty League, a non-partisan organization of colored voters which recently endorsed the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot for governor, denial is made of numerous charges made against Pinchot by Liberal party officials.

Chairman Johnson, in an open letter, states in part: "We have interviewed a large number of colored voters in this vicinity, and feel assured that 90 per cent. of such voters are going to vote for Pinchot, notwithstanding the misrepresentations voiced by the Liberal party."

Johnson tells of the hundreds of colored men who were appointed to office during the Pinchot administration, which ran the total salaries paid them into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Denial is made that Pinchot is fighting capital, but the statement is made, on the other hand, that Pinchot is opposing only the efforts of some capitalists to exploit the people.

Johnson refers in detail to charges made against Pinchot and offers statements to refute them.

Rhode Island

Political - 1930

Suffrage

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
NEWS

NOV 3 - 1930

Newport Negroes To Dine Officials Against Metcalf

Newport colored people, resenting the action of some officials of the two branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in attempting to fool their race into voting for Senator Metcalf, friend of Judge Parker of North Carolina, are planning to hold a banquet on or before the first week in December in honor of Robert W. Bagnall, national organizer of the association, and other representatives of the national body

They propose to present to these officials an engrossed scroll containing the names of colored citizens who voted against Senator Metcalf because they considered him an enemy of their race.

They will invite prominent anti-Metcalf colored people from all parts of the State to honor themselves and the national association, which has fought for 20 years for the best interests of the colored people.

Political-1930

Tennessee

Suffrage

Seek to Bar Negro In Tenn. Primary

Amsterdam News

8-6-30

Democratic Candidate for Governor Wants Votes Thrown Out

New York, N. Y.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4 (ANP.)—L. E. Gwinn, candidate for governor, has urged Governor Horton, who is a candidate for re-election, to throw out all ballot boxes that contain votes cast by Negroes in the coming Democratic primary.

Gwinn states that the Democratic primary belongs to the white folks and that Negroes should not be allowed to participate therein. "A decent consideration," said Gwinn, "for the white Democrats of Tennessee requires that participation in the primary be limited to white Democrats. Every man in Tennessee above the intelligence of a half-wit knows that a Negro Democrat is about as scarce as a hen's tooth and unless the Democrats of Tennessee have abandoned the fundamental principle of the South of white supremacy—the keynote of Democracy in the South—they will join in the demand that the contest between Governor Horton and myself be decided by white Democrats of Tennessee.

"The Democrats of Tennessee have become yellow when they allow a Negro to vote to decide the issues in a Democratic primary. I am a native of Tennessee and a loyal son of the South. White supremacy is the fundamental of my political creed and I would scorn to accept the Democratic nomination unless it came to me as the result of the white Democrats."

Gwinn pointed out that he had heard that Negroes would be permitted to vote in the primary and that in view of this report urged the governor that Negroes be barred from participation; that if they be permitted to vote that their votes be thrown out and that every precaution be taken to prevent any of them from voting.

The request of Gwinn has revived the memory of the vicious editorials against Negro voters in this state, and Clarence Saunders, whose chain stores are now in the hands of the receivers, has published whole page advertisements.

TELLS OF PRIMARY IN SHELBY COUNTY

Federal Investigator Says Negroes Were Voted in Herds in Memphis.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
Saturday, August 16, 1930

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16—(Special)—Negroes were voted in herds, ballots by hundreds were marked by judges of the primary and various frauds were practiced at Memphis during the State-wide Democratic primary August 7, C. C. Bernard, investigator for the United States Senate Campaign Committee, declared Friday night in an interview here.

Mr. Bernard will spend a few days investigating the connection of Senator Brock with the campaign of Governor Horton, in which he said reports had been received that several thousand over the $10,000 permitted by the election laws of the State were spent to nominate the Senator and Governor.

E. H. Crump, red-headed boss of Memphis, is also under the surveillance of the committee of the Senate, according to Mr. Bernard, who was sent to Tennessee from Washington at the behest of Senator Gerald Nye, chairman of the Senate Campaign Committee. He arrived in the State a few hours before the opening battle of the ballots August 7 and took his station at Memphis.

While in Memphis Mr. Bernard made it his business to visit all of the polling places possible and to take notes on proceedings. He said Friday night that he was not recognized by election officials until nearly time for closing the polls. The purpose of Mr. Bernard's visit is to collect information to present to the Nye committee. It is thought that the committee will come to Tennessee to investigate the proceedings at the Memphis polls last week. If the probe is made the entire State primary will be investigated, as senatorial and congressional campaigns were involved.

John R. Neal, a candidate for the United States Senate, short term, and others were at the Read House with Mr. Bernard.

Several persons will be summoned to answer questions of the Federal investigator, he said. The investigation was started as soon as he arrived here and one witness, John S. Wrinkle, was called Friday night.

Mr. Bernard said there was some question as to whether Harry T. Burn, of Sweetwater, or C. Arthur Bruce, of Memphis, had been nominated in the Republican primary. The final vote may be favorable to Mr. Burn, Mr. Bernard declared.

Wants Negro Votes Thrown Away

East Tennessee news

8-18-30

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—L. E. Gwinn, candidate for governor, has urged Governor Horton, who is a candidate for re-election, to throw out all ballot boxes that contain votes cast by Negroes in the coming Democratic primaries.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Gwinn states that the Democratic primary belongs to the white folks and that Negroes should not be allowed to participate therein. "A decent consideration," said Gwinn, "for the white Democrats of Tennessee requires that participation in the primary be limited to white Democrats. Every man in Tennessee see above the intelligence of a half-wit knows that a Negro Democrat is about as scarce as a hen's tooth and unless the Democrats of Tennessee have abandoned the fundamental principle of the South of white supremacy—the keynote of Democracy in the South—they will join in the demand that the contest between Governor Horton and myself be decided by white Democrats of Tennessee.

"The Democrats of Tennessee have become yellow when they allow a Negro vote to decide the issues in a Democratic primary. I am a native of Tennessee and a loyal son of the South. White supremacy is the fundamental of my political creed and I would scorn to accept the Democratic nomination unless it came to me as the result of the white Democrats."

Gwinn pointed out that he had heard that Negroes would be permitted to vote in the primary and that in view of this report urged the governor that Negroes be barred from participation; that if they be permitted to vote that their votes be thrown out and that every precaution be taken to prevent any of them from voting.

The request of Gwinn has revived the memory of the vicious editorials against Negro voters in this state and the whole-page advertisements published by Clarence Saunders, whose chain stores are now in the hands of the receivers.

Shelby County has many Negro voters and apparently Gwinn is afraid that too many of them may support Governor Horton if they are permitted to vote. He charged heaping of insults and those making denial point out that there was little or no disorder in any of the wards, except that caused by whites. that in the last primary Negroes were permitted to vote and to heap insults upon white voters. These charges have been denied, as to the

ILLEGAL COLORED VOTE CHARGE KILLED IN TENN.

Progress

10-24-30

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—Though much hubub was raised here about irregularities of Democrats in allowing "unqualified" Negroes to vote in the senatorial primary, Senator Nye, chairman of the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, Saturday gave the party a clean bill. He said he felt warranted to accept the credentials of the nominees.

Dr. John R. Neal of Knoxville defeated by Senator W. E. Brock of Chattanooga said: " I did not see a single provision of the law that was violated." He charged that 5,000 or 6,000 Negroes were voted, one group in two precincts. Of 28,000 votes recorded in the country, his estimate of the actual vote was 12,000.

Senate Aspirant Charges Fraud At Nye Inquiry

Advertiser

Beaten Candidate Alleges Primary Violations In Tennessee

10-17-30

Negro Votes Cast

Montgomery Ala.

John R. Neal Testifies In Campaign Probe

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 16—Testimoy citing purported irre ties in the conduct of the Dem senatorial primary in Shelby and Ma Counties last August occupied the at tention of the Senate campaign funds investigating committee today.

Before leaving tonight for Memphis, however Chairman Gerald P. Nye told newspapermen that on the strength of information received at the Nashville hearing, "as an individual" he would not feel warranted in objecting to the credentials of any of the men nominated for the Senate in Tennessee August primaries.

"However he said "the investigation is not completed and the committee will await further facts and figures from the candidates and others." He said he did not know whether the committee would hold a hearing in Memphis tomorrow, but that it may hold a hearing there before leaving the city.

Dr. John R. Neal of Knoxville, defeated by Senator William E. Brock of Chattanooga in the race for the Democratic nomination for the short Senate term from November to March, told the committee he spent primary day in Memphis. He testified that "I did not see a single provision of the law that was not violated there."

Charging that "from 5,000 to 6,000 negroes," were voted in the Democratic primary in Shelby County (Memphis) Dr. Neal testified that he saw one group of negroes voted in two Democratic primary voting precincts and said: "although something more than 28,000 votes were recorded," he did not believe the actual vote in Shelby County exceeded 12,000.

Senator Nye said he was "not surprised" at Dr. Neal's testimony regarding "the repeating of voters" in Shelby County. The testimony he said "corresponds in every detail with reports made in to this committee by ob-

servers sent there on election day."

Dr. Neal testified that Senator Brock received the benefit of $500,000 spent during the primary campaign. This statement was challenged a few minutes later when Senator Brock asked permission to testify.

"I am willing to let the people of Tennessee decide for themselves whether I spent $500,000 or received the benefit of $500,000" Senator Brock said. Terming Dr. Neal a "self-appointed" instrument to reform the state he said "I wish him well." He added:

"After former Governor Benton McMillin withdrew from the race, I never considered I had an opponent. He added that he "had no workers," "no managers and no pictures" and never considered himself in a campaign.

H. B. McGennis of Carthage, an active worker for Representative Cordell Hull who was nominated for the six-year Senate term beginning next March. testified that he and James N. Cox, of Cookeville and other "close personal friends" of Mr. Hull, spent considerable money in the interest of Mr. Hull's campaign. However, he said the money was spent without the "knowledge or approval" of Mr. Hull or his state headquarters.

He volunteered to furnish a list of the expenditures as soon as Mr. Cox has recovered from a slight wound received last night at a local hotel

ENTIRE "CHURCH" TICKET WINS IN TENN. PRIMARY

Afro-American

Bob, Himself, Polls More Votes than Head of Ticket. 8-16-30

Baltimore Md.

HOOVER QUOTED

Lily Whites Cite Burn as Anti-Negro.

(Special to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — With R. R. (Bob) Church, political leader, as an issue, more votes were polled in the Republican primary here Thursday, than ever before.

C. Arthur Bruce, white, Memphis lumberman, won the Republican nomination for Governor over Harry T. Burn, white, of weetwater, Tenn.

The racial issue was injected into the campaign by both Burn on the Republican side and L. E. Gwinn, Memphis lawyer, who was trying to defeat Governor Henry Horton for the Democratic nomination. were badly beaten, Gwinn lost about forty thousand, and Burn lost by about eight thousand.

As usual, R. R. Church, Memphis realtor, was the issue. Gwinn's speeches were vicious. He said, among other things:

"If one Negro votes for me in the Democratic primary for Governor, I would not have the nomination. I am for white supremacy. The Democratic party is the white man's party and will always be so. Democrats do not want Negroes in it."

In Gwinn's radio speeches his principal subject was Bob Church's influence in state politics. Gwinn was backed in his tirade by the Nashville Banner, the Chattanooga News and the Scripps Howard dailies at Knoxville and Memphis.

Early this month the Chattanooga News printed a cartoon in which Church was in bed surrounded by J. Will Taylor, Ed Crump, Governor Horton and ex-Senator Luke Lea, under the heading of "Strange Bedfellows." Over the bed hung the sign, "God bless our home."

Burn's cry was that Bruce was the candidate of Bob Church and J. Will Taylor.

Whole Church Ticket Nominated

Gwinn tried to make it appear that J. Will Taylor and Church were supporting Gov. Horton, when as a matter of fact they both were supporting Bruce, and Gwinn's friends knew that Church was up for re-election to membership on the Republican State Executive Committee, and that Bruce's name was on the instruction card with Church, King, and two women, all of whom were nominated.

Lily Whites Quote Brown

The Lily Whites quoted Walter Brown's statement, that the administration did not want colored people to take a prominent part in Republican politics in the South, and that they did not want them to be members of State or local committees.

President Hoover's "noble experiment" in Republican politics in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina was referred to over and over again.

The most remarkable thing about the whole affair is the official G.O.P. vote polled, which follows:

For Governor, C. Arthur Bruce, 7,379; for Governor, Harry T. Burn, 206.

For Republican State Executive Committee (four elected, two men and two women) Mrs. Clara F. Brode (white), 6,861; R. R. Church, 7,436; C. H. King (white), 6,872; Mrs. J. S. Shortle (white), 6,859.

Church Only Colored

Church was the only person of color on the ballot, and he not only lead the four members who were elected to the Republican state committee but in addition polled more votes at Memphis than C. Arthur Bruce the successful Republican nominee for Governor.

Election Officials Colored

Without the Memphis vote it is clearly shown that Bruce would have lost the nomination. Most of the officers of the Republican primary in Memphis were colored men and women. They held the ballot boxes and conducted the election, and it was in the thickly populated colored wards that Bruce received his heavy vote

Political – 1930

Texas.

Suffrage

SATURDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Last Saturday was primary election day in Texas, the Democrats staging the main show, while the Republicans held a side show. Informer

Chief interest centered in the gubernatorial race between eleven Democratic candidates. the final result giving Mrs. Miriam A. ("Ma") Ferguson of Austin, first place, and R. S. Sterling, Houston published and multimillionaire, second place. 8-2-30

Although both were expected to cut quite a swath in the Democratic primary election, former United States Senator Earle B. Mayfield and State Senator Thomas B. Love made a poor showing and joined the "also ran" class. Huston Texas

Although Mrs. Ferguson led Mr. Sterling by something over 60,000 votes, it will require a run-off primary, Saturday, August 23 to determine who will be the party nominee for governor.

Thus new alignments are being made and will be made as these two leading gubernatorial candidates line up for the final dash in the hectic race for the highest elective office within the gift of the Texas electorate.

The race of Mr. Sterling was remarkable, in that it was the first time in his public career that he has ever sought an elective position, and his campaign was waged in such a thorough manner that he shoved several seasoned professional politicians into the political background.

The Ferguson strength was again manifest, showing conclusively that thousands of Democratic voters in Texas still have faith in and respect for this remarkable partisan duet—"Ma" and "Pa."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party carried Texas in the 1928 presidential election for the first time in the state's history, the "grand old party" made a miserable showing in Saturday's primary.

Recognized as one of the Republican strongholds in Texas, Harris County polled less than 1,000 votes for the various candidates on the Republican ballot; and there was very little, if any, interest shown in this partisan election.

Instead of conducting an extensive and intensive campaign and arousing the interest of the electors in their primary election, the Republican party leaders and candidates put forth no efforts to get out a sizeable vote.

With a rearrangement of the line of battle and realignment of their forces, the Democrats will be the cynosure of all Texas as "Ma" Ferguson and Ross Sterling wage a bitter contest for titular partisan honors in the August run-off.

OUTLAWING NEGRO DEMOCRATS!

Although repulsed on three different sectors in their effort to participate in the Democratic primary elections, Texas Negroes are not discouraged or disheartened, but are going forward with their plans to appeal their case to the highest legal tribunal in the United States for the final adjudication of their cause.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that no court in Texas, federal or state, is going to rule in favor of the Negro as a participant in the Democratic primary elections, notwithstanding the fact that the United States Supreme Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals have ruled that the Negro has a right to participate in such elections. Informer

In its decision handed down at Galveston last Thursday afternoon, the First Court of Civil Appeals held that the Democratic party leaders, through the executive committee, had a right to exclude Negroes from such partisan primary elections. 8-2-30

Going a bit further, this appellate court held that "there is no evidence whatever that the relator (Julius White, Harris County Negro) is a Democrat, his mere ipso dixit upon oath in his petition that he is one, under the sworn denial of the respondents (John B. Lubbock and Charles E. Kamp, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Harris County Democratic executive committee) in their answer that such is the case, not constituting any proof." Huston Texas

Continuing in its opinion, the higher court held:

"Relator's position here, therefore, is unlike that of the applicant for so drastic a writ as mandamus in every case he cites as relying on, there being in each of them establishment of the basic facts depended on. Certainly, on familiar authority, no one could be admitted into the fellowship of a special group of individuals holding particular beliefs as to political policies until he first at least established that he belonged to the same school of thought."

Thus it appears, from the above ruling, that the court handed down a political rather than a judicial decision; for courts, even in Texas, have held that a man's past political affiliation does not disqulify him as a prospective member of another political party.

In the case of Thomas B. Love versus D. W. Wilcox, the Texas Supreme Court held that the Democratic party leaders and officers could not exclude a man from participating in primary elections held by said party, or in running for office on said party's ticket, because of his past partisan record or connections.

Senator Love not only had deserted the Democratic party in the 1928 presidential campaign, but he had marshalled the forces of the disgruntled and dissatisfied Democrats and helped materially to throw Texas into the Republican column.

Despite the fact that Mr. Love and his followers had forsaken and repudiated the Democratic party in 1928, and had further served notice that they would not be bound by the actions of Texas Democrats in nominating a gubernatorial candidate in 1930, the highest court in Texas, even before the Democratic state executive committee had formally refused Mr. Love a place on the official partisan ballot, ordered the Democratic party leaders to restore the Dallas solon to full partisan fellowship and to grant him the privilege to run for the highest elective office in this state.

On the other hand, Mr. White, relator in the recent case before the higher court at Galveston, had supported and voted for the Democratic presidential electors in 1928, and had done all within his power to help elect the party's presidential standard-bearer.

Not only did Mr. White show himself to be a far better Democrat than Mr. Love and his followers in 1928, but several thousand Texas Negroes pursued a similar course in that memorable presidential campaign and cast their ballots for the Democratic presidential "hope."

Whenever a man seeks membership in a religious body or fraternal organization, he does not become a Baptist or Methodist, Odd Fellow or Pythian, until he has been accepted into the faith or initiated or obligated into the order.

NEGROES URGED BY BLACK DEMOS TO PAY POLL TAX

Informer

A very enthusiastic group of determined citizens met in the I. L. A. Hall, Sunday, November 23rd, to discuss the question of Negroes paying poll tax. C. F. Richardson, chairman of the executive committee of the Negro Democratic group, was presiding. After making some preliminary remarks concerning the advantages of paying the poll tax so as to be qualified to vote in the Democratic primary, Mr. Richardson introduced Mr. R. R. Grovey to make the keynote speech. Mr. Grovey bewailed the petty differences and factions which divided the leaders and said that these things must first be done away with. After that introduction, Mr. Grovey discussed the ways and means of getting Negroes to pay their poll tax and the advantages of paying it. Thereafter, Mr. Richardson made a few observations about the requisites to get exemption from paying poll tax and called on Lawyer F. S. K. Whittaker to state the provisions in the statutes governing exemption. 11-29-30

The music for the occasion was furnished by the U. B. F. and S. M. T. band and a quartet from St. John Baptist Church on Dowling. The meeting dispersed with all pledging themselves to use their individual influence to get Negroes to pay their poll tax. Houston

Julius White is president and C. A. Gilmore secretary of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, which now has a case pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of Negroes to vote in the county and state Democratic primaries.

If the opinion of the First Court of Civil Appeals of Texas is fundamentally sound and legally tenable, then no religious body is justified in accepting a professed believer into its ranks, and no order should admit a person into its membership who is not already a member of said fraternal society. (Some legal reasoning!)

If past political activities are to determine a man's partisan orthodoxy, then Mr. White is a far better Democrat than Mr. Love; for the former remained with the party and supported its nominees in 1928, while the latter led a revolt movement and gave comfort and aid to another political party.

In rendering its decision, does the Galveston appellate court hold to the view that a Negro, despite his advocacy and support of the Democratic party in a general election, is not eligible or legally entitled to vote in a primary election conducted in this state by said party?

Up in Wichita County, more than forty Democratic bolters (Hoovercrats) were denied a place on the party's official ballot for the recent primary election, but when they appealed their case to the court of civil appeals at Fort Worth, that higher court held that they were Democrats, not because of past partisan connections, but due to their future intentions as Democratic electors; and the executive committee of that county was ordered to place said bolters' names on the official ballot and grant them all the rights and privileges enjoyed and exercised by other Democrats who had not deserted the party and attempted to wreck and destroy it in 1928.

Even the civil statutes of Texas provide that a man's past political affiliations can not bar him from membership in another political party, and every court in this state has upheld the validity and potency of this law.

If a Negro can be a Democrat in New York, Ohio, Illinois or Virginia, the last named a rock-ribbed Democratic commonwealth why can not a member of the same race be a Democrat in Texas and other Southern states?

If the courts of Texas, both state and federal, agree that a white man can not be barred from participation in Democratic primary elections for any reason whatever, by what course of reasoning do these judges and legal tribunals reach the conclusion that a Negro can be excluded from such participation in such elections on the most flimsy pretext?

In the case of Nixon versus Herndon, appealed from El Paso to the United States Supreme Court, the highest legal body in this country ruled that the disfranchised Negro physician had a right to vote in the Democratic primary election, and held further that he had the right to recover damages for being denied this constitutional right.

In the cause of Bliley versus West, brought in the federal district court at Richmond, Virginia, Judge Groner held that Mr West, although a Negro, had a right to participate in the Democratic primary elections, and that he had been damaged by the refusal of party leaders and election officials to grant him this constitutional right.

In a sweeping opinion, which was upheld unanimously by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Federal Judge Groner ruled that Democratic primary elections are elections under the law; that if the Democratic party leaders could legally exclude Negroes from participation in such partisan primary elections, every political party in Virginia could do likewise, resulting in every political right being taken away from the Negro in that state.

The Texas appellate court, in the White versus Lubbock case, held that, since the state does not pay any of the expenses incident to holding such partisan primary elections, the Democratic party is neither a state agency or governmental instrumentality.

Yet every intelligent person in Texas knows that the state, counties and cities assist in bearing the expenses incurred in conducting primary elections; for the Democrats employ buildings owned by the state, county and city for housing their election booths; they use ballot boxes belonging to the county or city; they press into service police and constabulary officers to maintain peace and order around the polls; election officials, particularly Democratic presiding judges, are granted special police power on election days by the state, with the authority to commit to prison persons guilty of violating any civil statute of Texas governing elections; the regulatory and supervisory rules and regulations are enacted and enforced by public officials elected and paid by all the citizens of the state—the state even prescribing the wording of the pledge which may be placed on the official ballot.

Furthermore, any violation of an election law will subject the person so doing to trial before a state court; while the state stipulates that no person can vote in said party primary elections who has not obtained a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate as provided by law.

Texas Negroes are firm in their belief that the state legislature can not grant a power which, under the federal constitution and its amendments, the state itself does not possess; and the Supreme Court of the United States will be appealed to in an effort to ascertain and determine the rights of Negroes as Democratic electors in a party primary election in this state.

Such a legal fight will require money and concerted action on the part of the people thus disfranchised and outlawed, and it is up to every red-blooded and manly Negro in Houston and Harris County to rally to the White case and carry it to the highest legal tribunal in this supposed democratic republic.

Political – 1930
Suffrage.

Texas.

NEGROES AS AMERICAN ELECTORS

At a recent meeting of the Democratic state executive committee held at Austin, by a vote of 14 to 13 it was decided to restrict the Democratic primary elections to members of the white race.

By the term "white" is meant all races in this state, except Negroes, which official act bestows the right of citizenship upon Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese and other polyglot races.

Notwithstanding the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which outlawed the former civil statute in this state that excluded Negroes from participation in Democratic primary elections and recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in invalidating the Democratic primary ruling in Virginia—a law similar to the present Texas statute which empowers executive committees of political parties to prescribe the qualifications of their members—the Democratic party leaders in Texas, though divided on the proposition, seem determined to exclude colored citizens from their primary elections. Informer

It is now up to the Negroes of Texas to resort to court action in another attempt to exercise their constitutional rights; and, since federal officers will be voted for in the July primary election held by Texas Democrats, it appears to The Informer that a constitutional question is involved and that redress should be obtained in some federal district court in this state. Houston 6-21-30

Of course, those Negroes who are denied the right to vote in the forthcoming Democratic primary elections have a good cause for civil damages against election officials and party leaders after the election has been held, and candidates will have grounds on which to contest the election or elections. 6-28-30

Negroes, who are otherwise qualified, are American citizens under the provisions of the federal constitution and its amendments, and no state has the right or authority to abridge or curtail these rights.

Going a bit further, no state can delegate to a political party powers that the state does not possess, no more than John Doe can grant or deed something to Bill Smith which the former does not own or possess.

Employing state machinery in the conduct and operation of all its primary elections, the Democratic party (or any other political party so engaged) becomes a state agent.

This has been The Informer's contention for years, and we wish to quote the following excerpts from the decision of Federal Judge Groner, whose decision in the Richmond case was upheld recently by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals:

"The point, therefore, on which this case turns, is whether the act of the election officers—the defendants—was an official act or a personal act, that is to say, was in the performance of a duty enjoined on them by statute or was merely individual and personal, and authorized by a right inherent in the political organization to which they belonged. . . . . There can be no doubt, at least so far as the state of Virginia is concerened, that a political party may refuse to avail itself of the privileges of the direct primary and may nominate candidates to be voted for in a general or special election in any of the ways in which such nominations were made before the introduction of the primary. . . . . But a much more delicate question arises when the legalized primary is adopted by a party in order to secure the greater safeguard and freedom of expense thereby. . . . . The statute of Virginia . . . does not in terms exclude the Negro, but gives to the party participating the right to do so. The result is the same. . . . . It would seem to me necessarily to follow that the legislature cannot by delegation or otherwise give vitality to a claimed right which it is itself prohibited by the constitution from enacting into law. . . . . That a law which recognies or which authorizes a discriminatory test or standard does curtail and subvert them there can be no doubt, and such a law is therefore in conflict with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States."

TEXAS ATTORNEY WAGES FIGHT FOR NEGRO FRANCHISE

JUDGE R. D. EVANS BLAZES WAY FOR NEGRO TO VOTE

Globe

Austin, Tex., June 1930—Sunday evening, June 22, in Wesley Church, Attorney R. D. Evans of Waco spoke to a packed house of highly interested people on enforcement of the law against disfranchisement and lynching. L. D. Lyons, leader of Austin Negroes, presided at the meeting and went over the career of Attorney Evans as he has persistently fought for the rights of his people in the Texas courts and in the supreme court of the United States.

Dorothy Lee 6-21-30

In the course of his address, Attorney Evans said, "We have got money and education, but they are not secure unless we have the vote for protection." At another point, he contended, "We certainly have as much right to be protected under the constitution as whiskey." He stressed further that since the supreme court of the United States had definitely decided that the Texas white primary was in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, sections XIX and XX of chapter III of the United States criminal code controlled this question and that under them it was a crime either to disfranchise Negroes or lynch any person. Continuing, he said, that these statutes like the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments had been dead letters ever since Cleveland's second administration, for the reason, as a general rule, Negroes did not know that they had any right to be protected by the government under these statutes, and nobody else wanted them enforced. He prophesied that enforcement of these statutes would be the Negro's demand of the next national conventions of both parties and called attention to the fact that Negroes think more of their rights and are more determined to get them now than ever and that the next few years will find the Negro recognized as a citizen and given more rights than he had ever enjoyed in the past for the reason that he has decided to fight his own battles and not wait for anybody else to do it for him.

Upon the close of his address, Attorney Evans asked for hands of those who were thinking as he was and every person in the house enthusiastically raised hand. Then, an Independent Colored Voters League was started in Austin and all persons present readily indicated their willingness to join both the Texas Independent Colored Voters League and the Austin league, after which, many present paid the membership fee. L. D. Lyons was selected president of the Austin League. The plan of organization requires each member to pay a dollar a year to the state league and twenyt-five cents per quarter to the local league. Through the league, Attorney Evans pointed out that funds enough to fight the cause of the race will be available all the time and reminded the audience that prohibition came because of the activities of the Anti-saloon League and woman suffrage came about in the same way, through a league. Judging from the interest, enthusiasm and ready response in joining the league, the movement for the enforcement of the law against disfranchisement and lynching is well on its way among Negroes of Austin.

TEXAS JUDGES FLOUT SUPREME COURT OF U. S.

Norfolk Journal & Guide
7-12-30
Norfolk, Va

Continue To Deny Primary Voting Rights To Negroes

AID ASKED, FIGHT

National Bar Association To Fight Cause Of Voters

WACO, Texas—Although the U. S. Supreme Court has twice held that the Texas White Primary Law violates the Constitution of the United States, the State of Texas, through its courts, has again issued orders barring Negroes from voting in the "White" Democratic Primaries.

R. D. Evans, prominent Negro lawyer of Waco, Texas, has appealed to the National Bar Association, the N. A. A. C. P., and other large Negro organizations for aid in fighting the cause of disfranchised Negro voters of this state.

Mr. Evans carried the initial case against the state of Texas to the U. S. Supreme Court in 1928, and was personally instructed by the late Chief Justice Taft to go into the Federal Courts of Texas and apply for injunctions against the state statute, which the justices of the Supreme Court held was in direct violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

Having technically won his battle, Attorney Evans was confronted with a new battle to secure enforcement of the high court's decision. He received the aid of the N. A. A. C. P., in his second fight which was also carried to, and upheld, by the Supreme Court.

Asks Federal Aid

In a letter addressed to Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, president of the National Bar Association, Mr. Evans appeals to the Association, of which he is a member, for their united action in securing enforcement of the law. Mr. Alexander, on the behalf of the National Bar Association, immediately wired Attorney-General Mitchell, setting forth the complaint in detail and requesting him to instruct the Federal Judges and District At-

torneys in Texas to proceed against the state statute.

Fight Not Won Yet

The question will be brought to the attention of the Bar Association at its annual convention in Washington, D. C., in August, at which time definite steps will be taken to create and maintain a Permanent Committee on Law Enforcement as an important unit of the National Bar Association. Mr. Alexander stated, "The members of our Association have come to realize that we can no longer consider that we have won our racial-legal battles with the mere handing down of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court; we must remain in the fight and zealously demand the proper enforcement of the law."

TEXAS IGNORES HIGH CT.; KEEPS WHITE PRIMARY

Chicago Defender 7-12-30

Chicago, Ill.

National Bar Association and N.A.A.C.P. Attacking Disfranchisement

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Faces New Battle

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Plan Permanent Committee

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NEGRO DEMOCRATS AND JULY PRIMARY

According to a news item in one of the daily newspapers, the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, of which Julius White is chairman, will make an attempt to enter the party primary on Saturday, July 26.

Houston Informer

The Democratic party leaders in this county, according to the same newspaper report, are not interested in the proposal of the Negro Democrats to enter their primary election; the chairman and secretary of the Harris County Democratic executive committee taking the position that there is no need of the Negro Democrats trying to have any conference or negotiations with them, and that the black members of the party will be forced to resort to legal action to exercise their elective franchise right in the forthcoming Democratic primary election.

7-12-30

If the Democratic primary election is a private political movement and is not held under state supervision and regulation; if the state has no statutes covering the conduct and operation of such partisan elections; if the election judges have no power as real election officials; if voters can not be arrested and punished for the infraction of certain laws governing primary and general elections in this state; in short, if the Democratic primary election is not legalized by a state statute, then the party has a right to restrict participation to certain favored and fortunate races.

On the other hand, since the Democratic primary election is authorized by state statute and derives its power to act by virtue of state laws; since nomination in such primaries is tantamount to election; since such partisan primaries employ state machinery, such as polling places, peace officers, et cetera, participation in such primary election, under the constitutional provisions of the United States, can not be restricted to any particular race, creed or color.

Houston, Texas

In the recent decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, North Carolina, appealed from Richmond, Virginia, wherein a Negro Democrat of the Virginia metropolis was challenging and contesting the right of the Democratic party leaders to exclude Negroes from voting in their partisan primaries, the higher court held that such an act of exclusion was and is unconstitutional: that a primary is a legalized election and as such can not be closed against any qualified elector.

If this is good legal reasoning in Virginia, it should also be good legal reasoning in Texas, and, coming from the higher United States court, it should make it easy for Negro Democrats in Houston and Texas to force the issue through court action.

Since a constitutional question is raised in this exclusion act, and since the voters will cast a ballot for candidates for the house of representatives and senate of the United States in the July primary, legal redress ought to be sought in a federal district court; or from the Supreme Court of Texas, which has already declared its position in this matter in the case of Thomas B. Love.

Since the time is very short, if any court action is contemplated, it should be done at once.

Texas Court Refuses Negroes Primary Vote

WICHITA FALLS, July 25.—(AP) Judge P. A. Martin, of the district court here, today dismissed an application for a writ of mandamus seeking to compel the Wichita county democratic executive committee to permit negroes to participate in tomorrow's primary election.

Houston Informer 7-26-30

Judge Martin orally commented that, in his opinion, "the intelligent negro is better qualified to participate in the democratic primary than thousands upon thousands of ignorant Mexicans who will do so."

Judge Martin said the legislature and court rulings have prescribed practically every step to be taken in holding a primary election except to take from the party the power to decide who shall participate.

He took the legislature to task for attempting to regulate party political affairs, expressing an opinion it would be better to adopt "a hands-off policy as is done towards religous denominations."

The application had been filed in behalf of negroes who sought to express a preference in the primary after the state democratic executive committee ruled only whites could participate.

This was the third suit decided against negroes seeking to vote as democrats, the United States district court at El Paso and the court of civil appeals at Galveston having previously held the executive committee acting as individuals and not as a state agency were within their rights in prescribing qualifications of voters in the party primaries.

Court Says Negro May Be Barred From Voting

Houston Informer 7-26-30

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 24.—(AP)—On the eve of the Texas Democratic primaries Saturday, another state court today held that negroes could be denied the right to vote.

In the First Court of Civil Appeals, Justice George W. Graves, who delivered the main opinion, denied application of Julius White, Houston negro, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee to permit him to vote. The court held that the Democratic party has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its membership.

UPHOLDS WHITE BALLOT.

Federal Judge Backs Texas Democrats in Move.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—(AP)—Judge Charles A. Boynton, of the United States district court, today held the state Democratic executive committee had a right to bar negroes from participation in the party primaries.

Judge Boynton dismissed the application of Luther Wiley, San Antonio, for an injunction restraining the Bexar County Democratic executive committee from denying him a vote in the July 26 primary. He held the disqualification of negroes by the Democrats was not an action of the state, but of private individuals.

The state Democratic executive committee had passed resolutions denying negroes participation in the primaries, but notwithstanding this action, the county executive committees of Val Verde and McLennan counties had decided to let the negroes vote.

Texas Court Rules On Negro Vote In Primary Election

Galveston, Tex., July 24.—(AP)—On the eve of the Texas democratic primaries Saturday, another state court today held that negroes could be denied the right to vote.

In the first court of civil appeals, Justice George W. Graves, who delivered the main opinion, denied application of Julius White, Houston negro, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Harris county democratic executive committee to permit him to vote. The court held that the democratic party has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its membership.

Political - 1930

Suffrage

Texas

ASK TRANSFER OF TEXAS PRIMARY CASE FROM FORT WORTH TO NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK — Because the Fort Worth division, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals does not meet until the democratice primaries are over in 1930, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through the attorneys in the case has applied to have it transferred from Fort Worth to New Orleans. The New Orleans division of the federal court will sit in time for the Negro democrats to have their case heard before the primary election from which it was sought to bar them.

Messrs. Arthur B. Spingarn, of New York, and Fred C. Knollenberg and E. F. Cameron, of El Paso, N. A. A. C. P. counsel for Dr. Nixon, have agreed with the defense counsel, who concurs in the motion for transfer of the case in order that it may be heard before the primary election.

The present case tests the right of a democratic state committee to bar colored voters from a primary election, following the U. S. supreme court's decision in the first Texas white primary case that the state could not bar colored voters by law. This is one of several such cases undertaken by the N. A. A. C. P., one or all of which may go to the U. S. supreme court to affirm the principle established in the white primary victory of 1927.

The N. A. A. C. P. is financing a similar case, West V. Bliley, in Virginia in which the U. S. court of appeals recently upheld decison of the lower court holding such exclusion unconstitutional. Similar cases in Florida and Arkansas are being closely watched.

Negro Denied Right To Vote In Primary

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Feb. 4—(AP)—The Democratic party, in all probability will hold to the precedent of denying votes to negroes in the Democratic primary next Summer. D. W. Wilcox Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, said today in a statement issued to quiet reports that the committee had invited negro ballots.

The report, he said, apparently grew out of a resolution adopted at the committee meeting last week inviting "those who voted the Republican National ticket in 1928" to vote in the Democratic primary. This resolution, he said, "was subject to that construction" but had not that intent. Rather it was an invitation to Democratic bolters to return to the party fold. he said.

NEWS

Dallas, Tex

FEB 8 1930

BELIEVES NEGROES SHOULD HAVE RIGHT TO PETITION.

To The News:

Senator Tom Love, who is making a desperate effort to have his name appear on the Democratic primary ticket as a candidate for Governor, holds up his hands in horror because some negroes were at the State committee meeting the other day as applicants for recognition as entitled to vote the Democratic ticket. I have not heard what consolation the negroes got from the committee, and even if they had some encouragement, it was certainly encouragement to vote the Democratic ticket. I have never thought much of the political slogan of the "negro in the wood pile." If a negro wants to do a good deed it is our place to help him. I would not care if 100,000 of them vote the Democratic ticket next November. I see them trading over the counters of our stores with our merchants; while women are often there, too, being waited upon, and all seem congenial. They wash our clothes, cook our meals, nurse our babies, things that bring them into more intimate contact with us than voting at a ballot box. Our farmers haul them in their cars and trucks to the cotton fields, shield and protect them from known violence and haul them back to towns Saturday mornings. No man who is not willing to give the negro a chance to respect himself, and to express himself, where citizenship is involved, is worthy to be elected to the office of Governor.

Why should Mr. Love protest the negroes' presence to present their claims to the committee? No citizen of whatever race or color, should be denied the right of petition. If Mr. Love can vote with the Republicans in such good faith, he should not object to some of the long-time Republican negroes voting with the Democrats. Turn about is fair play.

What I have here written does not mean that I am in 1,000 miles of social race equality. The best way for two or more races of people to get along in harmony is for each to see a disposition in the other to give him justice and fair treatment in all matters where his rights are involved.

To squeal at the presence of the negroes who were in Austin to appeal to the State committee for their rights does not assist Mr. Love in his own fight for his, and will not win him votes or favor with the best and most intelligent citizens of Texas.

J. T. JORDAN.

Troy, Texas.

NEWS

Dallas, Tex

FEB 7 1930

"NIGGER IN WOODPILE" IN COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

To The News:

I was very much interested to read the newspapers last Sunday to see what action the State Democratic Executive Committee had taken with reference to the bolters in the last presidential election. I though the action of the committee appeared inconsistent in barring Senator Love, along with other candidates who may have bolted, and yet extending the olive branch to all voters in the last election who bolted, as well as those in 1920, 1922 and 1924, to return to the fold and vote again in the Democratic primaries this year, if they would do so.

However, after reading the editorial in The Dallas News of Feb. 4, under the caption, "The Negroes Want In," all doubt as to the consistency of this action by the committee was fully explained. I can now see the "nigger in the woodpile" in the action taken by the committee. It does not take a very astute person to read between the lines in this editorial. The Dallas News should be commended for this timely editorial, for the much light it throws on the "consistency" of this committee's action. Solomon in all his glory never displayed the wisdom this committee has in being consistent.

CHARLES C. ROBY.

Eastland, Texas.

HOUSTON, TEX.

POST-DISPATCH

FEB 3 - 1930

PRIMARY OPEN TO NEGRO SEEN

AUSTIN, Feb. 3.— (AP) — Despite the law of 1927 barring negroes from participating in Democratic primaries, the state Democratic executive committee Saturday "deliberately invited every negro in Texas who is a qualified voter to participate in the 1930 primaries," Senator Thomas B. Love of Dallas charged Sunday.

He declared that the resolution by C. C. Renfro of Dallas extending an invitation to "all qualified voters, regardless of previous political views or affiliations, to enter and participate as voters" in the nominating primaries and convention, who are willing to take the statutory pledge, specifically opened the doors to negroes.

Senator Love's name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of governor was barred from the primary ballots by the committee because he bolted the party presidential nominees in 1928.

"For the first time, our Texas Democratic primaries are thrown wide open to negroes under the operation of a statute passed solely for the purpose of enabling the state committee to bar negroes," Senator Love said.

"A delegation of Al Smith negroes attended the meeting to urge this action. Press reports stated that these negroes 'were not heard.' Nevertheless, they took home the bacon without being heard. Goose Neck Bill McDonald knew what he was doing when he was making speeches over the radio in 1928 urging the negroes of Texas to vote for Al Smith."

Touching the committee's action in barring his name, Senator Love said he had "just begun to fight."

"From an intensive study of the election laws of Texas, covering the past 30 years, I am prepared to say that the action of the state committee, barring the anti-Tammany Democrats is undoubtedly void, and will be so held by the courts," he said.

Plans Action.

"I am going to take such steps as will submit the question to our courts of last resort, with the least possible delay, and there is ample time for that purpose, whatever the legislature may do with senate bill 16, which I have introduced, joined by 24 other senators, giving the suprem court and the courts of civil appeals original jurisdiction in such cases. Chairman Wilcox assured me he favored passage of this bill and is willing to cooperate in all proper ways to expedite the final decision of the question involved by the supreme court of Texas.

"The courts will undoubtedly restore to the Democratic voters of Texas the control of their own affairs, and the right to vote for whomsoever they please, in Democratic primaries, which they have heretofore enjoyed, since Texas was a republic. They may be depended upon to prevent the reduction of the Democratic party in Texas to that portion of the Al Smith minority vote of 1928, who are willing to agree in writing to abdicate their conscience in 1930."

TIMES

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

FEB 2 - 1930

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

Coincident with Attorney General Bobbitt's ruling that the state Democratic committee cannot bar bolters either as candidates or voters came the announcement that a group of San Antonio negroes planned to contend in the courts for the right to vote in Democratic primaries. That announcement is of peculiar interest just now because it was the question of negro participation that brought about the troublous change in the primary law.

An El Paso negro sought the right to vote in a Democratic primary, asserting that a primary was in reality an election, under Texas laws, and that to deny the negro the right to vote in it was contrary to the fifteenth amendment. The supreme court of the United States sustained that view. It held, in effect, that the legislature's attempt to say who could participate in primaries made the primary a public affair rather than a party affair. The legislature undertook to remedy the situation by inserting in the election law a provision giving the executive committee the right to pass on the qualifications of all who participated in a primary, either as candidates or voters. Under that provision, the committee has very broad powers. It can, presumably, bar red-headed men, or bachelors, or any class of voters it desired to name, from the primary. It cannot, however, bar anybody on account of former political affiliations. That is the only limit placed on its powers.

We wonder if this limitation on the committee's powers does not again bring the Texas election law into conflict with the fifteenth amendment. As long as the state undertakes to exercise any control whatever over the internal affairs of parties, does it not give the primaries of those parties the status of elections? The right of any group of men to band themselves into a political organization, to prescribe rules by which membership may be extended or denied to other men, cannot be denied. But when such an organization seeks and obtains legislative sanction of its procedure, its status is completely changed. It cannot avail itself of part of the law when it becomes amenable to all of the law, including the fifteenth amendment.

We believe it will eventually be found that the only way the Democratic party can prevent negroes from participating in its primaries is to assert full control of its own affairs, make its own rules and prescribe its own qualifications.

$13,770,000 FOR BOND ISSUES

Saturday, March 22, there will be a three-in-one or joint bond election held in this city, county and navigation district, when the voters of the respective districts will be called upon to approve or disapprove propositions calling for the issuance of $13,777,000 for bonds for public improvements. Informer

For municipal improvements the voters will decide the fate of $5,650,000 bond issues; for navigation district, $2,923,000, while the county is submitting $5,197,000 for roads and hospital.

All qualified voters residing in the city of Houston are eligible to vote on all three propositions, which will also be subdivided on the official ballot; while all electors residing in Harris County and the navigation district will be eligible to vote on the bond issues affecting the county and port district. 3-15-30

Colored voters should study these issues carefully and then cast their vote for the best interests of the city, county and navigation district. Houston, Texas.

No effort has been made to organize the Negro voters, who are usually indifferent and apathetic when such bonds are submitted to the electorate, despite their importance to all citizens of the city and community.

Some weeks ago The Informer advised our people to organize their forces and appoint a representative committee to confer with the city officials and ascertain what consideration will be given Negro residential sections in the event the municipal bond issues carry at the polls next Saturday; but, in keeping with our customary precedure in such matters, we have failed to act and if the issues carry, colored Houstonians have no assurance that one penny will be spent in sections of the city inhabited by them.

As integral parts of this growing municipality, Negroes should be as interested in the city's welfare, expansion and development as any other racial group in our population; and when we begin to evince more than passing interest in such vital matters we are going to get more consideration and recognition.

Constituting the balance of power in such elections, the Negroes of Houston can wield a tremendous influence if they were amenable to advice and would organize their forces behind some public-spirited leader or leaders who possess vision and stamina, and who have the courage of their convictions.

Our indifferent and lethargic attitude not only is calculated to retard the race's progress, but tends to impede the community in its program of enlargement and improvement.

While it is too late to perfect an organization now and do any effective work, either for or against these bond issues totaling $13,770,000, the colored voters of the city, county and navigation district can obtain some additional information concerning the propositions and go to the polls on Saturday, March 22, and register their votes like all public-spirited and civic-minded citizens should do.

Whether you are for or against the bond issues, in part or in whole, you should not fail to vote; for every ballot cast plays its part to determine both the destiny of these issues and future growth and development of this community at large.

NEWS
Dallas, Tex.
FEB 4 1930

The Negroes Want In

You can not blame the negroes behind the movement to petition the State Democratic Executive Committee for permission to vote in the Democratic primaries of Texas. The negro is a citizen of Texas and the Democratic primary, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, determines in this State what men shall rule over the negro citizen. The negro who is interested in that is by his very interest evincing one of the basic qualifications of citizenship.

The negro's angle of view is easy to understand. The party's slant is a bit more complicated. It is one of the principles—call it one of the prejudices, if you insist—of the Democratic party in Texas that white men, on the average, make better officers than colored men, and that white men are and ought to be politically the dominant race in a population predominantly white. Moreover, the whole theory of party government breaks down if a party can not receive whom it will to be of its own membership (within the limits of citizenship, residence and like qualifications, of course) and reject whom it will.

The number of negroes who would actually enter a Texas primary would not be large enough to imperil anything. The kind of negro who would affiliate genuinely with the Democratic party in Texas would be of the better, substantial sort. His vote would do no harm, and his presence would cause no more disturbance than it does in the general election, where he has as good a legal right as anybody else.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT
MAY 27 1930

Negroes to Meet on Plan to Get Vote in Primary

Meeting to assert their political and civil rights, the Bexar County Colored Voters' league will hold a mass meeting on the first floor of the court house Tuesday night a 8 o'clock, according to C. A. Booker, chairman.

A protest against the ruling barring negroes from castng votes in the primary elections will be raised at this meeting, Booker said.

In the event the executive committee of the Democratic party rules against the negro voting in primaries at their meeting in Austin June 9, the local colored voters league will file a suit of mandamus to compel the committee to give negroes the right to vote in primary elections, Booker asserted.

Open War on New White Primary Menace in Texa

WACO, Tex., June 20.—A fight on the Texas Democratic white primary ruling, adopted June 9 by the Democratic executive committee at Austin, has been started and will be carried on as long as it remains in force, according to Attorney R. O. Evans, who has established a reputation for himself for fighting "Jim Crow" vote laws in this state. Mr. Evans is basing his fight on the supreme court decision that the Democratic party has no right to exclude voters from participation in state and national elections on the basis of color.

The supreme court has definitely decided that the Texas white primary law violates articles 14 and 15 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This decision was reached last year. Attorney Evans now points out that the action of committees and election judges in refusing members of the Race the right to participate in elections is punishable under chapter 3, sections 19 and 20 of the criminal code of the United States. Section 19 reads:

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than 10 years, and shall moreover be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Section 20 reads:

Whoever, under cover of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom willfully subjects or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any state, territory, or district to the deprivations of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pain or penalties on account of such inhabitant being an alien or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

In substance, this law has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States as reported in volume 238, U. S., page 383, "United States Against Mosley." The case originated in Blaine county, Okla.

Mr. Evans declares that in adopting its new ruling, the state Democratic organization violated both the above sections of the law, therefore is subject to the punishments specified in these articles. It is upon this basis that the new fight will be waged, says Mr. Evans, who speaks for a large group of citizens in Texas who are determined to get their rights under the laws of the country.

A drive for $10,000 has been started in Texas under the leadership of Mr. Evans, whose office is at 1253½ Bridge Ave., this city. This sum will be used to help in the fight for the rights of Texas citizens in Texas.

Political—1930

Suffrage.

Texas

ANTI-CONSTITUTION FEDERAL JUDGES

At least two federal district judges in Texas are being boomed by their backers for membership on the newly created United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and, if either is nominated for the position on this federal appellate court, a fight on his confirmation appears imminent. Enquirer

Both of these judges, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, have shown their disregard of the federal constitution and its amendments, either in judicial decisions or public utterances from the bench. 7-5-30

The Democratic jurist denied Negroes the right to participate in Democratic primary elections, holding that such political parties were not agents of the state. Houston, Texas

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in its decision handed down recently at Asheville, North Carolina, failed to agree with the decision of this Texas federal pudge.

The Republican judge, holding court in an Eastern state, showed his racial prejudice by attempting to inject Southern notions in that community, by his anti-Negro declarations from the bench touching upon the race question.

It is more than likely, in the event either of these Texas judges is recommended by the president for this higher court, that the country will witness another fight against his confirmation like that waged against Judge Parker of North Carolina as a member of the United States Supreme Court.

Judges on either the federal circuit courts of appeals, or the supreme court of the country, should be as free from race prejudice and bias as it is humanly possible to be; for too many cases, involving the constitutional rights of American Negroes, come before these legal tribunals for interpretation and adjudication.

With prejudiced jurists serving on such courts, the federal constitution, as far as it safeguards and guarantees to American Negroes certain constitutional rights, would soon become a mere scrap of paper.

Negroes of Texas and the nation should be on the alert and, if either of these federal judges, or any other holding similar views, is nominated for this federal appellate court, a concerted fight should be conducted against his confirmation.

Let's keep prejudicial Negrophobes, bourbon bigots and constitutional nullificationists off the bench of the higher and highest federal courts.

Bar Of Negroes Upheld In Texas

Reaffirmation

1-20-30

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 19.—(AP)—Reaffirmation of an opinion that the State Democratic Committee, as individuals and not as a State agency, has a right to bar negroes from participation in a party primary, was voiced here today by Judge Charles A. Boynton, of the United States District Court.

He dismissed the application of Luther Wiley, of San Antonio, who sought to restrain the Bexar County Democratic Executive Committee from carrying out instruction of the State committee to refuse negroes a vote in the primaries.

Oliver W. Johnson, of San Antonio, of counsel for Wiley, said the matter would be pressed further and an application for a writ of mandamus probably filed in some court.

In face of the State committee's action in disqualifying negroes, the county executive committees of McLennam and Val Verde Counties voted to let them participate.

NEGROES AGAIN BARRED FROM PRIMARIES

Lubbock

1-18-30

Washington, D.C.

Although the United States Supreme Court has twice held that the Texas White Primary Law violates the Constitution of the United States, the state of Texas, through its courts, has again issued orders barring Negroes from voting in the "White" Democratic primaries.

R. D. Evans, Esq., prominent Negro lawyer of Waco, Texas, has appealed to the National Bar Association, the N.A.A.C.P., and other large Negro organizations, for aid in fighting the cause of disfranchised Negro voters of this state. Mr. Evans carried the initial case against the state of Texas to the United States Supreme Court in 1928, and was personally instructed by the late Chief Justice Taft to go into the Federal Courts of Texas and apply for injunctions against the state statue which the Justices of the Supreme Court held was in direct violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.

In a letter addressed to Raymond Pace Alexander, Esq., of Philadelphia, president of the National Bar Association, Mr. Evans appeals to the association for united action in securing enforcement of the law. President Alexander immediately wired Attorney-General Mitchell, setting forth the complaint in detail and requesting him to instruct the Federal Judges and District Attorneys in Texas to proceed against the state statute.

The question will be brought to the attention of the Bar Association at its annual convention in Washington, D.C.

HOUSTON, TEX
POST-DISPATCH

JUL 9 - 1930

NEGROES SEEK PRIMARY VOTE

Announcement that the Harris County Negro Democratic club would go into federal court before July 26 in an effort to force their way into the primary, and disclosure of the possibility that the results of state races may not be revealed for a week after the primary were outstanding political developments Tuesday.

A committee from the Negro Democratic club, appointed July 4 at a meeting of negroes at Emancipation park to find out whether negroes would be permitted to participate in the primary, waited on Charles E. Kamp, secretary of the committee, Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Kamp informed them that they would not be able to participate in the primary.

The negroes, Mr. Kamp said, based their claim to the privilege of participating upon the supreme court's decision in an El Paso case in which the court ruled that the negroes could not be barred by statute from voting in a primary election.

The legislature, Mr. Kamp said, circumvented the decision by amending the election law to give a party's executive committee discretion to define members of the party and limiting voting in the party's primary to those members.

The committee, however, told Mr. Kamp they would retain an attorney, and file suit in federal court to compel election officials to allow them to vote.

The second development—possibility that election results might not be made known for a week after the primary—was disclosed when Mr. Kamp devised a plan to evade the law without breaking it.

Statute Changed.

Un until June 19, 1929, the law had merely provided that "all returns of precinct primary elections, properly signed and certified as correct by the judges and clerks thereof, showing the vote cast for each candidate, shall be sealed and immediately delivered after such primary election to the chairman of the county executive committee of the party. Such chairman shall give notice to the members of the county executive committee to assemble at the county seat of the county on the first Saturday after the primary election, and said returns shall be opened under the direction of such executive committee and canvassed by them."

On June 19, 1929, however, an amendment went into effect that also required that official returns should not be given out until the executive committee meeting a week after the election. The amendment follows: "Such party chairman shall securely keep same and shall neither open nor permit the same to be opened . . ."

Writes State Body.

In order to secure full returns from this county, however, Mr. Kemp has arranged to have a return sheet, stamped "unofficial," given to each election judge with the official return sheets, and will instruct each judge to send the unofficial sheet to the executive committee headquarters as soon as the votes have been counted.

Mr. Kamp also wrote the state executive committee Tuesday advising that body of his plan and suggesting that the state committee adopt it to enable the citizens to learn the result of the election without the necessity of waiting a week or more.

Asheville, N. C., Times
Sunday, July 20, 1930

Federal Judge Upholds Negro Ban In Primary

EL PASO, Tex., July 19.—(INS)—The right of the Texas Democratic party to exclude negroes from its primary elections was upheld here Saturday when U. S. Judge C. A. Boynton, dismissed a suit brought by Luther K. Wiley, San Antonio negro, against four officials of the state Democratic party.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 16 1930

'White Man's Primary' Tested by Texas Negro

EL PASO, Tex., July 15 (AP).—A petition filed by Luther Wiley, San Antonio Negro, in Federal court here, seeks to restrain Governor Moody, Attorney General Bobbitt and D. W. Wilcox, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, from enforcing the "white man's primary" law.

The law allows the state committee to determine the qualifications of voters. Under a ruling of the committee, Negroes are to be barred from participation in the coming primary, as they have been barred in the past.

A recent United States Circuit Court opinion holding unconstitutional a similar primary law in Virginia is believed by committeemen to have inspired this action in behalf of Texas Negroes.

Wednesday, July 16, 1930

TEXAS NEGROES SEEKING RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Texar County Negroes Want Vote In Democratic Election

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 15.—(AP)—Texar county negroes have begun an effort to obtain the right to vote in the democratic primary July 26, it became known today with the serving of a subpoena on John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar county democratic executive committee, to answer a suit filed in El Paso before federal judge Charles A. Boynton.

The suit was filed by Luther Wiley, San Antonia negro. He seeks an injunction restraining Governor Moody, Attorney General Bobbit and D. L. Wilcox, chairman of the state democratic executive committe, from enforcing the "white man's primary law" which allows the state committee to determine the qualification of the voters in the primary.

Under a ruling of the state committee negroes are barred from participating in the coming primary as has been the case in the past.

Weber said he believed the suit was brought because of a recent United States circuit court opinion holding that a Virginia primary law similar to the one in Texas had been held unconstitutional.

Jackson [illegible] News
Wednesday, [illegible] 16, 1930

NEGROES SEEK RIGHT TO VOTE IN TEXAS RACE

San Antonio Group Files Suit To Get Ballot; Win Right in One County

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 15—Bexar county negroes have begun an effort to obtain the right to vote in the Democratic primary July 26, it became known today with the serving of a subppoena on John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar county Democratic executive committee, to answer a suit filed in El Paso before Federal Judge C. A. Boynton.

The suit was filed by Luther Wiley, San Antonio negro. He seeks an injunction restraining Governor Moody, Attorney General Bobbitt and D. W. Wilcox, chairman of the Boate Democratic executive committee, from enforcing the "white man's primary law" which allows the state committee to determine the qualification of the voters in the primary.

Under a ruling of the state committee negroes are barred from participation in the coming primary as has been the case in the past.

Weber said he believed the suit was brough because of a recent United States circuit court opinion holding that a Virginia primary law similar to the one in Texas has been held unconstitutional.

McCLENNAN COUNTY LETS NEGROES VOTE

WACO, Tex., July 15—The McClennan county Democratic executive committee today voted unanimously to permit negroes to participate in the Democratic primary here July 26.

Governor Hears Houston Voting Fraud Charges

Corruption Only In Races For County Offices, Says Plaintiff

Cases Undecided

Defeated Candidate Says Ballots Were Bought

Advertiser

Charges of flagrant criminal violation of the election laws in the conduct of the Democratic primary in Houston County were laid before Gov. Graves yesterday by a delegation of Houston citizens headed by R. D. Crawford, of Dothan. 9-5-30

Gov. Graves, at the conclusion of the conference, stated that he had no interest in any primary election contests and that the delegation could expect no aid from the executive department in such a contest. Montgomery Ala.

The charges of criminal violation of the election law however was another matter, the Governor said, and as Governor of Alabama it is his duty to have investigated the reports of criminal violations of the law. If the investigation reveals that a crime has been committed, then the offender or offenders will be prosecuted, he said.

Gov. Graves said he had not decided what agency or agencies of the State law enforcement machinery he would request to look into the charges.

Mr. Crawford in a statement to The Advertiser last night said that the criminal allegations embraced "issuance of fraudulent registration certificates, fraudulent poll tax receipts and wholesale buying of votes."

The vote buying and other violations, he alleged, were committed in the contest for county offices, and did not pertain to the State races.

NO RACE ISSUE IN THIS PRIMARY

Informer

Despite the fact that Negroes were not allowed to vote as a group in the recent primaries, they, nevertheless watched the campaign with an interest which was heightened all the more by the fact that neither of the candidates for office used the Negro question as a means of firing his prospects to save the state from a black invasion by voting for him. It marks the first time in many years that the Negro question did not intrude markedly into the discussion of public questions. 8-30-30

The Informer feels that in so far as this was true, the campaign was profitable for Texas and that in so far as the 800,000 Negroes of Texas are concerned, they have more respect for the incoming governor and for his opponent in the primaries than they have had for candidates in a long time. They believe that at no time in recent years has there been the least necessity for such appeals to prejudice as were made in the majority of the campaigns and they feel that Texas will have gone a long step forward when it definitely frowns down upon those candidates who seek to build themselves up to the point that they may be elected to public office at the expense of the goodwill of the two groups which must live side by side within this state, and who must work hand in hand in so far as it is possible for the common good of all concerned. Houston Texas

It is literally true that right thinking and upright civic and social procedure must finally become the rule in all things public and private if this nation is to endure. It is also true that experience has proven that all classes and groups which go into the fabric of a civilization must be free to make as great contribution to its progress as their abilities will warrant. And it cannot be reasoned that the South is any exception to the general rule. Progress cannot be consistent in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion or prejudice. Those whose sole appeal is to the baser instincts of men are the greatest enemies to society and to their community. And the fact that such demagogues have seemed, in time past to have been the rule in Southern politics rather than the exception, makes this campaign which has been free from demagoguery of that type, worthy of comment. The Informer realizes that even such comment as this is rather a "left-handed" compliment to Texas politics and politicians. But in the absence of more definite progress in politics and more democratic procedure on which to comment it ventures this.

Political - 1930
Suffrage.

Texas

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEXAS PRIMARY

Informer

"Sterling Wins Governorship." These were the words with which one of the leading dailies of Texas heralded the fact that Ross Sterling, South Texas candidate for the Democratic nomination had bested his opponent in the run-off. It did not state that he had won the Democratic nomination but that he had won the governorship of the State of Texas. And there are few who will differ with this idea. 8-30-30

But for Negroes and for all thinking persons there should be much food for thought in such an announcement. It is true that the successful candidate for the Democratic nomination has automatically won the governorship of this and practically all Southern states. And yet, those who oppose the voting of Negroes in Democratic primaries will attempt to say that primaries are not the election as such but that they are only the attempt to select the standard bearer of a particular party. This selection without the participation of any group of citizens is tantamont to complete disfranchisement and can only be seen as such by fair minded men. Houston, Texas

"Sterling Wins Governorship!" And yet there were more than 150,000 Negroes in Texas who were deprived of the right to vote for him or for his opponent, despite the fact that many of them were as deeply Democratic in party as were many of the thousands who voted for the two candidates. In many of the counties of Texas they made attempts to get into the primaries only to be thrown back into their state of disfranchisement by the dictum of committees which were aided and abetted by the work of a Legislature whose law of a few years ago was sharply tinged and colored with prejudice pure and simple. Technicalities in the law and peculiar quirks in the legal machinery make the continuation of this dastardly scheme possible. It is truly unfortunate that such a large part of America can thus stultify conscience and abort simple justice.

How long will this situation continue to maintain? Just as long as Negroes do not see the value in keeping eternally at the job of breaking through this wall of political prejudice and of making of their efforts a task to which they dedicate all of their energies and strength. It must become a sort of fetish which is never absent from their thoughts. It must be seen as a work of justice, without the accomplishment of which there can be no peace of mind or security of life in any community. Not only should the thought of the slavery which is to come unless this barrier is broken down, bear us through any series of disappointments which may be ours in this fight, but the knowledge that our unborn generations are also to be the victims of this tyranny unless we guarantee freedom to them, must spur us on to still greater sacrifices that this condition may be removed.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 20 1930

FEDERAL JUDGE BACKS NEGRO PRIMARY BAR

Boynton Rules Ban by Texas Democrats Is Action of Individuals, Not of the State.

EL PASO, Texas, July 19 (AP).—Judge Charles A. Boynton of the United States district court today held the State Democratic Executive Committee had a right to bar Negroes from participation in the party primaries.

Judge Boynton dismissed the application of Luther Wiley of San Antonio for an injunction restraining the Bexar County Democratic Executive Committee from denying him a vote in the July 26 primary. He held the disqualification of Negroes by the Democrats was not an action of the State but of private individuals.

The State Democratic Executive Committee had passed resolutions denying Negroes participation in the primaries, but notwithstanding this action, the county executive committees of Val Verde and McLennan Counties had decided to let the Negroes vote.

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE SET FOR NOVEMBER 10th

Houston, Texas
Houston Informer

New York City.—F. C. Knollenberg and Frank Cameron of El Paso, attorneys retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the two Texas white primary cases, the first of them won before the United States Supreme Court, reports that the second case Nixon v. Condon and Kolle, is to be heard before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 10.

The case concerns the right of states to pass enabling acts, putting it in the power of state party committees to exclude Negroes from voting in primary elections. 10-25-30

The N. A. A. C. P. also announces it has just forwarded check for $200 to W. A. Singfield, treasurer of the branch in Little Rock, Ark., to help pay legal expenses of a similar case being fought in that state, entitled Robinson et al, v. Holman et al.

INTELLIGENCE AND INTEGRITY MAKE MEN AND RACES GREAT

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1930

PAY YOUR POLL TAX

Informer 11-15-30

A member of the race the other day saw the streamer in The Informer urging all to pay their poll tax and he asked a friend "Why?" Said he, "we can't vote for the mayor or any of our city officials; we can't vote for our candidate if he happens to be a Democrat as in the recent Democratic primary when we all wanted to help Mr. Sterling become governor. I don't see any sense in it and I'm not going to pay mine." The Informer realizes that there are many thousands of members of the race in this county who feel the same way. And yet there is reason enough why every person should qualify for the ballot.

Houston, Texas

First of all, it is a duty which no citizen should shirk. Those who are opposed to the participation of Negroes in voting contests would be pleased to see the time come when Negroes would become disgusted and give up the struggle. That time must never come. We must always be ready, as far as qualifying is concerned, to go to the polls and to cast our ballots for those whom we desire as our public servants. The right of a party to eliminate us from their state controlled contests will be continually contested. We will never cease to seek the right to do as all other citizens do. Then ownership of a Poll Tax receipt will always come in good place. Why should it not happen that in the next election which is scheduled for early next year, three or four thousand of us attempt to cast a ballot? Many of us are Democrats. At least we would be Democrats if we were allowed. What is there against our choosing our own candidate and running him as OUR DEMOCRAT? Stranger things have happened. It is also recorded that in many instances of that sort THE INDEPENDENT HAS WON? It might happen again.

Another reason. Jobs are scarce. Houston is over advertised and thousands from other parts of the country are coming into the city every week. There are not enough jobs to go around and soon it will be true that jobs will be given to those who can prove themselves citizens. A POLL TAX receipt is as fine a proof of citizenship as can be found. No man or woman should be without one. So, PAY YOUR POLL TAX. GET YOUR RECEIPT AND KEEP IT. YOU WILL NEED IT SOONER THAN YOU THINK.

CHRONICLE

Houston, Tex.

NOV 27 1930

Negroes and the Party

The Supreme Court decision in the Arkansas primary seems to be as important for Texas as for Arkansas. Seemingly the issue settled is whether a political party may be left free to determine its own membership, on racial or other lines. The answer has been in the affirmative, which means that negroes of Texas or any other group can not claim rights within the democratic party, or any other party, except by consent of that party, so far as the federal constitution is concerned.

A Washington correspondent in reporting the decision goes on to say: "It is widely recognized that should the Supreme Court invalidate Southern laws which allow party managers to lay down rules for participation in democratic primaries, the 60-year-old struggle which Dixie democrats have waged to prevent negro participation in their party affairs would be definitely lost."

This statement pictured a general misconception, one as common among the negroes as whites. As a matter of fact, the negro in the South will never participate in the political affairs of white people so long as the white people as a group seriously object to that participation. No kind of law can make it otherwise.

In case the Supreme Court had held that a primary is truly an election, and therefore part of the official electoral machine of the state or nation, it would indeed have given negroes entrance to that primary. But just as surely as this was done, the white people of most Southern states would have formed their private associations to determine among themselves just who they would support in those primaries, and so would have had their way by prior agreement.

We have already seen something like this in numerous counties of Texas, notably in the Jaybird association of Fort Bend County and in the pre-primary elections in Brazoria and Matagorda Counties.

In short, as long as the whites of the South constitute a group that seriously objects to the participation of negroes in its political affairs there will be no such participation. It seems that the leaders of the negroes would have seen this; would have seen that their attempts to force their way into party councils by legal action would only set up greater opposition to them, an opposition which could be curbed in no way by laws.

The negroes' one chance of having a voice in public affairs—at least in states where the majority of the people are white—lies in winning the consent of the white people. This would apply to any group distinctly marked off from the majority just as it applies to the negroes in the South.

On this point most of the negro leadership is sadly in error, and the whites of the North who seek to speak for them are still more in error. Force, legal or otherwise, can only harm the negro. The upbuilding of his own civilization will help him. In fact he will never be materially helped in any other way.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
TIMES

NOV 26 1930

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

The supreme court at Washington last Monday dismissed the appeal taken in the case from Arkansas wherein negro voters had challenged the right of the state Democratic executive committee to bar them from the Democratic primary. The court's action indicated that it did not consider that any question of constitutional rights was involved.

In the light of this action and of the decisions preceding it, it would seem that a state may not pass a law barring negroes from primary elections, but that the parties themselves, through their executive committees, may adopt rules to keep negroes out. Broadly speaking, the supreme court's action seems to sustain the contention that a political party has the same right to limit its membership that a club, lodge or church has.

A similar case originating in Texas is now on the supreme court's calendar, an El Paso negro having sought to prevent the barring of himself and others of his race from the Democratic primary. While there may be issues in that case that were not involved in the one from Arkansas, the court's action of Monday indicates that the Democratic executive committee in this state will be upheld in its right to bar negro voters.

If the case from Texas should be finally decided in that way, it would settle, once and for all, the question of negro participation in the Democratic primary, but it would not, in view of state decisions, leave party executive committees free to prescribe qualifications for party membership. The Democratic executive committee would have the power to bar negro Democrats, but not the power to bar white Republicans.

Employs Lawyers At Its Own Expense To Battle For Rights Of Negroes

Houston Informer
11-22-30
Houston, Texas

The Houston Informer, consistent with its policy of fostering constructive things among Houston and Texas Negroes and of helping in such things wherever it can, has, at its own expense, employed the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley to fight the battle of the Negroes of Houston in their effort to obtain the ballot in the coming city Democratic primary, to be held January 24, 1931. This action of The Informer follows on the heels of the statement of Chairman J. S. Griffith, of the city Democratic executive committee which, according to press reports, was made by Mr. Griffith last Saturday. These reports quote the city chairman as making the following statements to a group of Houston Negroes who called on him last week with reference to the city primary:

"The Negroes asked me if it would not be all right for them to vote. They told me they were Democrats and are interested in the city's affairs. I told them that the committee would not consider granting them the right to vote in the primary; that we conduct the Democratic primary the same as we would a lodge and have a right to exclude membership to whoever we please." The chairman, according to press reports, referred to the case of Love V. Griffith, brought by Editor C. N. Love, of the Texas Freeman, in 1921, for an injunction to prevent the city Democratic executive committee from excluding Negroes from the city primary. This case was tried before Judge Ashe, who denied the injunction. The higher Texas courts affirmed the decision. When the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States the appeal was dismissed on the ground that, since the election had been held, the question had become moot. But Mr. Justice Holmes, writing the opinion for the court, said in part that, if the case stood there as it did in the court below, it would present a grave question of consitutional law, and that the court would be astute to avoid obstacle to taking it up.

Mr. Nabit, who is head of the law firm ofNabrit, Atkins and Wesley, and who is in charge of handling the case, gave out the following statement to an Informer representative:

'There is no question in my mind whatever that, both under the laws of Texas, as well as under the constitution and statues of the United States, Negroes have a legal right to vote in the city Democratic primary; and I have every reason to believe that, when the matter is properly presented to either the Federal or the state courts, this right will be sustained. In many respects the right of Negroes to vote in the city primary presents a much stronger case than in the county and state primary."

Political - 1930

Suffrage

Virginia

Virginia White Primary Case Will Be Argued Before Supreme Court

Inquirer 3/29/30

Houston, Tex.

New York City.—The brief in behalf of the right to vote of Negro electors, sought to be excluded from the Virginia Democratic primaries by rule of the state Democratic central committee, is now being prepared for submission to the United States Supreme Court where the case is to be heard on appeal.

The case, known as West vs. Bliley, has been won in federal court for James O. West, the colored voter who brought the suit, and is being appealed by the Virginia authorities. Preliminary draft of the reply brief, prepared by Alfred E. Cohen and Joseph R. Pollard, attorneys of Richmond, Virginia, has been submitted to the national legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been gone over carefully by that committee, especially by its chairman, Arthur B. Spingarn and by James Marshall, whose father supervised preparation of the case in its earlier stages.

This case, like similar ones being brought by the N. A. A. C. P., in Texas, Arkansas and Florida, brings before the supreme court the question whether state party committees can exclude colored voters from primary elections when the states are forbidden to do so by enactment.

If the supreme court should uphold the recent decision of Judge Groner in the federal district court of Virginia, a second decisive blow will have been struck against the white primary system in the South. Not only will it be unlawful for state legislatures to exclude Negroes from primaries, as was held in the first Texas white primary case (Nixon vs. Herndon); but in the event of a favorable decision in the present case, state party committees would be similarly prohibited from attempting such exclusion by "ruling" or by prescribing color qualifications for party members.

The wide interest in the white primary fight being conducted by the N. A. A. C. P. is evidenced by frequent letters being received from various parts of the country and by reviews of the various cases published in the law quarterlies and reviews of Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Michigan universities.

FOR WHITE PRIMARY

JUDGE ALLOWS APPEAL ON DECISION THAT LAW TO PROHIBIT RACE TO VOTE IN PRIMARY IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2, 1930 (CNS)—Judge D. Lawrence Groner, of Norfolk, has allowed the appeal of the Democratic party from his decision in the United States District Court here recently, in which he ruled that the Virginia primary law is unconstitutional in not allowing Colored to cast his vote.

Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, counsel for the Democratic party, is quoted as saying that either the Richmond case or similar litigations from other sections of the country will eventually reach the United States Supreme Court.

WINS REVIEW OF REGISTRAT DENIAL

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Tuskegee

State Supreme C Of Appeals Hears Case

WRIT OF ERROR

Fight May Go To U. S. Supreme Court, Hinted

Special to the Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—A signal victory in the Negro's fight for political justice has just been won by a Hampton resident, W. E. Davis. The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, sitting at Richmond, has granted a writ of error in his case in which he was seeking the right to register for voting purposes.

Journal & Guide

Mr. Davis complained of the action of the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City County in sustaining the action of Thomas C. Allen, white, registrar of the courthouse precinct, of Hampton, in denying him registration.

3-22-30

He declares that he was qualified by virtue of age, residence, and poll tax payment, but that after asking him questions as to his knowledge of Section 19 of the Constitution the registrar refused to register him.

The appellant claims that the section in question has been obsolete since 1904, and, therefore, should not have been used as a basis to test his knowledge of the organic law of the state. The case is being handled by Lawyer A. W. E. Bassett, Jr.

Lawyer Bassett appeared before the Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond about two weeks ago with Attorney T. Thomas Newsome of Newport News.

The Case

W. E. Davis complied with the law in his application to register. It was made in his own handwriting to Thomas C. Allen, registrar of his precinct, setting forth without aid, suggestion or meorandum his name, age, residence, and occupation at the time and for more than one year next preceding, and all other things required to be specifically set forth in the application. He also exhibited receipts showing the payment of poll taxes as required by law, and was prepared to answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, as required by the Constitution of Virginia, section 20, which is as follows in the third paragraph therof:

"That he answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the registration officer, which questions and answers therto, shall be reduced to writing, certified by the said officer, and preserved as a part of his official records."

The registrar proceeded to ask him questions that would bring into use that section of the Constitution that was obsolete after 1904, namely, section 19, which is now obsolete insofar as regards persons registering after 1904, and of such general nature as to elicit from him how far he was generally informed, the questions being as follows:

1. What is meant by legal residence in Virginia?
2. When is the payment of poll taxes not required?
3. What are the requisites to enable one to register in Virginia?

The petition for the writ of error attacks the right of the registrars after 1904 to ask the aplicant for registration any questions except, the petition sets forth, cannot extend to the understanding of the applicant of any law whether organic or statutory, the provision of the Constitution under which such questions could be asked prior to 1904 having become obsolete by the very words of the Constitution itself. When the application has been made out as already set forth in the manner which the Constitution prescribes, then the registrar can only question the applicant in accordance with the section of the Constitution above referred to.

Journal & Guide

The Procedure

So, from this, it seems that it is the duty of the registrar to write the questions and the answers of the applicant, and not the duty of the applicant; in other words, after he has written his application, he is only required to answer on oath such questions, and not writ them. So, having paid his poll taxes and written his application in proper form, and answered questions showing his citizenship, age, residence, in State, County or City, and his precinct, he still is subject to the following disqualifications: if he comes within that class which includes idots, or insane persons, or paupers, or if he, prior to adoption of the Constitution was disqualified from votingby conviction of crime either within or without the State and his disabilty shall have not been removed, or whether he has been convicted after the adoption of this Constitution within or without this State of treason, felony, bribery, petit larceny, obtaining money or property under false pretenses, embezzlement, forgery, or perjury; or if he, while a citizen of this State and after the adoption of the Constitution has fought a duel with a dealy weapon, or sent or accepted a challenge to fight such a duel, within or without this State, or knowingly conveyed a challenge, or aided or assisted in any way in the fighting of such a duel, unless the disability incurred therby has been removed. This petitioner was not at the time of making his application disqualified for any cause, nor is he disqualified at this time.

What The Court Must Decide

The Supreme Court of Appeals, therefore, must decide whether the registrar must act under the Constitution or whether he may arbitrarily go outside of the Constitution and ask questions to defeat the applicant on account of his color.

It is impossible in the space which can be given to this article to do more than give a brief outline of what is before the court, but from the best legal authorities it is said that the case now before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia admits of no possiblity of sidestepping the issue, but that the Supreme Court must construe the Constitution and hereafter the ruling will be a guide as well as a limit to the authority of registrars.

For a long time in the city of Hampton, Lawyer Bassette, has been compelled to appeal cases to Judge Spratley in order to have colored men and women placed upon the books as registered voters.

Much more than the reversal in the Davis case is sought, for it is believed that upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Virginia will hang the fate of thousands and thousands of citizens in Virginia and will serve as a guide to other states with constituitons similar to ours.

Another Important Case

The brief in behalf of the right to vote of Negro voters, sought to be excluded from the Virginia Democratic primaries by rule of the state Democratic Central Committee, is now being prepared for submission to the United States Supreme Court where the case is to be heard on appeal.

The case, known as West vs. Bliley, has been won in federal court for James O. West, of Richmond, the voter who brought the suit, and is being appealed by the Virginia authorities. Preliminary draft of the reply brief prepared by Alfred E. Cohen, and Joseph R. Pollard, attorneys, of Richmond, has been submitted to the National Legal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been gone over carefully by that committee, especially by its chairman, Arthur B. Spingarn, and by James Marshall, whose father supervised preparation of the case in its earlier stages.

This case, like similar ones being brought by the N. A. A. C. P., in Texas, Arkansas, and Florida, brings before the Supreme Court the question whether state party committees can exclude colored voters from primary elections when the states are forbidden to do so by enactment.

Possible Results

If the Supreme Court should uphold the recent decision of Judge Groner in the Federal district Court of Virginia, a second decisive blow will have been struck against the white primary system in the South. Not only will it be unlawful for state legislatures to exclude Negroes from primaries, as was held in the first Texas White Primary case (Nixon vs. Herndon); but in the event of a favorable decision in the present case, state party committees would be similarly prohibited from attempting such exclusion by "ruling" or by prescribing color qualifications for party members.

The wide interest in the White Primary fight being conducted by the N. A. A. C. P. is evidenced by frequent letters being received from various parts of the country and by reviews of the various cases published in the Law Quarterlies and Reviews of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and Michigan universities.

VA. PRIMARY LA CASE APPEAL I HEARD BY COURT

Journal & Guide

RICHMOND, VA.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has under consideration the constitutionality of the Virginia Law providing for the payment of expenses of primary elections out of the public treasury. Unconstitutionality of this law was alleged Thursday before the court here by counsel presenting the argument in the case of Biley against West, in which the Democratic judges of the 1928 Richmond city primary are seeking reversal of the judgment obtained against them in the District Court by James O. West, prominent local Negro, on the grounds that he was not allowed to vote in the election.

5-3-30

Mr. West claimed he was a legally qualified voter and that he was not permitted to vote in the Democratic primary. He complained that this constituted violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. He had previously applied to the judge of the Law and Equity Court for a mandamus to compel the election judges to permit him to vote, but the court held that the primary was a party action and that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments did not apply.

Judge D. Lawrence Groner, of the District Court, allowed the plaintiff's declaration of an infringement of rights guaranteed him by the constitutional amendments when West brought suit against the judges of the Democratic primary election. He was awarded judgment against them.

Norfolk, Va.

Texas Case Cited

Leon M. Bazile and M. J. Fulton, counsel for the judges of election, today based their argument on Grigsby against Harris, a recent Texas case holding that a political party has inherently the power to prescribe qualifications regulating its membership, and that denial of membership in a party is not violation of the Constitution.

One of the differences, however, between the Texas and Virginia primary laws is that the Virginia primary is held at the expense of the public.

In this connection, counsel argued that the section of the Constitution of Virginia providing that no more taxes may be levied than are required for the necessary expenses of government, or to pay the State's indebtedness, renders unconstitutional the statute giving public moneys for party primaries. Counsel submitted that if this be true then the Virginia primary law is in all respects similar to the Texas law.

Asheville, N. C., Times
Sunday, June 15, 1930

The Virginia Case And The Primary

IN THE Virginia case involving the right of Negroes to participate in the Democratic primary, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals over-rules the common conception that party primaries are "family affairs" from which any party may exclude Negro citizens.

Whatever may be the political effects of this decision, it appears to be sound constitutional law. If all the political parties in Virginia should adopt such a rule, says the court in a unanimous opinion, none but Whites could vote in primaries and other persons would be deprived of a material right guaranteed them under the Constitution, the right to join in the selection of candidates to be voted upon in general elections.

It was admitted in the presentation of the case before the court that the Virginia Legislature could not directly bar Negroes from primaries. Nor can the Legislature accomplish this result indirectly, declares the court, by permitting political parties to operate after the manner of private clubs.

If this decision should be upheld by the Supreme Court, and probably the Virginia case will go up for final settlement, the legalized primary may meet another obstacle and be abandoned in the Southern states in favor of a return to the old-time convention. Such is the opinion of many political leaders.

In the Newberry case the Supreme Court held that "General provisions touching elections in constitutions or statutes are not necessarily applicable to primaries—the two things are radically different."

Yet in the Texas primary case, in which the issues approximated those of the Virginia primary law, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the law barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries.

In the Texas case, however, there apparently was a direct legislative prohibition. It was because of the seeming difference in the points of law involved that the Virginia case has been followed with interest country-wide.

Democratic apprehension over such a court decree, along with prophecies of doom for the primary, may prove to be entirely unfounded If Negro votes for Democrats are acceptable in the general elections, why not permit the small number of Negroes qualified to register and vote in the primaries if they so desire?

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN
JUN 14 1930

Theory And Fact

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that the Democrats of Virginia cannot bar Negroes from their party primary.

Since the Democratic primaries in most Southern States are equivalent to elections, this decision is clearly in line with the Fifteenth Amendment. Once a case in which the issue was sharply defined came before a United States court, such a decision was inevitable.

But he is an optimist indeed who believes that this decision, or any other decision, will result in immediately putting the ballot into the hands of Southern Negroes. As long as public opinion in the South is as firmly opposed as it is at present to intrusting political power to the Negroes, they will not enjoy political power.

This may be right, or it may be wrong. It may be praiseworthy, or it may be lamentable. But it is a fact, and practical men will accommodate themselves to the fact, whether they like it or not. The Fifteenth Amendment has no more chance of endowing Southern Negroes with full political power than the Eighteenth Amendment has of making New York city dry.

Norfolk, Va., Journal
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

NEGROES MAY VOTE IN PARTY PRIMARY

Judge Groner's Ruling Operative Through Failure of Democrats To Appeal

Richmond, Sept. 15.—(AP)—Failure of Democratic party representatives to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court within the statutory time leaves Negro Democrats free to participate in Democratic primaries in Virginia, it was learned today.

The time for appealing from a decision by Judge Lawrence Groner, which had been upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, expired on Saturday. The decision, made in a suit bought by James O. West, Negro, against A. C. Bliley, William Boltz and William Ricker, election officials, held that West was entitled to vote in the primary in spite of the party plan which barred all except white voters from participating. Nominal damages were awarded West.

An appeal was taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and on June 12, 1930, Judge Groner's decision was sustained. The defendants had three months in which to appeal.

Under the decision of the courts any Negro who can prove that he has met the requirements for white voters will have the same rights in primaries.

West in his complaint claimed he was a Democrat and had otherwise complied with election requirements. This point was not in dispute. The defendants filed a demurrer to which Judge Groner entered an adverse opinion.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO PARTICIPATE IN VIRGINIA PRIMARY

Richmond, Va., Sept. 15.—(AP)—Failure of Democratic party representatives to take an appeal to the United States supreme court within the statutory time leaves negro Democrats free to participate in Democratic primaries in Virginia, it was learned today.

The time for appealing from a decision by Circuit Court Judge Lawrence Groner, which had been upheld by the United States circuit court of appeals, expired on Saturday. The decision, made in a suit brought by James O. West, Negro, against A. C. Blyley, William Boltz and William Ricker, election officials, held that West was entitled to vote in the primary in spite of the party plan which barred all except white voters from participating. Nominal damages were awarded West.

An appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals and on June 12, 1930, Judge Groner's decision was sustained. The defendants had three months in which to appeal.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS IN VIRGINIA ARE FREE TO VOTE IN THE PRIMARY

Richmond, Va., Sept. 15 (AP) — Failure of democratic party representatives to take an appeal to the United States supreme court within the statutory time leaves negro democrats free to participate in democratic primaries in Virginia, it was learned today.

The time for appealing from a decision by circuit court judge Lawrence, which had been upheld by the United States circuit court of appeals, expired on Saturday.

Political – 1930
Suffrage

Virginia
8

VA. PRIMARY DECISION TO MAKE SOUTH READJUST ITS POLITICS

Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite hot weather, politics is being discussed here with more zest as the results of the first of the primaries are analyzed with interest at present focusing upon the victory of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow in New Jersey and the return of the South to party regularity.

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeman who spent two weeks in New Jersey in the primary campaign in the interest of Mr. Morrow, returned here last week and lost no time in predicting the election of the ambassador to the Senate in November.

Norfolk, Va

Credit to Colored Voters

The opinion is held by Mr. Howard that the size of Mr. Morrow's majority in the election may be so impressive that it may lead Republican party managers not to give full credit to colored voters for their support of him.

6-28-30

He estimated that in the primaries fully 75 per cent of the colored voters in New Jersey supported Mr. Morrow. He expressed gratification at the manner in which colored leaders in N. J. rallied to the support of the ambassador "without venality."

Political observers here believe that the defeat of Senator Furnifold M Simmons by Josiah W. Bailey for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from North Carolina presages the return of the South to party regularity.

There is, however, a development that is beginning to cause anxiety, and that is the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit, which upholds the right of the Negro to participate in the selection of candidates in party primaries.

What May Happen

In the party primaries in the South the issue of "white supremacy" has been raised. That is particularly true in Georgia where former Governor John M. Slaton is a candidate for the nomination against Senator William J. Harris.

"White Supremacy" means disfranchisement of eligible Negro voters. But if the United States Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the circuit court of appeals when the question of whether Negroes may be barred from voting in Democratic primaries, is presented to that court, the South will have to re-adjust its politics.

Heflin In Predicament

In Alabama Senator Tom Heflin, chief baiter of Negroes and Catholics in the Senate, is having troubles because of the back-to-Democracy movement that sent Senator Simmons to defeat in North Carolina. Unlike Senator Simmons, Senator Heflin, has been barred from the Democratic primaries in his State and his only hope of returning to the Senate where he may continue his tirades against Negroes and Catholics is by running as an independent in the November election.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 15 1930

CAPITAL WATCHES VA. NEGRO VICTORY

Ruling Democrats' Primary Ban Illegal Seen Important

RECALLS FIGHT ON PARKER

Decision May Mean Final Test in Supreme Court

From The World's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, holding that the Democratic Party of Virginia has no right to bar Negroes or other races from its primaries, is of particular interest here following the recent battle waged on Judge John J. Parker of that circuit, who was nominated for the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question of barring Negroes from primaries never has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. Cases similar to that in Virginia have been decided in other Southern States. Judge J. C. Hutcheson jr. of the Federal District Court at Houston held in the case of J. B. Grigsby, Negro, vs. G. Harris, Chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, that they could be barred from the party primaries. A similar opinion was handed down at San Antonio.

Recently the Supreme Court of Arkansas upheld the rules of the Democratic Party denying Negroes the right to vote in its primaries.

Controversies spring up in every Southern State over the participation of Negroes in primaries. In the North Carolina Senatorial campaign, which closed last Saturday, 400 Negroes were registered at Raleigh and Senator Simmons protested, saying there are no Democratic Negroes.

The issue involved in the case passed upon by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville has been up before in Virginia, and courts have decided that the Democrats had no right to bar the individual Negroes who brought the suits, but in each recurring primary election the Attorney General of the State held that under the rules of the party the Negroes could not vote. A new case would result and the same procedure be followed.

The result has been a sort of merry-go-round political game for years. Such litigation has not been followed to the last resort—the Supreme Court. It was predicted to-day that, owing to the showing the Association for the Advancement of Colored People made in its opposition to Judge Parker, an effort may be made to get an opinion from the Supreme Court.

If the decision handed down at Asheville is lived up to there will be a small political revolution in the South. For what can be done in a primary can certainly be done in a general election. Then, if Negroes are barred, they can contest seats in Congress. It was pointed out to-day that the Asheville decision is full of possibilities for the Negro.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

JUN 16 1930

An Expected Primary Decision

It is interesting, in view of the fight made on Judge James J. Parker by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to note the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in an opinion by Judge Northcott in which, presumably, both Judge Parker and Judge Waddill concurred, has sustained Judge D. Lawrence Groner, of the Federal District Court for Eastern Virginia, in holding unconstitutional the Virginia Democratic party's rule limiting participation in party primaries to "white persons qualified to vote at the election for which the primary is held." The issue was raised on behalf of James O. West, a Negro voter of Richmond, who was refused the right to vote in a local municipal primary. Judge Groner to whose court the case was taken when the complainant failed to get relief from a State court in Richmond, held that the party rule, under the primary act, had the force of a State law, that it set up a racial discrimination in respect of an electoral process inseparable from the general election, and that in doing so it contravened the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Judge Northcott adopts the same view and remarks:

> If all the political parties in the State of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules and regulations as did the Democratic primary, nobody could participate in the primary except white persons and other persons would be deprived of a material right guaranteed to them under the Constitution as amended: That is, the right to participate in the election of candidates to be voted for in the election.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the Texas primary case, Nixon vs. Herndon, has already decided a practically identical issue by reference to the same line of reasoning. In view of this precedent, there is no reason to believe that a different fate is in store for the Virginia case should it be appealed from the present decision. It may as well be accepted as final in the South that the constitutional provisions applying to general elections apply with equal force to primary elections, and that there is no legal way to close primary elections to Negro voters merely because they are not white voters.

The latest effort of this kind took place in North Carolina where it was sought to establish the principle that the Democratic party was exclusively a white party, the right of a number of Raleigh Negroes to participate in the late Simmons-Bailey primary being peremptorily challenged on this ground. The challenge, although championed by such Democratic leaders ac Josephus Daniels, was not sustained by even the party judges who admitted several hundred Negroes to the primary as properly qualified Democrats. The directness with which this issue was settled in the late North Carolina primary is, of course, due to the fact that the North Carolina party rule has no Negro-exclusion provision similar to the Virginia provision that has been declared invalid. Nevertheless, the action in North Carolina is an eloquent sign of the times. It suggests increasing white tolerance for the view that the responsible Negro voter is entitled to affiliate with the Democratic party if such affiliation represents his political convictions, and as such affiliation represents his political convictions, and as a member of the party to participate in all its primaries. The effect of the Groner, Northcutt and Supreme Court decisions is to prohibit the denial of this right where the party authorities are not yet willing to grant it voluntarily.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

JUN 15 1930

Democrats May Appeal Negro Case

Methods for Preventing Participation in Primary Are Discussed Here

Definite Action Is Not Yet Decided

Return to Convention Plan Is One of Suggestions Made in Comment

Democratic leaders in Richmond yesterday did not appear especially concerned over the finding by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville on the previous day that the Democratic party in the Old Dominion has no right to bar Negroes from its primaries. They were of the opinion that "white supremacy" is not seriously menaced by the decision, and that constitutional means may yet be found for preventing participation by Negroes in Democratic primaries. There is also the possibility that the United States Supreme Court will reverse the lower court's decision as to the Virginia primary law. It is thought probable that the appellate tribunal will be given an opportunity to pass on it.

Three solutions of the problem were

advanced by various prominent party leaders, in the event the decision of the United States Circuit Court stands. One of these would be to permit Negroes to take part in the primaries, if they wish to do so. One well-known Democrat expressed the opinion that very few would want to take advantage of the privilege, since they are almost all Republicans.

Convention Suggested.

Another suggestion was that the old system of nominating in convention be resumed. While some were of the opinion that the Negroes could legally be prevented from taking part in such conventions, others felt that there might be obstacles to this, and that it would perhaps be just as difficult to keep them out of conventions without violating the law as it would be to keep them out of primaries.

A third suggestion was that judges of election challenge any Negroes who sought to vote in primaries on the ground that they might be presumed to be Republicans. In such cases, the judge of election, following the challenge, would call on some white Democrat to say whether the Negro who had been challenged was regarded in the community as being a member of the Democratic party. The white man could swear that he was not so regarded, and the Negro could on this basis be forbidden to vote.

Judges Have Power.

Asked whether the Federal courts would be likely to declare such a procedure unconstitutional, a leading Democrat expressed the opinion that they would not do so. since judges of election have always been vested with authority to pass on the qualifications of voters in primaries, and that to deny them this right would be to upset the whole scheme under which primaries are operated.

In the case just decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, James O. West, Negro, vs. A. C. Bliley, William Boltz and William Richer, counsel for the Democrats admitted that it was unconstitutional for them to bar West from participation in any primary the expense of which is paid from the pubic treasury. Since Virginia primaries are financed in this way, the Democrats conceded from the outset that they were in the wrong.

Limits Participation.

However, the question they wished the court to pass upon was whether a Negro could be legally barred from a primary which was financed wholly by the Democratic party, as is the case in Texas. The court held that this also is illegal. A similar decision already had been rendered by a Federal district court relative to the Texas primaries.

The portion of the Virginia primary plan, adopted by the Democratic party, which has been held to contravene the Constitution, is that which limits participation in the primaries to "white Democrats." If the findng of the lower court stands, this clause will have to be amended so as to strike out the word "white." It is not believed that the decision will have any effect on the forthcoming primary in August, since the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court, and no decision will be rendered by that time.

Negroes Vote in Va. Democratic Primary

(Special to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—In the Democratic primary to choose a Congressional candidate on Tuesday of this week, Negroes voted in this, the 8th district freely, and in large numbers, male and female. In fact, the various candidates solicited colored votes, but Judge Howard W. Smith got the greater colored support.

In this city, the three colored members of the bar, Messrs. William McKinley Murray, A. M. Collins, and T. Montgomery Watson, led in corraling votes for Smith who won. They estimate that at least two hundred colored voted in this city. No objections were raised. The primary choice is equivalent to an election.

DANVILLE, ILL.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

AUG 1 - 1930

NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE

Negroes are given the right to vote in a Democratic primary in Virginia by a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals for that district. The Democratic organization of the state had limited the right to participate in the party's primaries to white persons. The court said: "If all the political parties in the state of Virginia incorporated the same qualifications in their rules as did the Democratic party, nobody could participate in the primary except white persons, and other persons would be deprived of a material right guaranteed to them under the constitution as amended; that is, the right to participate in the selection of candidates to be voted for in the election." Still, there are other ways of disfranchising the negro in the south—his political rights in Dixie are of precarious tenure.

THIS MOVE NOT UNEXPECTED

Yesterday a news dispatch from Richmond said that it is "definitely indicated" today that the federal court decision permitting Negroes to participate in Virginia primary elections will result in steps to repeal the present primary law by the 1932 assembly and to return to the party primary system. Thus the propaganda starts and from now until the general assembly meets it will be worked for all it is worth to bring about the repeal of what is known as a legalized primary which has never been popular with certain elements of the Democratic party. The move is not unexpected. Those opposed to a legalized primary are clever and they were quick to take advantage of Judge Groner's decision. It is safe to say that those who are agitating for repeal of the present law have never been in favor of it, belonging to that reactionary group which professes to see the convention system the "salvation" and saviour of the Democratic party.

However, the court decision doe snot "permit" Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries in the sense the dispatch implies. It only means that these voters, if they comply with the party rules as to what constitutes a Democrat and present themselves at the election booths, may not be excluded from participation in such primary. This does not mean that Negro voters are going to swarm into Democratic primaries and override the will of the white voters. That is because there are not enough Democrats among the Negro race in Virginia in sections where the Population is heavy to make a good dent in the vote of a city the size even of Suffolk. The truth is, mighty few Negroes want to vote the Democratic ticket because of traditionally unfounded prejudice against it.

We cannot help believing those who are bent on removing the safeguards the law throws around our primary system are borrowing a lot of unnecessary worry. We have noticed through the years that Negroes do not thrust themselves in places where they are not wanted. Once they were the backbone, numerically speaking, of the Republican party in Virginia, but the white Republicans have closed the door against them as tightly as the Democrats. We do not see them storming to break in. The reason is obvious and they will respect the wishes of white Democrats in the same way. Public sentiment after all is more powerful than statute law and that will debar them as it will deter designing politicians in any attempt to herd them into the polls to vote for them. Any white Democrat who would try to secure a nomination by Negro votes would be walking straight to defeat.

However, we have two years within which the emasculated primary law may be tried out. The News-Herald is just as much opposed to Negroes voting in primaries as other Democrats, or Republicans in having them participate in their conventions, but we are not yet prepared to junk the primary law before we have crossed the bridge. Try it out in the primary of 1932 and then decide what is best to do in the light of experience. Democrats should not be stampeded into support of repeal by the alarmists who after all are only those who for good and sufficient reasons want the whole thing wiped out and a return to the discredited, antiquated and un-Democratic nominating convention.

Political-1930
Suffrage.

Virginia.
6

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SEP 12 1930

DEMOCRATS BAR NEGROES VOTING AT PARTY PRIMARY

Will Enforce Rule Limiting the Franchise to Whites

Friends of Senatorial Candidates Deny That Republican Support is Being Sought

Negroes will not be allowed to vote at the Democratic primary tomorrow. The rules of the party, which provides that only "white" voters may cast their ballots will be enforced by the election officers. The primary is to select delegates to the State Convention on Tuesday.

At Democratic headquarters last night it was denied that the call for the primary this year was differnet than in years past. It had been stated that for several years the call contained the wording that only "white" voters would be eligible to vote, and that this year's call omitted the word "white." The word "white," it was stated, was never incorporated in the call for the primary.

Henchmen of both Josiah Marvel, Democratic National Committeeman and former United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, rival party candidates for the Senatorial nomination, declined to discuss the issue. They pointed out, however, that the rules of the party do not permit negroes to vote at a primary and that the election officers will all be furnished with copies of the rules with order to enforce it.

It was admitted by supporters of both Marvel and Bayard that they had heard rumors to the effect that the rival factions would attempt to vote Republicans tomorrow. Both

(Continued From First Page)

sides said they would discourage the move.

According to the primary election law, a voter can be challenged and be compelled to swear that he will support the successful nominees before his vote shall be accepted by the election officers. If Republicans who would seek a vote at tomorrow's primary and fail to abide by their oath, they could be charged with perjury.

Republican leaders said while it was not within their power to stop members of the party from voting they would, however, discourage any Republican from taking part in the Democratic primary.

The announcement of Colonel John P. LeFevre, of Dover, that he is a candidate for Congress, is regarded as meaning he will be paired with Bayard as his running mate. The Marvel backers have not brought out any candidate for the Congressional nomination. The only other candidate is Wright Dizer, an avowed dry of this city, who is waging a lone fight among the Democrats of both factions in the State.

Bayard supporters say the candidate for Congress should be from Kent county. The friends of Marvel would like to see Kent county obtain the nominations for State Treasurer, State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 14 1930

VIRGINIA NEGROES WIN VOTING FIGHT

Democrats Fail to Appeal Voiding of Primary Law

BARS ARE NOW LET DOWN

Suit in Federal Court Decided Act Unconstitutional

Special Dispatch to The World

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13—Negro voters were jubilant today when it was announced that the James O. West case, in which the Virginia Democratic primary election law was declared unconsitutional in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals will not be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Alfred E. Cohen, counsel for West, said no steps were taken by the election officers in the case to carry it to the higher court. The time limit for noting an appeal expires tomorrow, but as Sunday and holidays are counted against persons figuring in cases taken to the United States Supreme Court the Virginia case came to an end today, Cohen said.

The case grew out of a suit instituted by West against A. C. Bliley, William Boltz and William Ricker, election judges, for $5,000 damages for being denied the right to vote in the primary April 3, 1928. An appeal was noted in the federal court, when a jury awarded West a verdict of $5.

West appealed from the judgment to the United States Circuit Court for the 4th circuit, and Judge Groner's ruling was sustained in a unanimous opinion handed down at Asheville, N. C., June 12, 1930. Judge Groner held that the law so far as it affected the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries was unconstitutional. Judge Parker, who failed to be elevated to the United States Supreme Court bench after labor organizations and Negroes were reported opposed to him, entertained views similar to Judge Groner's as to the law.

Despite the fact that counsel for the election judges failed on July 17, 1930, to avail themselves of the privilege of staying the mandate issued by Claude M. Deane, clerk of the Federal Circuit Court, putting into effect the decree the tribunal had rendered in the case, it was generally believed that they would note an appeal, sixty days being allowed them in which to prepare their record and notify opposing counsel as to plans. No efforts were made, however, to show that the law held violative of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment would cause an appeal.

Negro Voters League To Hold Public Meet Tonight at 8 O'clock

Instructions in qualification requirements for the right to vote will occupy the principal attention of the public meeting tonight of the Negro Voters' League, it has been announced by L. Marian Poe, secretary of the league. The meeting will be held at the Zion Baptist church, Twentieth street and Ivy avenue, opening at 8 o'clock. Dr. W. H. Barlow, president, will preside.

Virginians Happy Over Vote Victory

Pittsburgh Courier
9/27/30

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25—(ANP)—Negro citizens throughout the state are in a jubilant mood over the decision of the United States Circuit Court, which recently upheld the ruling of Judge Groner that gave them the right to participate in the Democratic primaries.

The election officials in local primaries will be instructed by the city electoral board to vote Negroes who satisfy the officials that they are Democrats under the same conditions applicable to white voters.

Much interest has been manifested in the case ever since the first petition was filed by James O. West, in 1928. A bitter war was waged, with West and the Negro voters emerging the victors.

Suffolk, Va. Herald
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

NEGROES TO VOTE WITH DEMOCRATS

Election Officers In Richmond Primaries Instructed to Allow Such to Cast Ballots If Party Regularity Is Proven.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—Election officials in local primaries will be instructed by the city electoral board to vote Negroes who satisfy the officials they are Democrats under the same conditions applying to white voters.

This statement was made last night by Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, secretary of the electoral board. It follows the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, which upheld District Judge Lawrence Groner's ruling that A. C. Bliley, William Boltz and William Ricker, election officials in Madison ward, had no right to refuse a vote to James O. West, Negro, in the Democratic mayoralty campaign here in 1928.

Mr. O'Flaherty, M. J. Fulton and Leon M. Baizlle were counsel for the three officials in the proceedings instituted by Alfred E. Cohen in behalf of West. No appeal was noted from the circuit court of appeals' decision, counsel not being instructed to carry the case to the United States supreme court. The statutory time for noting an appeal expired on Saturday last, and the local election officials are thus bound by the ruling of the United States district court.

Under Judge Groner's ruling, any Negro who proves he has met all requirements exacted of white voters, is eligible to vote in Democratic primaries. Nominal damages in the sum of $5 were awarded West in his action against the three Madison ward election officials.

Richmond, Va. Times Leader
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

NEGROES AND THE PRIMARY.

No widespread conversion of Negroes to Democratic principles was responsible for the test of the state primary election law, and no general participation of Negroes in the primary will result from the success of that test.

The Negroes who carried the issue into court were prompted by a desire to get more consideration in the city. They reasoned that as long as the Democratic primary remains the real election, the Negro districts will receive few municipal improvements unless the Negroes can vote in that primary. Stated conversely, the Negro leaders in this movement argued that if even a few hundred of their race would stand together, their influence in close primaries would be sufficient to bring them better streets, more frequent trash-removal and, perhaps, a few positions as street-cleaners in the Negro sections.

Politically, this was sound reasoning in theory. How it will work out in practice, nobody can foresee. Manifestly, if the Negroes enrolled as Democrats in sufficient numbers, they could ultimately compel the election authorities to permit other Negroes to qualify for the ballot on the same terms as white men, instead of being barred by impossible educational requirements. That, in turn, would some day give the ballot to most Negroes of the new generation who have had a few years of schooling; and in that way the Negro would be brought back into politics. But if this comes at all, it will be very slowly. At present, the Negroes would be far more enthusiastic if they had won the right to participate in the Republican mass-meetings and conventions.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

Calais, France.

Named Consul to Calais, France



CLIFTON R. WHARTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP). — Clifton Reginald Wharton, Secretary of the American Legation at Monrovia, [illegible] since March 11, has been [illegible] assigned to Calais, France, as United States consul.

While the appointment is effective as of the date of April 5th, Mr. Wharton will go on vacation for two months prior to reporting to his new station.

About April 15, the work of compiling information upon Liberia for the Department of Commerce upon which he is now engaged will have been concluded; and its completion will mark the accession of considerable valuable information to be made available to American citizens interested in the African Republic.

Mr. and Mrs. Wharton will spend the leave period traveling about visiting relatives and friends. The young diplomat stated that he would first go to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the point of origin of the family tree, after which they will journey to Boston, where Mr. Wharton completed his education at Boston University and by taking special courses at Harvard.

For a while he practiced law in the Hub City which is the home of Mrs. Wharton, nee Banks, one of the old Boston families. En route to the New England city, they will stop in Baltimore, the home of some of the Whartons, in Philadelphia, and, of course, in New York.

SENT TO FRANCE



4-11-30

CLIFFORD R. WHARTON, secretary of the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, for the last five years, has been assigned as consul at Calais, France by the State Department last Saturday, having arrived in this country about March 1.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

California

RACE PHYSICIAN WINS APPOINTMENT TO CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Pacific Defender

11-6-30



DR. A. A. FOSTER, M.D.

Dr. Parish, City Health Official, head of that department, Friday, October 31st, signed the certificate, appointing Dr. A. A. Foster as assistant-health physician, assigned to the Venereal Clinic at Temple and Main streets.

Dr. Foster had given six months free service to the patients attending this clinic, which is supported by the city, under the direction of the Health department, and his splendid service and staunch support of the department, caught the eye and won the appreciation of Dr. Parish, and resulted in his being rewarded with the above-mentioned appointment.

Dr. Foster, graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in the class of '21, began to practice in St. Louis, Mo., where he was connected with that city Health department.

Armed with the added information gathered in clinic work, he moved to Omaha, Neb., where he practiced for six years, and later came to Los Angeles, where he has resided for three years.

He maintains a splendid suite of offices in the Blodgett building, at 2510 S. Central avenue, and by diligent activity, and hard work, built up a splendid practice in this city, and is credited as being one of our leading race physicians.

Dr. Foster is a veteran of the World War, a member of the American Legion, and is registered in the Benjamin J. Bowie Post. He lives at 1323 East Forty-second street, with his wife and child. He is a wide-awake citizen; interested in all civic movements that tend to advance the progress of his people. A member of the Medical and Dental Association is a deep student, and keeps abreast of the times, and well up on all scientific discoveries in his profession.

The recognition won by Dr. Foster in his appointment to the City Health department is not only open as a reward for his splendid service, and a recognition of his ability, but one that redounds to the benefit of our group

We wish to congratulate the docto upon his successful appointment, and will add our little mite in support of his advancement.

Political -1930

Office Holding-

Canada

WASHINGTON MAN APPOINTED TO RAILROAD POST

World

F. L. Hubbard Gets Assistant General Manager's Position

Washington, D.C.

Toronto, Canada.—The Toronto City Council by a vote of 23 to 4, appointed Frederick L. Hubbard, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Toronto Street Railway Company, with two other appointees W. C. McBrien, a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners and S. J. McMaster, President of the [illegible]s and Labor Council, as [illegible]nto Transportation Commission for a term of three years or until June 16, 1933.

On account of Mr. Hubbard's extensive experience in Street Railway Transportation he will probably be selected as Chairman of the Commission at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

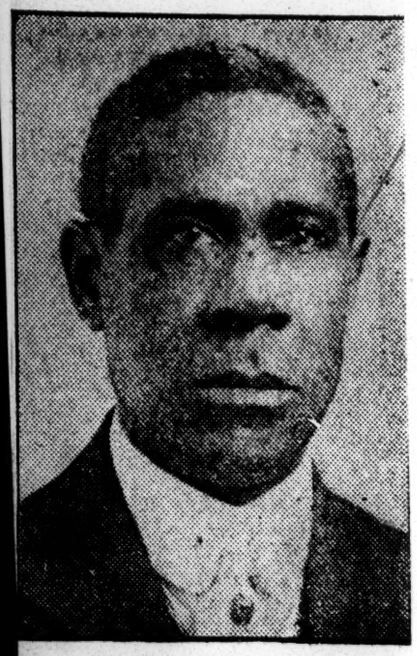
Mr. Hubbard is a brother of Mrs. Lillian Wells, wife of Dr. William A. Wells of Washington.

Delaware

Political - 1930

Office Holding

SENATE GIVES O. K.



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate before recessing for the Christmas holidays last Saturday confirmed the nomination of Jefferson S. Coage, of Wilmington, Delaware, as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. 12-27-30

Mr. Coage succeeds Arthur G. Froe, of Welch, W. Va., who resigned ~~October~~ December 1st. He had been the second deputy recorder under Mr. Froe.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

D.C.

Froe May Step Out Of the Recordership

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—(By CNS)—The story that Arthur G. Froe, the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, is to step out in favor of a new appointee gains credence, from the fact that the new minister to Liberia is a West Virginia man.

The appointment of Mr. Mitchell to the Liberian mission gives West Virginia more national recognition among the Negro voters than any other state. 9/27/30

It is claimed that Senator McCulloh of Ohio and Senator Hastings of Delaware, who both voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court bench, are "crying for something to appease the Negro voters" of their states. And the story runs that the administration may therefore give this place to either an Ohio or Delaware man.

FROE RESIGNS AS RECORD'R OF DEEDS RETURNS TO WELCH

Washington Tribune

Creates Positions for Coage, and Others of Race

Washington, D.C.

Arthur G. Froe, of Welch, W. Va., will retire from the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, after having filled this outstanding position for eight years and seven months, under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Mr. Froe was appointed by the late President Harding February 15, 1922, and was continued in office because of his splendid record. 9,26,30.

Office Improved

Under Mr. Froe, the Recorder's office has made its greatest improvements. The floor space has been doubled; modern office equipment substituted for antiquated, broken furniture and machines; inadequately paid employees have had their salaries increased; all employees have been placed under the Personnel Classification Board and the Federal Retirement Act. The latest labor-saving devices, including a uniform accounting system, have been installed for speeding up the work and for getting better results; and a loose-leaf copying system has been put into use that will result in saving the copying of approximately 25,000,000 words a year. A cafeteria service and first aid relief facilities have also been installed in the office.

Mr. Froe has created important positions for members of the race as follows: Second Deputy Recorder, held by Jefferson S. Coage, of Delaware; Head Indexer, filled by Mrs. Florence B. Waters, of Washington, D.C.; Assistant Head Typist filled by Mrs. Ida J. Strachan, of Washington, D.C.; Classification Officer, filled by Harry H. Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Assistant to the Second Deputy Recorder, Edgar D. Saunders, of Montgomery, W. Va.; and Secretary to the Recorder of Deeds held by Mrs. Narka Lee Rayford, of Ardwick, Md.

White House Letter

The following correspondence passed between the White House and the Recorder:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
September 9, 1930.

My dear Mr. Froe:

By direction of the President your resignation as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia tendered in your letter of March 21, 1929, is accepted to take effect at the close of business, Tuesday, September 30, 1930.

In advising you of the acceptance of your resignation the President wishes me also to express his appreciation of the service you have rendered to the Government during your long incumbency of your important post.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Lawrence Richy
Secretary to the President.

Honorable Arthur G. Froe,
Recorder of Deeds of the
District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

Froe's Answer

Welch, West Virginia,
September 16th, 1930.

Honorable Lawrence Richey,
Secretary to President Hoover,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Richey:

Your letter of September 8th, in which you state that the President has accepted my resignation and relieved me of my duties as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, to take effect September 30th, 1930, has been received.

Please convey to the President my thanks and appreciation for his kind expression regarding my services as Recorder of Deeds. Also please assure him that it was a pleasure for me to serve in that capacity until he could find some one suitable to take my place.

The work in the office in all its departments, is current and the recording is up to date,—something that had not occurred before in thirty years, until during the last two years of my administration. I shall turn over to my successor an efficient and smoothly working organization, and he ought not to have any trouble from any source.

With best wishes for continued success of the administration, and with kindest personal regards for you.

Very sincerely yours,
Signned) Arthur G. Froe
Recorder of Deeds for the
District of Columbia.

Resumes Law Practice

Mr. Froe retires to resume a large and luerative law practice with the firm composed of himself as senior member, Harry J. Capehart, who is now Assistant United States Attorney, and Leon P. Miller, who is a Commissioner in Chancery in the Circuit Court of Welch, West Virginia. The extent of this firm's practice may be shown by the fact that during the last May Term of the Civil Docket of McDowell County, out of seventy-two cases listed, the firm of Froe, Capehart and Miller represented twenty-eight. This firm has one of the largest law practices in the State of West Virginia, and generally appears on one side of every important case tried in the Courts of McDowell County.

ARTHUR G. FROE

The progressive citizens of Washington greatly regret that they will loose Arthur G. Froe as a resident here. For eight years and seven months he has served as Recorder of Deeds here, serving under three Presidents. This is one of the longest periods of service by an individual in the history of the office. During this time Mr. Froe has practically transformed the routine of the Recorder's Office. Work that for years and years have been behind, has been caught up and is now kept current. Many new innovations and time-saving devices have been installed by him. And, best of all, he has proved that white and colored workers, men and women, can work side by side in complete harmony. His department has been a model in this respect. Washington World

Mr. Froe leaves office with the satisfaction of a job well done. He is of a type seldom given political recognition. He is one of the most successful lawyers in the State of West Virginia, white or colored. He brought to his office character, dignity, poise and ability. As an executive, he earned the solid support and respect of all under him. 9-26-30

During his tilts with Congress, he was unafraid. He knew his side of the controversy and gave retort to questions propounded by him with the skill of the lawyer that he is. During his tenure in office he has consistently fought the placing of his office under the District Government. In this fight he took the position that if this office passed from under the Federal Government that it would mean the end of Negro recorders, and to prove his point, pointed to the present District Government where no Negroes hold any responsible positions and practically no Negro clerks are employed.

Washington, D.C.

While Mr. Froe is returning to his home State to resume his private work, the citizens of Washington who have learned to appreciate his ability, hope that some day he will again return here in a position of considerable more importance and worth to the race than the one he is now leaving. Until then we bid him au revoir.

SAUNDERS GIVEN SECOND DEPUTY RECORDERSHIP

Edgar D. Saunders, former Auditor in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, was sworn in, late last week, as Second Deputy Recorder and Disbursing Officer to succeed Jefferson S. Coage, newly appointed Recorder of Deeds, it was announced, early this week. He assumed his new duties with the beginning of the term of the new Recorder, Wednesday last.

Mr. Saunders, who has been a resident of this city for the past five years, is a graduate of West Virginia State College and a former attendant at Ohio State University. He is the possessor of an A. B. degree, obained at West Virginia State in 1924.

Mr. Saunders is 30 years of age, and lives in the 1900 block Third street, northwest. He is a native of Montgomery, West Virginia. The new Second Deputy is said to be thoroughly acquainted with his new duties having been connected with the office formerly held by Mr. Coage throughout the latter's service in that capacity.

HUESTON GIVEN ALL CASES OF POSTAL DISCRIMINATION

Postmaster General Walter F Brown has issued an order referring all matters of alleged discrimination against colored postal employees to William G. Hueston, an assistant solicitor of the Post Office Department.

Under the terms of this order it ll be the duty of Mr. Hueston to rtain the facts and act as joint ee in settling these matters with the head of the division in which they may arise.

The Postmaster General issued this order to prohibit race prejudice from being used against any colored postal employee either in matters of promotion or dismissal, realizing that colored employees feel that inspectors do not always give them a square deal in their investigations.

Political 1930
Office Holding.
6

D. C.

Judge Hueston First Republican Appointee

Pittsburgh Courier

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

The Hoover administration has made its first major Negro appointment. Judge William C. Hueston of Gary, Ind., admitted in his suite at the Whitelaw Hotel Tuesday morning that he had been named assistant solicitor general and would take up the duties of his office in the post office department on July 1. 6-7-30

This climax to Judge Hueston's dramatic career, who rose from a race track boy in Kentucky to be commissioner of education for the Elks, czar of Negro organized baseball and a judge in Indiana, caused the dynamic leader from Northern Indiana to be all smiles when he made the announcement exclusively to this writer before it had been given to the general press. Pittsburgh, Pa

Judge Hueston will be at his office in Gary until July 1, after which he will locate in Washington. He is now working to have another Negro appointed to the position which he has resigned at home. He will return to Gary late this week.

Judge Hueston Gets $7,500 Political Job

Amsterdam News
6-11-30

Indiana Politician Made Assistant Solicitor of P. O. Department

New York, N.Y.

NAMED



JUDGE HUESTON

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANP).—Judge William Clarence Hueston of Gary, Ind., was named here this week to be an assistant solicitor for the Post Office Department. This is the first major appointment made under the Hoover administration. The place pays $7,500 per year, and Mr. Hueston will be actively engaged in handling legal affairs of the department. Postmaster General Walter F. Brown made the appointment. It does not require confirmation by the Senate.

Judge Hueston is well known throughout the country. For many years he lived in Kansas City, Mo., where he was engaged in the practice of law and was a leading factor in Republican politics. Removing to Gary, he was elected to the post of justice of the peace, a place which he still holds. He is president of the National Negro Baseball League and commissioner of education of the Elks' order.

The appointment was made through the influence of Senator James E. Watson, senior senator from Indiana and whip of the Senate. It is reported that after T. G. Nutter, to whom the position was at first offered, declined it, that the name of Atty. Cornelius Richardson of Richmond, Ind., was offered. Senator Watson refused to concur in the nomination of Richardson.

Other Appointments Likely.

It is also reported that a Negro will be appointed special assistant to the Attorney-General to fill the place held for several years by Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, and one will be named Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, an assignment given to Negroes for many years.

HENDERSON OF KANSAS TO TAKE HOWARD'S PLACE

Washington Tribune
1-4-30
Washington, D. C.

Senator Allen Trying to Offset Parker Vote, Asks for Appointment

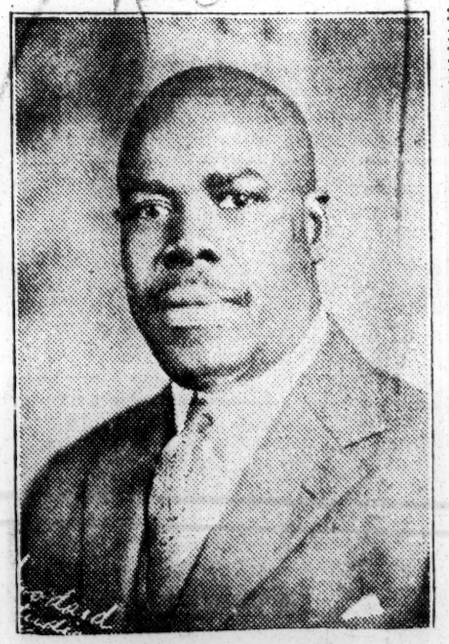
Reports from reliable sources are that D. E. Henderson, a lawyer of Kansas City, Kansas, has been appointed in the Department of Justice and will assume his duties about July 15 in the bureau for the defense of claims against the Government, in which Perry W. Howard, former special assistant to the Attorney General, served prior to his resignation a year ago.

Mr. Henderson was here last week and after conferences with Senator J. Allen, Republican, of Kansas, and Mr. Howard, returned home to make preparations to come to Washington and enter upon his duties.

Credit for the appointment goes to Senator Allen. Appointment of a colored lawyer in the Department of Justice had been under consideration ever since the resignation of Mr. Howard, but none had been agreed upon. Senator Allen is said to have gone to the White House and made the request of the President for the appointment of Henderson.

Senator Allen's term will expire March 3. He was appointed to fil the unexpired term of Vice President Charles Curtis. He spoke in favor of and voted for confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, whose nomination to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court was recently rejected. By this appointment Senator Allen hopes to bolster his campaign among colored voters for the Republican nomination in the Kansas primary, which will be held on August 5.

Named to U. S. Post



DAVID E. HENDERSON

Kansas City Call
6-27-30

Mr. Henderson, known to hundreds of Wyandotte county people as assistant county attorney, has been named as a solicitor in the legal department of the United States postoffice at Washington, it was announced here today.

The position which Mr. Henderson will fill is similar to the one accepted several weeks ago by Judge William C. Hueston, now of Gary, Ind., but formerly of Kansas City, Mo. The salary is understood to be $4,500 a year.

The appointment came through the influence of Senator Henry J. Allen.

Mr. Henderson is a native of Kansas, from Emporia. He has been practicing law in Wyandotte county for many years and has served as assistant county prosecutor under two county attorneys. He is recognized as having a shrewd legal mind and as a trial lawyer of ability. For the past several years he has been the attorney for The Call.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 2 - 1930

NEGRO GETS $5,000 POST OFFICE LAW JOB

Colored G. O. P.'s Row Over Choice—White Clerks at Capital Protest Shift

From The World's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Postmaster General Brown has appointed William C. Hueston, Negro lawyer of Gary, Ind., assistant in the office of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department at $5,000 a year. This the first important assignment to go to the Negro race since Mr. Hoover became President, has caused a row among colored Republicans and stirred resentment in the department personnel.

Hueston was backed for the job by Senator James E. Watson of Indiana.

Hueston was sworn in to-day and given a room. A number of white clerks had to move out and some of the women employees protested. A colored stenographer was assigned to Hueston.

Hueston was born in Virginia forty-six years ago and has been active in politics and fraternal orders and has been elected to various jobs in his home town.

Some Negro leaders who supported Mr. Hoover for President opposed the appointment and favored that of Robert Gann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro paper.

No Appointees Yet For Job In United States Dept. of Education

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)— The open competitive examination recently announced by the United States Civil Service Commission for specialist in Negro education, to fill a vacancy in the office of Education, Department of the Interior, resulted in 102 applicants submitting their qualifications and papers to the commission.

Of these 102 applicants 19 qualified and three of them, two colored and one white, were certified to the Office of Education from the Civil Service Commission some weeks ago.

Of the sixteen others who qualified eleven were colored men, one colorerd woman; three white men and one white woman.

The Commissioner of Education stated on June 27 that the position which carries an entrance salary of $3,800 had not been filled. There is much speculation as to what is delaying the selection and the appointment.

If Separate Street Car Laws, Why Not Separate Bedrooms?

If Sucking at Breasts of "Black Mammies" Didn't Hurt White Men, How will Riding on the Same Conveyances with Negroes Hurt them? Asks Congressman.

(Washington Bureau of the AFRO)

WASHINGTON.— Hurling defiance at all those, white and black, who felt that the Negro should not enjoy every right any other American citizen did in this country, Congressman Oscar De Priest brought applause from an audience of 500 people in an Independence Day speech on the grounds of Capitol View Baptist Church here, July 4.

"The Fourh of July is the day when America celebrates the anniversary of its independence," he said. "The black man has just as much right to celebrate as anyone else. It was a black man, Crispus Attucks, who shed the first blood in Boston at the hands of the British Redcoats in the fight for independence. We are going to keep up the fight until we enjoy all the privileges of American citizens."

Dual System

There was no mincing of words. He pictured the evils of the dual social system, the degradation of colored women, the ruination of home and happiness, all attributed to the efforts to keep the Negro down.

"The Negro has been a patriot in every American war; 400,000 made the sacrince in the World War to make the world safe for democracy. How I wish they could have democracy! More than 200,000 took part in the Civil War.

"Since we have been such loyal soldiers to America, why shouldn't we be good enough to be officers in the army or navy? When I nominated the first boy for West Point, I tol the committee to select one that every one would know was a Negro boy.

Old Time Negro

"There is no such thing as racial inferiority. The old time Negro has been a detriment to the advancement of the race in this respect. When a man thinks he is inferior to some one, he is inferior to himself also. Some say that I should not enjoy certain rights under the Constitution. They know no better."

Speaking on scial equality, with perspiratin in beads on his brow, the Congressman declared:

"Social equality does not mean anything. It is up to each individual to make his own social contacts. If a person wants to invite somebod to his table, it is his business.

"Black Mammies"

"I hear men of the Caucasian race bragging about their black mammies. It doesn't seem that sucking at the mammies' breasts hurt their health. Then, how is it going to hurt them to ride on the same street car?

"If the white man is going to insist on separate street cars, separate waiting rooms, and the like, he should pass a separate bedroom law too.

When the Negroes first came to this country, they were all black. If they are not black now, it is because there has been a great deal of social equality practiced somewhere.

"The Negro should exercise every right that any other American exercises. When I first entered the Congressional lunch room, a representative stated that he would not eat there. He will have a long time to stay away. Some barbers sent me word to not come into their shops. The very next day I would go in.

Get Accustomed

"I'd just as soon be eating corn bread and cabbage on U Street, as to be in the Capitol lunch room eating soft-shell crabs. But it is my desire to educate the Congressmen so that they will get accustomed to seeing Negroes in every place at the Capitol."

The Congressman related the history of the way that white factions secured his indictment and attempted to keep him from Congress. He told of the offer to withdraw the indictment if he would withdraw from the race.

"Even after I was elected," he continued. "the Negro press, especially the AFRO-AMERICAN in Baltimore, stated that I would not be seated."

Touching upon the more recent fight against the confirmation of Judge Parker of North Carolina, he declared. "I didn't know who Parker was at first, but thanks to the N.A.A.C.P., I know now.

Who Cares?

"After Parker's attitude toward the Negro had been exposed, President Hoover still insisted on his confirmation. There was nothing to do but defeat him. During the fight against Parker a Congressman said to me. 'The President will not like what you are doing.' My reply was, 'If he doesn't, who cares? Before God made the Republican, he made the Negro, and my interests are with the race.'"

Speaking of his work in Congress, Mr. DePriest explained:

"My mission is to do something for the American people, and vote for legislation which will benefit them. That will benefit you, because you are a part of the American people."

Seated on the platform with the Congressman were: the Rev. R. W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Temple; R. G. Biars, manager of Suburban Gardens; the Rev. C. L. Russell, president of the National Ministerial Alliance; the Rev. W. H. Jernigan, pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, and the Rev. J. S. Holloman, who presided. All except the Rev. Jernigan spoke in the preliminary program.

The meeting was held in the open air, the church not being large enough to hold the crowds which overflowed the grounds around the church. For more than an hour he held his listeners under his control. On the least pretext the audience broke into the wildest cheering and hand clapping. His utterances were rapid, almost cyclonic.

Unbounded hatred for the person or persons who did not believe that the Negro should enjoy all the rights of an American citizen were stamped in his every act and word.

The crowd which was forced to stand during the address were eagerly besieging the platform at 3 o'clock. Those whose physical frames shrank from standing during the lengthy preliminaries, stepped back, but closed in when the Congressman arose to speak.

The Congressman was the guest of the day at the palatial home of Captain and Mrs. C. E. Gibson, 4901 Blaine Street, ne. Captain Gibson is a retired fire-chief of the No. 4 Engine Company.

Just prior to the afternoon program, an apetizing four-course dinner was served in honor of the guest. Plates were laid for eleven. Those present at the occasion were: R. J. Biars, W. Anson Longe, Samuel S. Fletcher, Bruce Stewart, Howard Thrasher, of No. 4 Fire Company, Thomas Morgan, Mrs. Nannie Gordon, Mrs. Rose Jenkins, house guest, of Knoxville, Andrew Mundy, Captain and Mrs. Gibson.

Refreshments were served by the host at the completion of the afternoon program.

Veteran Gov't. Printing Office Pressman Retired

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward L. Carter, of Brancheville, Md., a pressman at the Government Printing Office for 34 years, has retired. He is 63 years old and under the law had the choice of voluntarily retiring or serving two years longer and being automatically retired.

He was appointed from Bay City, Mich., March 23, 1896. When he reported for duty he found no colored pressman in the Government Printing Office. President Grover Cleveland had just put the Government Printing Office under civil service. Mr. Carter took the examination and qualified. His racial identity was not known and he was appointed.

Had Opposition

After he reported and was assigned to duty, organized labor sought his discharge. Thomas E. Benedict was then the public printer. Organized labor charged that Mr. Carter had not complied with all the rules of the union. The Civil Service Commission replied that he had met all the necessary requirements and refused to order his removal. His probational appointment was made permanent by the public printer. Later Mr. Carter became a member of the International Printing Pressmen's Union and at the time of his retirement he had won the friendship of all his fellow-employees. One group of them gave him a reception in Harding Hall atop the Government Printing Office and presented him with a signet ring and a fountain pen. Another group sent for him last Saturday at lunch time, gave him another reception, and presented him with a bill fold and $45 in cash.

At the time of his retirement Mr. Carter left a journeyman, John Houser, in the Government Printing Office. Houser served his apprenticeship under him.

Mr. Carter was born in Bay City, Mich., where he attended school. He learned his trade on daily papers of his home town. He has not returned to Michigan since his appointment, but plans to visit there soon. He will receive a pension from the Government and also a pension and an annuity from the union.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

D. C.

JUDGE JAMES A. COBB ORDERS SEN. BLEASE TO MAKE PAYMENT

Senator Declared He Would Never Vote For Any "Nigger" For Public Office—Decision Rendered Ten Days Later

SETTLEMENT ORDERED BY MARCH 21

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Just ten days prior to the futile attempt of Senator Cole Blease to prevent the confirmation of Judge James A. Cobb, as Judge of the Municipal court of the District of Columbia, Judge Cobb handed down a decision against the fiery Senator from the Palmetto State, it was learned here Saturday.

Judge Cobb ordered the senator from South Carolina to pay to the Industrial Loan Bank of South Carolina, $186.00 with interest from March 4, 1925, and costs and further ordered that this judgment be satisfied March 21, 1930.

The Industrial Loan bank, thru their agent, C. H. Seebold, filed suit in the Municipal court to recover on a judgment awarded against the senator in the County court of Richland county, South Carolina, on March 24, 1925, in the amount of $172, which Senator Blease had refused and failed to pay in spite of repeated and insistent demands.

An alias summons was served on January 5, 1929, after Mr. Blease refused to accept the original summons issued April, 1928. He moved the court to vacate the writ of subposna claiming that he was a citizen of South Carolina only in Washington on business pertaining the judgment was rendered in to the United States senate; that South Carolina, and that he had no property in the District of Columbia over which the court had jurisdiction.

The motion was overruled January 12, 1929 by Judge Cobb who handed down a decision for the plaintiff on March 8, 1930, ten days before the senator made an attack upon "nigger" judges on the floor of the senate, and three days before the settlement with the Industrial Loan Bank was due and payable.

JUDGE COBB'S REAPPOINTMENT UP TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Hoover last Wednesday sent to the senate the name of Judge James A. Cobb for confirmation as a member of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. This is a reappointment of Judge Cobb, whose first term on the bench of the municipal court will expire March 17.

The first appointment of Judge Cobb to the municipal court bench was made by President Coolidge Feb. 15, 1926. He was confirmed by the senate March 17, 1926. He succeeded on the bench the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

Judge Cobb was born in Arcadia, La., Jan. 26, 1876. He was educated at Straight university, New Orleans, La., and Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. He graduated in law from the Howard University Law school in 1899 and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1902.

He was appointed Nov. 11, 1907, a special assistant United States attorney in the District of Columbia and held this office until Aug. 15, 1915, handling pure food prosecutions and naturalization cases. In 1920 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago. He is vice dean and professor of negotiable instruments and constitutional law in the Howard University Law school.

BLEASE TELLS THE REASON HE HELD UP VOTE

Wanted Voters Back Home to Know his Anti-Negro Views

COBB IS LATE

Ascends Bench at 11:30 Tuesday

WASHINGTON, (By Wm. N. Jones) — Ending in a filibuster which deprived Judge James A. Cobb of his job for one and one-half hours, Senator "Coley" Blease (Dem., S. C.) allowed the Senate to confirm the appointment at 10:45 Tuesday but not until he had taken a parting shot for consumption of his Dixie constituents.

When on Monday night Judge Cobb's nomination for another term on the bench of the Municipal Court was called up in the Senate, Blease objected and started a filibuster which prevented its consideration at that session.

Majority leader Watson (Rep., Ind.) urged the South Carolina senator to withdraw his objection, pointing out that Judge Cobb's term would expire Monday at midnight, Blease declared. "Well, I know that, but if I let this nomination go through my term would also expire March 4, 1931."

Lets It Through

When the nomination came up Tuesday morning the senator again objected but did not start any filibuster tactics and a favorable vote was recorded.

The senator did not allow the victory for Cobb to go unchallenged however, for in a still more fiery outburst after the vote, he denounced it as a disgrace to white America.

While he declared that personally he refused to vote for any "nigger," he remained silent when the nomination of Judge Cobb was put to vote. Senator Pat Harrison, who was reported to be antagonistic to the Judge, left the room just before the vote was taken.

When asked by a representative of the AFRO why he had permitted the vote to be taken Tuesday morning, the senator declared that he could only "protest and vote against this disgrace. I held the vote up because I wanted to file my protest and get in a word on the Southern patronage matter."

Judge is Late

While technically, Judge Cobb was out of a job at midnight Monday and could not ascend the bench at 10 o'clock, the usual hour, Tuesday, word of confirmation enabled him to enter his chambers at 11:30, one hour and a half late, and carry on his regular duties.

Adams Held Up

The senator asked that the nomination of J. Dunbar Adams, a nominee for U.S. Marshall. be held up. Speaking on the southern patronage report he declared that the situation in his state was a disgrace and that the matter should be placed in the hands of the Department of Justice to punish the rascals.

White Woman—Negro Jury

"Just a few days ago," said the South Carolina Senator, "there was a white woman in this town—I do not care if she is as low down as a snake; she was a white woman—who was tried in this (Judge Cobb's) court by a Negro jury. As an American citizen, I wish to protest against that. I think it is an outrage and a disgrace upon the government that a white woman should be subjected to being tried by a set of niggers—I do not care how well educated or how rich they are, or who they are.

"Talk about anarchy! That will bring it. Of course no such thing will ever be attempted in my state, but if it were,—well, there would be more niggers going out of windows than ever before went out of any court house in this country."

"Nigger Heaven"

Calling Washington a "Nigger Heaven," yet a place where you are putting the Negro in the bread line, Blease urged that all foreigners be shipped out of the country that these jobs for Negroes be protected, on the Senate floor, Monday.

"Today," he said, "we hear much about unemployment. There is a race among you today, to which you do not give employment. The people of the North invite them to come up here; they were not satisfied with the Negro being in the South; they were not satisfied with letting the Southern man handle him; they invited him to Washington; they made this a 'Nigger Heaven,' where they sit beside you on the street cars, eat with you in some of the dining rooms, and associate with you in other places, even taking dinner at the White House.

"Now he is here, he is in New York and other northern cities, and you are putting him in the bread line; puting him out fo factories and jobs he has held and giving them to foreigners, who cannot speak the English language. The Negro is entitled to protection. He is entitled to the jobs that God made him to fill."

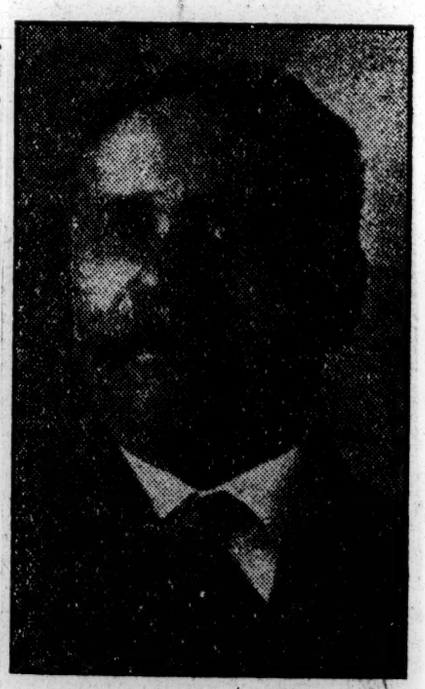
FILE CLERK OF SUPREME COURT SERVED 40 YEARS

Only Negro In U. S. Holding Like Position; Burleigh's In-Law

With forty years of faithful and consistant service behind him, Albert J. Farley, the only Negro Supreme Court File Clerk in the United States, stands, today, in the file rooms of the local District Supreme Court Building, a "human health certificate," and the oldest member in the point of service at present employed there.

A Tennessee mountaineer by birth, Mr. Farley was born January 1, 1858, three years prior to the break between the northern and southern states. From that day to this the life of Mr. Farley, in pictures, parallels any of the present day survivors of that conflict.

Left an orphan at the age of 10, Mr. Farley has had to make his own way unassisted. By means of very meagre earnings he realized from the barbers trade, he was able to pay his twenty-five cents first few years of his primary edu-



cation, Mr. Farley received in the weekly tuition for schooling. The public schools of Gallatin, Tenn. He finished his schooling at Madison, Indiana.

Protests Segregation

He was given a teaching license when the class of seven, of which he was a member, made a protest against the practice of barring Negroes from high school education. This license was in the form of a compromise. He taught one year, in Rising Sun, Ind., and one in Warsaw, Ky., but finding that he could realize more from barbering, Mr. Farley went back to this trade.

In 1875, he journeyed to Indian-

A PAGE FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record is supposed to be a journal of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives. As matter of fact it is a campaign daily for the furtherance of the political advancement of certain Senators and Representatives who choose to pervert its use.

The excerpt below from the Record of March 18th is an illuminating example of the use that Senator Blease of South Carolina makes of it.

Like his colleagues Heflin and Caraway he uses it constantly to make stump speeches to his constituents in South Carolina attempting as always to stir up race hatred and intensify prejudice against Negroes. He forgets always that Negroes are taxpayers and pay part of the salary he draws.

Following is the speech:

"Mr. President, without taking any further time of the Senate, I want to call the attenion of my brother Senators from the South to one fact, and then if they desire to vote to confirm Cobb they may do so, but I do not propose to do it.

Just a few week ago there was a white woman in this town—I do not care if she is as low down as a snake, she was a white woman, and she has two white children in school in this city—who was tried in this court by a Negro jury. As an American citizen I protest against that. It does not make any difference where I come from, I think it is an outrage and a disgrace upon the Government that a white woman should be subjected to being tried by a set of niggers, I do not care how well educated or how rich they are or who they are.

"The Senate may confirm Cobb if they want to, but I want it understood that there is one man from the South who stands upon this floor protesting against it. His confirmation would be an outrage, and it ought not to be lalowed. The President of the United States, if he has the power, should instruct the courts here that they have enough white judges and they have enough white jurors here not to humiliate a white woman. She may be low lown, but she is a woman and she is the mother of two little innocent children. To so humiliate her is an outrage. Talk about anarchy! That will bring it. Of course, no such thing will ever be attempted in my State, but if it were—well, there would be more niggers going out of windows than ever before went out of any courthouse in this country."

After this outburst the Senate proceeded as follows:

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James A. Cobb to be judge of the Municipal Court of the Disrtict of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

It will be noted that the confirmation took place without a vote. Senator Blease acquiescing in the confirmation after bellowing through the Record to his South Carolina constituents.

apolis, Ind., where still following barbering, he ventured into politics. In 1880, at the meeting of the state legislature, Mr. Farley was appointed to a position as clerk in the Indiana State Senate, the first, last and only Negro to hold such a position in that state. At the close of that session, he was appointed to a position in the office of the County Treasurer of Indianapolis.

Sworn in as Deputy

Two and a half years later, 1889, Mr Farley came to this city with Colonel A. M. Ransdell, then United States Marshal. He was sworn in as a deputy marshal in September, 1889. After four years of service in this capacity, Mr. Farley was appointed to a position as messenger to Judge A. C. Bradley. In 1904, he went into the Docket File Room, and has been in charge there ever since.

Periodical inspections of the files under Mr. Farley's care have resulted in many words of commendation on the excellent condition in which they have been kept. Several experts have testified that the local Supreme Court File Room surpasses any in the country for systematic efficiency.

Mr. Farley's files include dockets of cases dating back to July 5, 1795. The first case on file in which Negroes are involved initiated the installation of the equity division in the District Supreme Court. In ths case, dated March 24, 1863, William Lee is named as the plaintiff in an injunction suit requesting that the defendants, Charles E. Sherman and William A. Mix (white), be restrained in their proposed execution of slave traffic in the District. There is no record of the disposition.

Attendance Good

Mr. Farley earned his reputation as being a "human health certificate," from the fact that in his forty years of service at the Courthouse Building he has not lost forty days on account of sickness. He told the Tribune, Monday, that he has had no doctor prescribe for him in the past twenty-five years. Although he has held membership for forty-six years in the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Cliff Rock and Crispus Attucks Relief Association, Mr. Farley declares that he has never had an opportunity to draw on his policies. Concluding, Mr. Farley smiled as he told the reporter that he lived to collect a twenty-year endowment policy which he took out in 1906.

The father-in-law of Harry T. Burleigh, nationally known composer of music, Mr Farley, by reason of his relationship to Mr and Mrs. Alston W. Burleigh is a great grandfather. He has only one sister, Mrs. Lucy High, 90-year-old resident of Kansas City, Mo., whom he has seen only twice in the past sixty-four years.

Mr. Farley lives with his wife, at 1248 Jackson street, Brookland, D.C. There are five children.

Houston Is Given U.S. Plum

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Postmaster General Walter F. Brown has appointed William C. Hueston of Gary, Ind., as an attorney in the office of the solicitor for the post-office department at a salary reported to begin at $4,500 a year.



Judge Hueston

This is the first time that a Race attorney has ever served in the postoffice department in a professional capacity. The highest grade hitherto held by a Colored employee in the post-office department is that of assistant chief clerk at large in the railway mail service.

Mr. Hueston was here Monday and Tuesday in conference with the postmaster general. He will take the oath of office and assume his duties July 1. He returned to Gary Wednesday to wind up his affairs there.

He is a magistrate in the city courts of Gary and the commissioner of education of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World. His coming to Washington will tend to centralize Elk offices here, an objective which J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, and Perry W. Howard, grand legal adviser of the Elks, have been working for.

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican floor leader, figured in bringing about the appointment.

Political - 1930

General

Office Holding.

Patronage Sold Under Another Name

Selling federal offices and calling it stock sales makes the crime none the less. A rose will smell just as sweet under any other name, and the selling of federal patronage under the name of newspaper stock stinks just as bad as selling public offices under any other name.

For a party to offer newspaper stock to applicants for offices that he has to hand out as a public servant creates an atmosphere of coercion and intimidation that in the fitness of things necessarily influences the actions of the applicant.

Independent

In Georgia, federal patronage is dished out by a patronage committee. This committee has a Secretary who is in fact the executive officer of the committee. He handles the eligible list of postmasters, rural carriers, and other federal officers in the state. Every name on these lists is an applicant for a place controlled by the patronage committee and in turn must appear before the secretary for their job. The secretary has personal contact with each, or the one he selects in each case, and decides which one on the list shall have the job.

12-25-30

Under these conditions, the secretary of the patronage committee addresses a letter to each applicant, postmaster and eligible, offering to sell them ten shares of stock in a newspaper venture that has neither value, reputation, or age for a cool two hundred dollars. The applicant looking for a job and the postmaster, whose term is to soon expire and wants to be reappointed without an examination and knows it is in the power of the secretary to subject him to an examination in spite of his record and civil service status, is between the devil and the deep blue sea. He does not know whether to take the worthless stock and give the secretary two hundred dollars in cold cash or turn his proposition down and lessen his chances of receiving an appointment at the hands of the secretary. The poor devil is surely in a tight place. He wants the job, but he doesn't want the worthless newspaper stock.

Gilmer Ga.

The secretary, who owns the paper, argues that the paper is republican and the official organ of the party in the state, and you who expect favors of the party ought to support the party organ. So you see in the last analysis the men who buys stock gets the joband the fellow who refuses, loses out; and in every case the secretary pockets the cash. The stock, so far as our information goes, is offered only to federal officeholders and office seekers.

As a rule, weekly newspapers do not pay. As an investment, their stock is shunned, and the federal officer or applicant who buys it does not buy it as a paying investment, and must buy with the hope of influencing his appointment with the stock as a consideration. If the patronage secretary is offering his stock as a paying investment, why does he not offer it to the public? Why to office holders and office seekers only? Why would a federal office seeker, or any other man buy two hundred dollars in worthless stock that he knew would never pay him a cent, if he did not expect to win by some trick otherwise? Why has this paper been offered to officeholders and not to the public?

No, it is a screen to hide the sale of patronage. When you buy stock in the paper, you buy an office, if you are on the eligible list; and when you refuse to buy paper stock, you lose favor with the patronage dictators.

We are with the President for a clean house—to cut out everything that looks ugly in handling patronage, and we cannot see how the patronage committee or any of its members can engage in the selling of stock to applicants for office for personal gain and escape the odium of a political scandal. If the conduct of the patronage committee selling stock to applicants for federal office, and the collection of money from government employes for political purposes were called to the attention of the President he would put a stop to it and separate those guilty from any connection whatever with the distribution of patronage in the State.

Yes, the selling of office under some other name is just as wrong as if you sold the offices outright by name to the highest bidder.

MERIDEN, CONN.
RECORD

DEC 1 1 1930

Federal Jobs For Negroes

Writing from Washington to the New York Times, Kelly Miller, a negro, charges that "in these later years" there is persistent and open discrimination against members of his race who seek civil service positions after successfully passing the examinations. In part he says:

"While the letter of the law may be technically kept the spirit is ruthlessly violated, so far as the colored applicant is concerned. He may take the civil service examination and pass with the highest average, but he finds the door slammed in his face when it comes to appointment. Applicants are identified by photographs. The slightest show of pigment would defeat an Einstein should he report for assignment. Under the regulations three names must be certified to the appointing officer. If all three happened to be colored, still some device would be found to frustrate their hopes. Instances are on record where the photograph has failed to reveal racial identity, but as soon as this was discovered the applicant was openly or artfully refused appointment. The government invites all citizens to open competition for civil service positions, but cheats the colored applicant out of the fruits of competitive success."

The editor of the New York Times adds to this complaining letter the following note indicating that colored aspirants have had better luck "in these later years" than formerly: "According to a report issued by the Department of Labor, 51,882 Negroes were on the Federal payroll on July 30, 1928, with salaries aggregating $64,483,133. The corresponding figures for 1910 were 22,540 and $12,456,760."

Political - 1930

Office Holding

General.

THE PATRONAGE COMMITTEE'S USEFULNESS IS AT AN END.

Postmaster General Brown never contemplated for a moment that the committee he appointed to advise him as to the availability and acceptability of applicants for positions in the Post Office Department would make the distribution of patronage its chief function and that it would go out of its sphere and attempt to dictate appointments in every department of the Government. It never occurred to him that his committee would attempt to use federal offices as a pawn to build up a political party in the state to be used to promote their own selfish ends.

The duties of the committee in the mind of the Postmaster General were purely advisory in his department and it never occurred to him that the committee would try to swap offices for votes and drive the Negroes out of the party. But, the committee has done that very thing. It has undertaken to build an exclusive white party, exclusive of Negroes and has proudly boasted that the President wanted an exclusive white party in the South.

It has been the one organized effort of the Patronage Committee to break down our regular organization and build upon its ruins a lily white party of lily whites and Hoover democrats. But, their plans have failed. This committee has violated every sentiment of civil service law. It has done everything the law prohibited. As a consequence of their disregard of public decency, our information is, that the Postmaster General has ordered it to hands off.

The Republican Party is not yet ready to throw the Negro overboard, neither is it ready to nullify the principle of civil service. To turn two million dollars of patronage over to a hungry set of political adventurers without experience or money was a dangerous experiment that the Administration will suffer from and cannot escape the penalty of the blunder. The experiment was wrong in principle and vicious in practice, and will prove the political undoing of those who sught to use federal patronage to manipulate party conventions for personal gain.

The committee has outlived its usefulness and will die a victim of its blunders. The people will soon meet in convention assembled through their chosen representatives and express their will, and the Administration at Washington will find out who represent the republicans of Georgia, the Patronage Committee or the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia. The organization is not opposed to intelligent, aggressive white leadership, but it will not yield to a hide-bound, Negro-hating white leadership.

The Independent is not in favor of any leadership, white or black, on the grounds of color, but the leadership that means the most for the party.

HERALD

MAR 16 1930

Prosecutions Sought in Sale Of U. S. Jobs

Halt to 'Barter' Is Urged by Brookhart Committee After Investigation of Patronage in the South

Tightening of Law Asked by Senators

Collecting Funds From Officeholders for Politics Would Be Barred

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Post Offices, which investigated appointments to postmasterships and other Federal offices in Southern states, submitted to the Senate today by Senator Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent Republican, of Iowa, as chairman, demanded that the "barter and sale of Federal offices" be stopped and that the Department of Justice take steps to prosecute those who have violated the law.

It recommends also that the Federal corrupt practices act be strengthened to prevent any person from soliciting funds from a Federal officeholder or Federal employee for political purposes.

Senators Split on Report

The report was signed by Senator Brookhart and also by Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee. Senator McKellar presented additional views in relation to Mississippi Texas and South Carolina. Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican, of Delaware, who became a member of the subcommittee after most of the testimony had been taken, did not participate in the report, but presented views as to the United States Attorney at Charleston, S. C., J. D. E. Meyer. Senator Hastings said there was sufficient evidence to show Meyer had improperly conducted his office for the last year or two at least.

The report said the sub-committee had made a general survey of conditions in Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas and had received evidence as to Tennessee, Arkansas Florida, Alabama, Kentucky and several other states.

In summing up, Senators Brookhart and McKellar said:

"In conclusion, your committee believe that the practice of dispensing Federal appointments, as shown by this report and the evidence obtained in the investigation surrounding the barter and sale of Federal offices, should be abolished at once, and your committee condemn this practice as most reprehensible.

Urges Law Be Made More Rigid

"Your committee further recommend that the Department of Justice make a careful survey of the evidence obtained by your committee, and if the facts warrant, that they start proceedings against all persons who have violated the statute covering the barter and sale of public offices.

"It is further recommended that the federal corrupt practices act be amended so as to include any person soliciting funds from a federal officeholder or federal employee for political purposes, or for carrying on any organization work, connected with any political organization, or accepting notes for such purpose from any federal officer or federal employee."

The report took up each state separately and reviewed the evidence taken by the subcommittee, most of which has heretofore been made public. With respect to Georgia, it said that John W. Martin, treasurer of the Republican Central Committee, had "set up a regular collecting organization which would indicate from the cards turned over to the committee that it was his purpose to secure from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the salary of the postmasters and practically all the other Federal officers appointed in the State of Georgia.

"The committee," it continued, "further ascertained from the examination of witnesses that in many instances lump sum donations were requested at the time the candidate for Federal office was appointed. If it was impossible to secure a lump sum, then they resorted to a monthly payment proposition and the Federal officer was requested to pay a stipulated amount monthly to the treasurer of the state organization."

The sub-committee found, the report said, that most of the money collected was turned over as salary or expenses to Martin and Ben Davis, former national committeemen from Georgia, and one or two others. This policy had been continued from the time Henry Lincoln Johnson was Georgia national committeeman, it continued, saying Johnson got $300 a month, with expenses, and Davis and Martin each got $250 a month with "many expense items added to this salary." The report indicated conditions in Georgia have improved under the new organization which is handling patronage in that state.

As to Mississippi, the report reviewed the story of barter and sale of patronage there and said it was carried on by Perry W. Howard, the national committeeman from Mississippi, a leading Negro politician. The report at one point declared "Howard has no scruples and would double-cross his best friend, provided he could get away with it." The report said:

"Perry W. Howard was indicted and tried twice in Mississippi but the jury failed to convict so far as Howard was concerned, yet from the evidence and facts laid before the committee we are of the opinion that Howard was guilty of the barter and sale of public offices on a large scale. It seems from our record that the Democratic organization was as much interested in Howard, if not more so, than the Republican organization."

The report commended former Attorney General John G. Sargent, of the Coolidge Cabinet, for removing Howard from office as Assistant Attorney General when the facts were called to his attention.

In concluding the statement on Mississippi the report said:

"Your committee feels that notwithstanding action taken by the trial juries in Mississippi that there is an abundance of evidence in the record to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Perry W. Howard was guilty of the sale and barter of public offices in the State of Mississippi, and your committee condemns such practice as most reprehensible and in violation of Federal law. Your committee recommends that such method of appointing public officials should be abolished without delay."

Denouncing conditions in South Carolina and Texas, it said the evidence as to South Carolina would "indicate beyond a reasonable doubt that practically all the Federal offices were placed on sale by J. W. Tolbert or through his representatives."

It also assailed the record of Meyer with reference to the handling of liquor cases at Charleston. Mr. Meyer has resigned, but the subcommittee said he should have been removed long ago.

As to Texas, the report said the subcommittee found the organization headed by R. B. Creager solicited notes in a large majority of cases from prospective office seekers.

In presenting his additional views, Senator McKellar severely criticized conditions in Mississippi and Texas and in South Carolina. He held Collector R. A. Campbell, at Laredo, and District Attorney J. B. Hartman, in San Antonio, ought to be dismissed from the service, and he presented a letter which he wrote to President Hoover expressing this view.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 1 0 1930

NEGROES TO GET U. S. JOBS

Three First Class Positions Will Be Given Out Soon

From The World's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Negro leaders who have been critical of President Hoover for not giving them any important jobs predicted to-day that they would get three first class positions before Congress adjourns. Judge William C. Hueston, Negro, will be appointed by Postmaster General Brown as an attorney in the office of the Solicitor. He is a Justice of the Peace and a Commissioner of Education in Gary, Ind.

A Negro will be appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General to fill the place held for several years by Perry W. Howard, a Negro of Mississippi, and one will be named Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, an assignment given to Negroes for many years.

SOUTHERN SOLONS ON WAR-PATH!

According to newspaper dispatches, some of our Southern lawmakers have become somewhat "het up" because President Hoover renominated a Negro as one of the municipal judges in Washington, D. C.

Judging from the furore raised by Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina and the Texas senate, the former making one of his bitter and vitriolic anti-Negro speeches in the United States upper house and the latter passing resolutions last week at Austin decrying the reappointment and denouncing the chief executive for submitting Judge James A. Cobb's name to the United States senate for confirmation, one would have reached the conclusion that American institutions and ideals were in jeopardy as a consequence of a Negro being appointed judge in an American city.

Apparently, these same Dixie solons and ranters overlooked the fact that the late President Woodrow Wilson, himself a Southerner and Democrat, not only retained a Negro in this District of Columbia judgeship during his eight years' tenure of the White House, but reappointed Judge Robert H. Terrell, a holdover from the Taft administration, twice to this post and that the United States senate, even with a Dixie Democrat in the executive chair, twice confirmed the reappointment of this black judge.

The present incumbent, Judge Cobb, was a holdover from the Coolidge administration, and the submission of his name to the senate and its confirmation of the reappointment was merely an act of official formality.

While it is possible that the Texas law-makers, who became incensed and felt outraged over this reappointment of Judge Cobb, did not know that he was already adorning the bench and had been for several years; and while they were undoubtedly ignorant of the fact that President Wilson retained and reappointed a Negro to this judicial post, the fiery senator from the Palmetto State was conversant with the facts, and his senatorial tirade was simply a play to his bourbon and Negro-hating constituency back in his home state and other "Bam" communities.

Why should these Southern Democrats raise all this hue and cry about a Negro being reappointed to a municipal judgeship in the District of Columbia, when Negroes have served as judges in some of the Southern states and were elevated to these judicial positions by the votes of Southern white lawyers?

Two such instances are fresh in our memory, and no United States senator or state legislature became indignant as a result; if they did, the records fail to disclose such action and antics.

During his practice of law at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Attorney William Henry Harrison, now residing in Chicago, was elected by the white bar of the Sooner State city to serve as judge; and no man with the least eyesight would mistake Judge Harrison for anything save an ebony-hued son of Ethiopia.

A similar incident happened at Little Rock, Arkansas, some years ago, when Attorney Scipio Africanus Jones, one of the most eminent lawyers in this section, was elevated to the judgeship by the unanimous vote of all the white lawyers in Pulaski County and Little Rock.

Negro judges are adorning the bench in several Northern cities, placed there by the vote of white electors and kept in office through their suffrage and sufferance.

Three of these occupants of judicial posts are Judge W. C. Hueston of Gary, Indiana; Judge E. W. Henry of Philadelphia, and Judge Albert George of Chicago.

In neither city nor instance was either judge elevated to his position by black voters alone, but their election was made possible and insured by white voters, who lost sight of color and sought men of character to hold such judgeships.

If Senator Blease and the Texas solons would consummate a wonderful piece of missionary endeavor, and save their race from its impending danger, due to one lone Negro having been reappointed judge of a municipal court in Washington, D. C., The Informer suggests that they institute ouster proceedings against the Negro judges holding elective offices elsewhere in this country, and that they have committed to prison or psychopatic ward every member of their race who voted for black men to serve as judges, whether in Arkansas or Illinois.

Instead of a Negro judge being a reproach upon this country, it is a distinct credit, in that it demonstrates the great work done in America since the emancipation of the black slaves; when, within 70 years after their liberation from human bondage, the black race has advanced far enough to produce men of judgeship calibre.

Just why some of our supposed Southern white friends (?) are always opposing every effort of the black race to rise and shoulder the full responsibilities of citizenship, and to enjoy its emoluments and at the same time render a distinct and worthwhile service to our common country, is beyond our feeble comprehension.

If a Negro has no aspirations and ambitions and is content with the sordid things of life; if he is vicious, criminal and bestial and alarmingly increases the population in our penal institutions; if he fails to make a good citizen and becomes a parasite on the body politic, some of our white friends (?) in Dixie will hasten to condemn and anathematize the entire race for the shortcomings and failures of the few.

If, on the other hand, some energetic, ambitious and well-prepared Negro makes an earnest effort to rise and fill his rightful place in the life of the community, state and nation; if he should aspire to positions of responsibility, where he can render an unselfish public service and prove his mettle as a first-class American citizen, these same white friends (?) will advance the argument that they want to see the Negro advance and are willing to help in such advancement and progress—provided the "Negro stays in his place."

In a democratic social order, such as America essays and professes to be, where is any man's place, whether that man be black, white, red or yellow?

Surely there is no question of "social equality" (Southern nightmare and bugbear) involved in a Negro sitting on some bench as judge of a court; and it can be said to the everlasting credit of the few American Negroes who have been elevated to judgeships, that no charges of crookedness, impartiality or malfeasance in office have ever been preferred against them—not even by white persons who have been tried before the tribunals presided over by Negro judges.

When America places more stress and emphasis upon character and efficiency and less upon color and race prejudice, this country will then become a real democracy and we will not witness such farcical exhibitions as those staged recently by the South Carolina senator and the upper house of the Texas legislature. Selah!

4 NEGRO OFFICERS IN U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT

Wharton of Liberia, Here Now Among the Group

There are four Negro career officials in the United States Foreign Service, which is under the Department of State, Clifton R. Wharton, secretary of the American legation and consul at Monrovia, Liberia, told the Tribune here Tuesday.

The officials are James G. Carter, consul, Calais, France; Dr. William J. Yerby, consul, Oportu, Portugal; Mr. William H. Hunt, consul, St. Michaels, Azores, and Mr. Wharton.

Of the above group, Wharton is the only one who is in both the diplomatic and consular service. The other three are only in the latter service.

Wharton, who has been recalled here to the State Department for an indefinite stay arrived in the city last week in company with his wife and son. He has been in Liberia five years.

He stated that Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University, recommended by the United States as one of three of a commission to investigate the question of forced labor in Liberia has arrived at Monrovia.

Political - 1930
Office Holding.

General

ONE BITTER LESSON LEARNED

Immediately after the administration failed to get Parker confirmed because of the opposition of Negroes to him, the prophecy was made that it would seek to regain our good will by giving us several major national appointments. Two such places have been given, W. C. Hueston of Indiana receiving a place in the post office department a few weeks ago, and David E. Henderson of Kansas getting one under the attorney general last week.

We wish the administration had made these appointments before the Parker episode. It did not delay for lack of urging. Many who did great work to elect President Hoover have pleaded for this recognition nearly two years. It is significant that it comes within a few weeks—after Negroes stopped making appeals, and changed over to demanding. We wish this place had come sooner for the sake of Senator Henry Allen who is making the race for re-election in Kansas, after having been an outstanding supporter of Judge Parker's confirmation. We would like to feel that the republican party gives places to Negroes because it recognizes the justice of their claim upon it. We would like to feel that Senator Allen's efforts to land Henderson had no selfish motives in them.

This paper has long had the suspicion in mind that Negroes go into politics all wrong. Because our earliest connection with it came when utter unselfishness led the republican party to make us its wards, we have never tried to drive hard bargains like other Americans do. We have gone on our way deserving and hoping and grieving when we were disappointed. The Parker confirmation fight and its consequences,—these major national appointments—teach a different lesson.

Negroes are as much needed for majorities as any other similar number of people, and should put just as high value on their support. If we do not ask, we need not expect to be given our desserts.

It is very possible that the administration would long ago have turned a more attentive ear our way, had we exhibited the purpose which now animates us. We have learned our political lesson, and these appointments indicate we grade 100 per cent on it.

PASSING FROM FOREIGN SERVICE.

The appointment of a white citizen of New Jersey as Minister to Haiti and the intimation that another white man will be sent as Minister to Liberia would seem to mark the almost complete elimination of the Negro as a factor in the foreign service of the United States. Either by death or resignation we have lost the two diplomatic positions assigned to the race since President Grant appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett to the legation at Port au Prince and Henry Highland Garnet to Monrovia. During the half century that intervened up to the American occupation of Haiti, under the Wilson administration, both these posts were occupied by men of the darker race.

When Grover Cleveland became President he sought to diversify the positions in the foreign service assigned to Negroes by nominating Charles H. J. Taylor as Minister to Bolivia and Henry C. C. Astwood as Consul at Calais. But a Republican Senate, dominated by Senator Ingalls of Kansas who pronounced "a colored Democrat a monstrosity." defeated this innovation by a Democratic President, by refusing to confirm his appointees for these two posts. So Haiti and Liberia still remained the diplomatic crumbs reserved for the Negro, whether Republican or Democrat.

After President Wilson appointed a white man as Minister to Haiti, William Jennings Bryan, his Secretary of State, was quick to find "deserving Democrats," all white of course, to take over the Consular posts heretofore held by Negroes, until but one or two remained in the service. Those few survivors have become what is known as "career men," having become so qualified by experience and capacity as to hold their places solely on merit and not by virtue of previous political selection. President Hoover, instead of restoring Haiti as a position adapted for a colored American, has followed Wilson's example by naming a white resident of New Jersey, whose antecedents were not revealed at the time of his appointment.

This elimination of the Negro from the Foreign service is on a par with the discrimination practiced on account of color in most of the departments of the government, in the matter of appointments and promotions. The same bars and hindrances established under the Wilson administration, with its surrender to Southern prejudice and discrimination, have been allowed to remain under the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations. With but few exceptions, this spirit of discrimination has entered into the policy of many of the Federal offices in New York and other large cities. In the various post offices a color line is maintained in the assignment and promotion of employees. The Customs service is one of the few branches of the service where no discrimination is practiced, owing largely to the broad liberality of Collector Elting.

There is room for a greater degree of this liberality and tolerance in all departments of the national government.

Widow of Liberian Minister Is Denied Gratuity By House

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—On the ground that the bill for the relief of Mrs. Nellie Francis failed to show that she was a dependent, the House of Representatives Saturday denied the widow of the late William T. Francis, minister resident and consul general to Liberia who died of illness incurred in the consular service the one year's salary of her deceased husband which has formerly been granted widows.

The bill which failed of consideration in the House, authorized the payment of $5,000 to Mrs. Francis. The bill passed the Senate in April, but was objected to when reached on the private calendar on objection of Representative William H. Stafford, Republican, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Representative Stafford held that the former practice of awarding the widows of deceased consular officials was only in effect prior to the inclusion of these officers in the retirement act and the raising of their salaries. He held that in the absence of evidence that the widow was dependent, the government was adopting a policy which would bind them to pay one year's salary to every widow of every decesed consular and commercial officer. He held that a definite policy should be adopted which would require that the widow establish her dependency.

Mrs. Francis, although denied the gratuity at this time, may receive the money, if during the next session a bill is introduced in which she is set forth as the dependent wife of a deceased consular officer.

Hoover Expected to Make First Appointment Soon

President Flayed by A.M.E. Churchmen Attending Annual Meeting in Capital.

WASHINGTON, (Special).—In an effort to allay the nation-wide disapproval of his administration, President Herbert Hoover is expected this week to appoint a colored person to a prominent Federal position.

Rumors to this effect have been hinted in capital circles for the past three weeks.

While both Democrats and Republicans of the inner circles are aware of the concoction which is being brewed, none of them will state definitely what the appointment is to be.

In some circles it is pointed out that the position will be that of assistant solicitor for the Post Office Department which pays $7,500 a year.

This position was declined by T. Gillis Nutter, Charleston, W. Va., attorney, March 29 of this year, who gave as his reason for declining, the fact that he would have to sever practically all of his professional and business relations in Charleston to accept it.

Speeches at the A.B.C. Club Tuesday of last week at Whitelaw Hotel may be taken as an indication of the type of criticism to which the Hoover administration is subject.

On that occasion, the club acted as host to leading officials of the A.M.E. Church of the financial and church extension departments, which had just concluded their annual meeting.

During the speaking, Bishop W. T. Vernon, himself a former register of the treasury and an ardent Republican, said:

"I wish we could inform the President that seven bishops are coming to see him, and then tell him that unless there is a change that we will go fishing or vote for someone else next November."

Bishop Vernon presides over the Arkansas area of the church.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, of the Georgia area, said:

"Hoover has turned us over to the Ku Klux Klan in the South."

Dr. Hawkins Speaks

Dr. John R. Hawkins, campaign manager for Hoover in the last election, told the guests that he had informed Postmaster General Brown:

"You have not wanted me as much since election as you did before. It is now coming to a show-down. You are in debt to us."

"And we are going to foreclose if they do not pay off," said one of the listeners.

Mr. Hawkins continued:

"We want our proportion and we want the photograph system abolished. And if I were not in the presence of bishops and other church officials, I would say, contemptible."

"Say it," suggested some one.

"Damnable photograph system abolished," continued Mr. Hawkins.

Other speakers were Bishops J. A. Gregg, Kansas; A. J. Carey, Illinois; W. Decker Johnson, Mississippi; A. L. Gaines, Maryland, and Joshua Jones, Fennsylvania, and Thomas H. R. Clark, S. W. Rutherford, W. H. E. Brown, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Morris Lewis, and Kelly Miller.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

DEPRIEST'S PROTOTYPES

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

Much has been said about Congressman De-Priest, but we hear very little about other Negro congressmen and other former high officeholders of that race.

During the period of Reconstruction in the South, there were a great many Negro holders of high office.

Pinckney B. Pinchback was lieutenant governor of Louisiana, 1868 to 1871, and governor in 1872. There was a fight in Louisiana between the white scalawag Gov. Warmouth and Pinchback, and President Grant settled the row by recognizing the Negro as governor.

There were two United States senators—Hiram R. Revels, 1870-1871, and Blanche K. Bruce, 1875-1881. Both were elected from Mississippi.

There were 21 Negro congressmen.

Alabama elected Jeremiah Haralson, James T. Rapier and Benjamin Turner.

Florida elected Josiah T. Walls.

Georgia, Jefferson Long.

Louisiana, J. H. Menard and Charles E. Nash.

North Carolina, H. P. Cheatham, John Hyman, James E. O'Hara and George White.

South Carolina produced eight Negro congressmen, as follows: Richard H. Cain, Robert C. Deharge, Robert B. Elliott, Thomas H. Miller, George T. Murray, Joseph H. Rainey, A. J. Ransier and Robert Smalls. Congressman Rainey served 10 years, the longest of any of his race.

Virginia had one congressman, John M. Langston.

Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, makes the twenty-first Negro congressman.

There were two Negroes elected to the State Legislature from Boston in 1866. They were elected by white votes.

There were a great many elected to the State Legislatures in the Southern States during this period. Our State Legislature was often very much mixed and it was not uncommon to see white men voting for Negro officeholders.

The writer was a voter in 1871, and has seen white men running after Congressman Jerry Haralson, of Selma, for political honors.

There were more than 100 Negro delegates to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City who voted for Hoover. The race was between Hoover and Dawes.—J. Y. Weatherly in The Birmingham News.

JAMES G. CARTER GETS DIPLOMATIC PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Among 147 promotions announced in the Foreign Service by the State Department last week as a result of the increased appropriations for the service given by Congress, is that of James G. Carter of Brunswick, Ga. Mr. Carter was promoted from Class VI at $4,500 per year to Class V at $5,000 per year.

JEFFERSON COAGE SWORN IN TO BE RECORDER OF DEEDS

Senator Hastings Trying to Stave Off Revolt of Negro Voters

Jefferson Coage, who maintains his legal residence in Wilmington, Del., and lives here at 1911 Eleventh street, northwest, has been appointed Recorder of Deeds to succeed Arthur G. Froe, who resigned to take effect September 30.

Mr. Coage was sworn in as Recorder of Deeds Tuesday, and will take over the office next Wednesday, October 1. He has served as second deputy recorder under Mr. Froe. In fact the place was created for him by Mr. Froe.

Mr. Coage has lived in the city for a number of years, having attended and graduated from Howard University. He was a member of the Virgin Island Commission that visited, inspected and reported on conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Hastings' Appointment

This promotion comes to Mr. Coage through Senator Hastings of Delaware, who is having trouble in his campaign for re-election, owing to his vote for Judge Parker. The Negroes of Delaware have not forgotten Senator Hastings' defiance of their wish in the Parker vote and are determined to show him their independent spirit in November. Mr. Coage's appointment may or may not alleviate the breach between Senator Hastings and his colored voters.

Other Recorders

Following are the names of some of the persons who have served prior terms as heads of the office of the Recorder of Deeds: Frederick Douglass, D.C. (May 17, 1881, to January 6, 1887); James M. Trotter, Massachusetts (March 3, 1887, to February 6, 1890); Blanche K. Bruce, Mississippi (February 6, 1890, to May 23, 1894); Charles H. J. Taylor, Kansas (May 23, 1894, to May 13, 1897); Henry P. Cheatham, North Carolina (May 13, 1897 to January 13, 1902); John C. Dancy, North Carolina (January 13, 1902, to March 14, 1910); Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia (March 14, 1910, to June 30, 1914); and Arthur G. Froe, West Virgiia (February 15, 1922, to October 1, 1930).

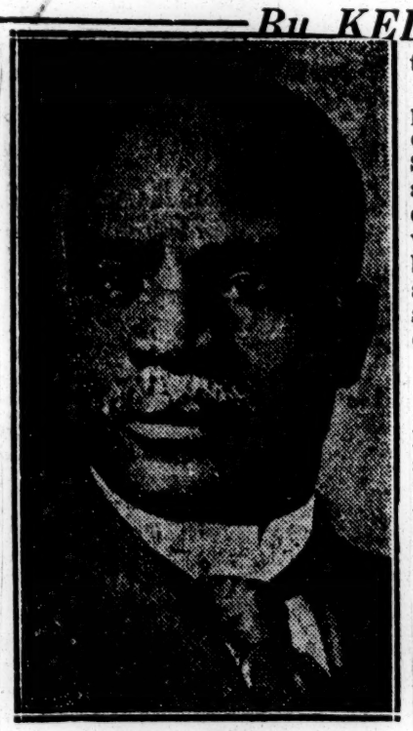
Political - 1930
Office Holding.

General

Will a Negro Go to Congress?

By KELLY MILLER

GEORGE W. WHITE of North Carolina was the last Negro member of Congress until the coming of Oscar DePriest. Thirteen Congresses intervened without a Negro member. It is entirely possible that there will be another absence for at least a decade. When a Negro was sent to Congress from a Northern district upon the basis of a Negro majority, the race complaisantly took it for granted that it would continue to be represented in Congress in perpetuity. But this is by no means a certainty.



— Kelly Miller —

The fifteenth census has just been completed by States. A permanent plan of reapportionment has yet to be established by the House of Representatives. The tentative plan keeps the House at its present level of 435 members. The Census Office is required to have the population statistics data available by the opening of the next session of Congress. More than half of the States will experience either a gain or a loss in representation by virtue of the shifts in population. Even those States which retain the existing number of representatives will have to be redistricted because of internal shifts. All of the States, therefore, will undergo a new subdivision into Congressional districts.

The population schedules have not yet been counted by race. The Negro's hope for Congressional representation comes from the large cities where the race flocks in great numbers, and by existing race prejudice these numbers are penned up in segregated areas.

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis are the only cities from which a race Congressman may be expected during the present census decade. In 1920 these cities contained a Negro population of 153,000, 134,000, 108,000 and 70,000, respectively. The guesses for 1930 are hazy and uncertain. A 25 per cent increase in each instance would be a reasonable allowance.

According to the present tentative basis of representation, each Congressional district will contain something like 381,000 individuals. It is only where the Negroes maintain a considerable majority over the whites that they may be expected to dominate the political fortune of any political unit. This would require over 140,000 Negroes to insure a Negro Congressman.

When we consider that in no instance are all of the Negroes in any city concentrated in any single district, the difficulties of the situation begin to loom upon us. Chicago is our most probable instance. The most enthusiastic Chicagoan hardly claims more than 200,000 Negroes in the 1930 count. Many of these are outside of the limits of the First district. There will hardly be enough left to constitute a majority on the basis already tentatively approved.

But district lines are subject to political manipulation. The process of gerrymandering is known of old. Should the exigencies of the new alignment in Illinois cut the First district in two, the Negro's hopes would go glimmering. It must also be remembered that Negroes have a habit of quarreling among themselves when a white man slips into office even by a Negro majority.

New York has never had any reasonable chance of a Negro Congressman, unless by some uncalculated good hap. There were only about 109,000 Negroes in Harlem in 1920. These were split between two Congressional districts. It required all of this number to maintain a bare majority. There is hardly any way to see how the redistricting of the State can add to the Negro's chances, unless he can persuade the powers at Albany to gerrymander a district in his favor.

As to St. Louis, the only hope the Negro ever had rested upon the thinning out of the population since the district lines were laid in 1910. There were only 70,000 Negroes in the whole city of St. Louis in 1920, not a third of the quota of a Congressional district when its quota is full. It is not conceivable that this number had doubled in the last decade. Missouri loses three Congressmen by the new census. It is hardly likely that within the new district boundaries the Negro contingency will reach anything like a majority.

Philadelphia will perhaps have Negroes enough to dominate a district, but here again they are not only too widely scattered, but hopelessly disorganized. Baltimore will certainly have to wait a decade or so before it comes into this category. Cleveland and Detroit are possible candidates in the remoter decades.

When the new lines are laid, although there is no flattering likelihood that the Negro will be able to dominate any Congressional district politically, yet the interdecadal shifting of population lends probability to the hope that, even if the tenure is not continuous, the Negro will return to Congress before the decade is over.

As to the future, we may rest assured that the continuing stream of Northern migration and the intensifying tendency of segregation will give the race numerical dominance in at least a half dozen Congressional districts in the decades to come.

DISPLACING RECORDER FROE BAD POLITICS

The displacing of the Honorable Arthur G. Froe, of West Virginia, Recorder of Deeds with the Honorable J. S. Coage, of Delaware, adds nothing to the race's political fortune and in no way satisfies its grievance against the Administration for what it regards as political neglect against it as a factor in Republican politics. The appointment, like the appointments of Attorney Henderson of Kansas and Judge Wm. C. Huston of Indiana were not out of consideration to the race or recognition of its influence in the councils of the Party, but purely an effort to boost and square those Senators in states where the Negro holds a place of power between the two major parties with their Negro constituents.

The present Administration has not given the race an additional appointment to those handed us by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. The Negro is not as blind as the President's advisers are advising they are. They recognize the appointments of Huston, Henderson and Coage are purely political to help Senators Allen, Hasting, Watson and the nominee in West Virginia with the Negro voters. But the Negro is not going to be deceived and is not going to desert the Republican Party because of the manipulation of the President's political advisers which the country does not hold him directly responsible for. Why displace Recorder Froe with Mr. Coage except for the reason the President did not have any other place that he could give a Negro; and the promotion of Mr. Saunders of West Virginia was a sop to appease the Negro vote in West Virginia. The second Assistant Recorder's place is only clerical and is no more than a Civil Service position filled from competitive examination. The President deserves no special credit for appointing Hon. Chas. E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia for the reason this position has always been given to the Negro, even by a democratic President. These cheap political maneuvers may satisfy the cheap Negro politician with his mitts out, but will never satisfy the manly respectability of the Negroes of this country who believe in the principles, purposes and aims of the Republican Party.

The race is in no sense proud of these few delayed over-ripe plums. With a million Federal jobs in the country, the Administration has to shift one Negro from one place to another, dismissing some, and reducing others, in order to make a place so a political friend can use the Negro vote in his state to cover his blunders, or square himself with his Negro constituents on election day.

-:- Hoover Makes Amends

By KELLY MILLER

PRESIDENT HOOVER has made more Negro appointments in four months than President Coolidge made in six years. Up to then the burden of complaint was that the administration had ignored all Negro claims to appointive recognition. But four important assignments falling in the race's lap in such quick succession must be accounted for either by a change of attitude, or by some unusual political emergency.

Mr. Hoover has set up a board of strategy, consisting of Postmaster-General Brown and Secretary Newton, to keep watch and ward over the Negro as a political entity. He recognizes no leadership except through the mediacy of these referees. Whatever he has done, or failed to do, must be attributed to this sagacious board of strategy.

The President does not play politics with the Negro directly, but allows politics in plenty to be played in his name and on his behalf. The man who doesn't play politics will never be elected President—but once. The President's Negro policy has never been disclosed in words, but is clearly revealed in action.

1. The Negro is to be displaced from leadership in the South. There are to be no more Negro national committeemen, who direct the policies of parties and Presidents by authority of sovereign states. Page Ben Davis and Perry Howard.

2. No national Negro leader is to be recognized as political spokesman of his race at large. Page Dr. John R. Hawkins.

3. Serviceable Negro politicians are to be recognized only in so far as they commend themselves to the approval of their respective senators.

With this key in mind it is easy enough to understand the four recent Negro appointments. The Republican party approaches the Congressional campaign with none too optimistic prospects. Every available vote must be corralled by any legitimate political means. A change of one or two votes would throw the control of the Senate to the Democrats and their recalcitrant progressive allies.



— Kelly Miller —

Mr. Hoover's entire political future hangs upon the return of a sufficient number of administration senators to put through his program. In Kansas (for nomination only), Indiana, West Virginia and Delaware, the election of the dyed-in-the-wool adminstration senators is in serious jeopardy. In each State the Negro holds the decisive hand. Ohio is in the same predicament; I would not be surprised, therefore, if some Ohio Negro celebrity did not soon fall into official good fortune. On the other hand, Maryland, with the decisive Negro vote, may expect nothing, because no senatorial contest is on.

It so happened that every senator in the lucky Negro States voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker to the Supreme bench. This act aroused the Negro race to political revenge as perhaps nothing else has done since the first Civil Rights decision. The N. A. A. C. P. took the lead and threatened political slaughter to every senator who cast an affirmative vote. Congressman DePriest, violating every canon of congressional courtesy, sat in the Senate Chamber and noted and designated for political death every member of the Upper House who dared uphold the administration's hand. The Negro scored a double victory. Parker was defeated.

The frightened senators in the several States appealed to the White House to save them from the wrath of aroused Afro-Americandom. "Give one of my Negro sub-lieutenants a fat berth at Washington, and this will appease enough of them to secure victory." Thus spoke Allen of Kansas, Watson and Robinson of Indiana, Hatfield and Goff of West Virginia, and Hastings of Delaware.

As a result, Henderson, Hueston, Mitchell and Coage have been placed on the pay roll, and will whoop it up for Hoover and his pro-Parker senators. All of these appointees are excellent men and will do credit to the administration and honor to the Negro race. Such is the fruition of protest. Page the N. A. A. C. P.

We are again reminded that politics is a game of force. There was no semblance of benevolent race recognition behind these appointments, but a sheer political necessity. President Harding appointed Mr. Cohen as Naval Surveyor of New Orleans because political exigencies demanded it. Mr. Coolidge gave very little appointive recognition to the Negro, because he didn't have to.

In the meanwhile, let us thank the N. A. A. C. P. for lashing the race into consciousness over the Parker issue. Let us thank the Negro press for keeping the keen edge of protest alive. Let us thank the Hoover senators for rewarding their faithful black lieutenants. Let us thank the President's board of strategy for discerning the political emergency and making these appointees the beneficiaries thereof. And, above all, we have to thank President Hoover, who stands in the dim distant background beckoning approval of it all.

U.S. Civil Service Fails to Give Negro A Square Deal

A Few Colored Clerks Hang On in Washington, but There are No Replacements and No Reinforcement.

12-27-30

By KELLY MILLER

Several weeks ago, the New York Times carried an account of the report of the Civil Service Reform League extolling the progress of the Civil Service reform movement for the past fifty years. Thereupon, I wrote the Times pointing out the failure of the civil service machinery to give the Negro applicant a square deal on the basis of his merit. The editor was good enough to publish my article in the issue of December 4, but gratuitously appended statistics to the effect that fifty-two thousand Negroes are on the federal government pay roll, with an aggregate salary of over sixty-four million dollars.

Baltimore, Md.

Figures of Special Agent Merely Campaign Bait

These facts were compiled by the Negro special agent in the Department of Labor to be used as offset against the complaint that there is race prejudice and discrimination in the civil service. Much use of these facts was made in the last presidential campaign, I am sorry to say, by Negro spellbinders, to appease the grievance of the Negro complainant.

I replied to the footnote of the editor of the Times stating that these fifty thousand jobs, for the most part consisted of soldiers, sailors, janitors, messengers, laborers, charwomen and caretakers, and did not touch the merits of the complaint that the race was discriminated against in the classified service. My rejoinder remains unpublished.

Several years ago the whole race was lashed into fury over discrimination in the government departments at Washington. The late Neval H. Thomas laid down his life as a sacrifice on this altar.

Governmental Segregation Grows Apace

During the past biennium half a dozen heated issues have arisen and pushed government segregation out of public consciousness. But while we grow oblivious, the fire burns. Segregation moves apace while we denounce lynching, lily whiteism and Judge Parker, or indulge in bridge parties, fiddling and dancing.

Segregation trends constantly and continually to the establishment of a caste system in the government departments in Washington.

The discriminatory practice of the Civil Service machinery has effectually closed the ranks of the classified service. There has been considerable augmentation of Negroes in the subclerical service. This seems to be the fixed and determined policy.

Segregation Both Vertical and Horizontal

One exception must be noted. There is a strong tendency towards vertical as well as horizontal segregation. The office of recorder of deeds is assigned a colored head, with the implied understanding that the racial bar shall not operate against the Negro in the clerical force. In addition there are several divisions with a colored chief and an entirely colored staff.

So far as the general classified service goes, there still hang over, here and there, a few colored clerks who get along as best they can under the obtrusive segregative policy which is open and above board. The colored clerical contingent has absolutely no recruits or re-enforcement. One by one they fall out by death, resignation or removal. None are allowed to take their places. The final result is obvious and inevitable.

Coolidge Broke Promise to Trotter

Coolidge promised Trotter, in my presence, that he would put an end to such departmental segregation. But to the best knowledge and belief of the alleger, the New England President did absolutely nothing to fulfill his promise. The other day the same Trotter poured the same complaint into Mr. Hoover's ear of merely passive and negative receptivity.

What shall we do? Shall we cease insisting upon the fair and impartial enforcement of the civil service law? or shall we continue to appeal to the conscience of a nation which nullifies its own laws and thereby belies moral idealism and compromises its own moral integrity?

What Shall We Do?

Three courses lie open. (1) The policy of Neval Thomas—cry aloud and spare not. Let neither President, cabinet officer, head of department nor candidate for office have any peace while such discrimination is operated within his cognizance and under his authority. (2) Continue the present laissez faire policy, and let the administration perfect its jim crow policy without remonstrance. (3) Passively, or avowedly accept the vertical separation which sets up colored bureaus in sections manned and managed by Negroes. Which shall it be?

Political-1930

Georgia

Office Holding

BEN DAVIS KEEPS G. O. P. CONTROL

Macon Telegraph
3-26-30

Conference Results Show Negro Retains Hold on Party

Macon, Ga.

FLANDERS TO BE MARSHAL

MACON TELEGRAPH BUREAU
105 Kimball House.

ATLANTA, March 25.—Ben J. Davis, Negro editor and former Georgia national committeeman of the Republican party, has licked the white administration crowd in this state.

A secret conference called in Washington the last week-end by Josiah T. Rose, M. O. Dunning, and G. F. Flanders, has concluded its peace negotiations, entered up the treaty pact and the "delegates" have come home—with the Ben Davis party protocol adopted.

Louis H. Crawford, who was being bitterly opposed for reappointment by the Rose faction, is to keep his job as marshal in the north Georgia district while Walter Akerman, backed by Rose to a temporary standstill in the nominations, is dropped out of the picture. G. F. Flanders, who was picked by Davis as chairman of the state committee, and later nominated for national committeeman to succeed Davis, is to be made the United States marshal in the southern district, while George B. McLeod, of the administration faction, who now holds that office, is dropped out of the picture.

Flanders recently, at the direction of Davis, "resigned" as state chairman, at the recent state committee meeting held in Atlanta where every motion and resolution put through was handled personally by Ben Davis, and where Davis "let" Rose preside for a little while and then put Roscoe Pickett in the chair for a little while, and wound things up harmoniously.

Soon after that meeting, and shortly after the nomination of M. O. Dunning had been approved to go through in Washington, for reappointment as collector of port at Savannah, the Louis Crawford nomination was caused by the Rose faction to be held up, and the now more or less famous Watson affidavit from Lithonia was filed, saying funds for the purchase of a postoffice job had been turned over to Crawford. In the meantime Rose was backing Akerman, from Cartersville, for the Crawford job.

Rose is to be elected state chairman when the Republican convention meets in Atlanta, April 19, Davis having permitted him to practice a little at presiding in the recent Davis-controlled state committee meeting.

The story from Washington today is that the nominations of Crawford and Flanders are to go to the senate the last of this week or the first of next week.

JOHN W. HAMMOND.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Wednesday, March 26, 1930

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JOHN W. HAMMOND.

Savannah, Ga. News
Sunday, April 6, 1930

Harmonious at Athens.

Athens, Ga., April 5 (AP).—In a meeting described as "harmonious" James W. Arnold, attorney, and Dr. W. H. Harris, negro, were elected delegates to the state convention, at the county Republican convention here today. W. G. Cornett, representing another faction, stated that his group was not represented at the meeting and made no effort to attend.

Athens Ga. Banner-Herald
Sunday, April 6, 1930

JAMES W. ARNOLD NAMED DELEGATE BY ONE FACTION

Delegates to the state republican convention which meets in Atlanta April 19, were elected at a delegated convention here yesterday which was described as "harmonious," while disputes arose in other conventions in the state.

Dr. W. H. Harris, Negro physician of Athens, presided at the meeting. He was elected chairman and R. B. Harris, Negro, was elected secretary.

James W. Arnold, Athens attorney, and Dr. Harris, were elected delegates to the state convention and W. P. Harris and James Mack, Negroes, were elected alternates. Deegates to the county convention were elected by the militia districts and city wards several days ago, it was stated.

A resolution endorsing the Hoover administration was adopted by the convention which met in the county court house.

W. G. Cornett, representing another group of Republicans in this county stated Saturday night his group was not represented at the meeting, and made no attempt to attend. He stated that he has reports that white organizations were organized in most of the counties in this district which he represents in an advisory committee set up by President Hoover last fall.

SPLIT AT GRIFFIN

GRIFFIN, Ga. (AP) —A Spalding county republican caucus today split in two factions, a so-called "Lily White' wing refusing to recognize the election of Dr. A. M. Wilkins, Negro and veteran republican leader of the county as chairman.

After the election of Wilkins, W. C. Jackson, anti-Smith leader of 1928, called a meeting of white persons attending the caucus and Davis Williams was elected county chairman by this group.

The "Lily White" group elected N. J. Baxter as delegate to the state republican convention in Atlanta to contest the seating of Dr. Wilkins.

FULTON DELEGATION

ATLANTA, (AP) — A delegation of four white men and six Negroes, headed by Josiah T. Rose collector of internal revenue, was named here Saturday to represent Fulton county in the state Republican convention.

The meeting was harmonious. A resolution congratulated the republican organization in the state "for their successful efforts in bringing about harmony in the ranks, and especially commend G. F. Flanders for sacrificing his personal interests in order that we might have one organization in Georgia."

The delegation consist of Mr. Rose, Clint W. Hager, District Attorney; J. B. Dove and J. W. Martin white and T. W. Holmes, A. T. Walden, B. J. Davis, W. J. Shaw, Jackson McHenry and L. D. Milton.

Jackson McHenry was elected county chairman.

Republicans Hold Rally

Stand By Regular Party and Pledge

SUPPORT BEN DAVIS

Big Rally Friday Night at McKelvey-Powell Hall

Tribune

The local political pot is boiling over and enthusiasm is rampant in the ranks of the Republicans. The regular Republican organization headed by Lawyer J. G. Lemon as chairman and Duncan Pringle, secretary, seems to have things well in hand and will doubtless carry the day at Chatham County Republican convention which meets at the county court house Saturday at noon.

4-5-30
Savannah, Ga.

In an enthusiastic mass meeting Wednesday night, held at the McKelvey-Powell hall, the organization went on record as unanimously endorsing the Ben Davis leadership of the organization in Georgia. The meeting was largely attended and many stirring speeches were made, prevailing on the voters to stick by the regular organization. Among those who electrified the audience by their speeches were several prominent ministers who urged the support of Mr. Davis in his direction of the party in this state. The Evangelical Ministers Union, it was stated by the ministers, went on record in their meeting of Tuesday to support Mr. Davis to the last and to stand by the regular organization in this county. There were several white Republicans at the meeting, among them a Mr. Merritt who said he was secretary of the Republican Club of Chatham County. Mr. Merritt endorsed the Davis leadership and urged the voters to stand by the regular organization.

It was decided at the meeting to hold a Ben Davis rally tomorrow (Friday) night at McKelvey-Powell hall to which all the Republican voters of Chatham county are invited. The meeting will take place at 8 o'clock and will probably be attended by an unusually large crowd.

A slight rift in the ranks of the voters has been caused by a few who seem very anxious to get control of the affairs of the party. The main objection which this wing has, seems to be in their refusal to accept Mr. Davis' leadership in the state. They have had several meetings but apparently have not seemed to gather sufficient strength to give the regu-

lars much alarm and it is thought that the slate as presented by the Regulars, will go through Saturday without a hitch. There have been several attempts to get the two factions together and, perhaps, they will succeed, but the liklihood is that these differences will not be adjusted before the convention meets Saturday.

Prominent among the leading citizens supporting Benjamin J Davis and the regular organization are: Donald Thomas, L. W. Sales, J. H. Butler, Wm. McKelvey, T. J. Hopkins, Jr., J. M. Ferrebee, E. A. Fields, Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Nathan Roberts, J. E. Zealey, Revs. Hannah, Sherman and Stephens, H. G. Young, E. C. Blackshear, R. A. Harper, Thomas Baker, Leverne Douglas, J. H. Raine, Mrs. Mary E. Harper, Mrs. Pearl Smith, Mrs. W. J. Ayers, Mrs. Mamie Pringle, Mrs. J. M. Ferrebee, Mrs. Willie P. White, Mrs. Willie L. Powell, Mrs. Minnie DeVaughn, Dr. Chas. H. Proter, M. G. Graham, W. H. Saffold, Charles Stewart, W. H. Sage, J. R. Rivers, A. E. Coppage, M. H. Nichols, Jas. L. Day, C. Wimberly, Leroy Hogan, and Paul J. Steele.

Eight delegates and eight alternates are to be elected Saturday, who will be sent to the state convention which meets in Atlanta on April 19.

G. O. P. Has Made New Deal With Ben Davis, Says Paper

Washington Post Sees Renewed Investigation of Georgia Patronage Affairs.

Constitution

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(Special.)—Taking cognizance of the muddled republican political situation that has developed in Georgia, the Washington Post today gives prominent display to the following article written by a member of its staff:

"Postmaster-General Brown and even Secretary Walter Newton may be called before a rejuvenated Brookhart patronage committee, it developed yesterday when Senator Brookhart made known that the committee planned to go into reports that a deal had been made with the deposed political elements in Georgia.

"The committee, it was made known, is to go particularly into a report or rather what is understood to be the unchallenged fact, that Brown and Newton recently conferred here with Ben Davis, negro republican leader in Georgia, and who was the basis of the committee's recent report. Davis is said to have been offered a voice back in the party in return for administration control of a state convention to be held April 19.

"As evidence of good faith on the part of the administration's representatives here, Davis' lieutenant, G. F. Flanders, is to be made United States marshal for the southern district of the state, replacing George B. McLeod, who has served 8 years.

"More than usual interest attaches to the story because it involves a clash of high ideals and practical politics and because, too, a very unusual situation exists when the administration cannot control republican conventions in southern states. Yet this is exactly the situation in Georgia, and, while it is inconceivable that the administration would not be in the saddle two years hence when the national conventions are held, it is a fact that the forthcoming Georgia convention sets up the machinery that will name the delegates to the national convention, and the administration lieutenants here consider it quite important that the administration control this state meeting. This they will not do unless Davis is brought back into camp and the Brookhart committee has said quite plainly that he should not be permitted in the fold at all, much less invited back and paid a price, so to speak.

4-3-30

"Admittedly, emergency measures are necessary to deal with the situation because the state convention is little more than two weeks off. Aside from the fact that Mr. Brown's face must be saved in his handling of the situation, there is the point that a republican convention in Georgia passing a resolution against the administration at this time would certainly not make a good party picture. The democrats would be bound to say that if the administration cannot control a Georgia convention what can it hope to do in republican states? So the matter is right important.

"Mr. Brown and Mr. Newton have had a most difficult time, however, in applying Mr. Hoover's ideals to such practical political situations as this one.

Atlanta, Ga.

"With Davis deposed as a national committeeman at Kansas City and presumably blasted out of the picture by the Brookhart committee, the postmaster general recognized one Josiah T. Rose as the party leader to be reckoned with. He was recognized as the patronage dispenser and ordinarily one would have thought that that was the end of Davis. Rose, with the patronage power, should have no trouble in building up a new party.

"Rose, incidentally, was a former Davis backer and the Georgia democrats who are, of course, hard to please, observed at the time of his recognition that it was a roundabout recognition of Davis. But that developed not to be the case. With the administration support, Rose drew away from his old associations.

"Then it developed a few weeks ago that Rose had been unable to control the situation. At least Davis, without any patronage power but with a negro newspaper, was still in control. Whereupon Mr. Rose, Mr. Newton and Mr. Brown concluded that as distasteful as it might be they would have to deal with Davis.

"The funniest thing about it all is even now, with all of the cards on the table and Davis gone back to Atlanta, he has made no definite promise of what he will do. Flanders, his lieutenant, has more faith in human nature. He is here at a high priced hotel waiting expectantly for his nomination as marshal to go to the senate. There is a serious doubt as to whether it would be confirmed under the circumstances, and, too, the department of justice cannot see why McLeod should be displaced.

"In addition to getting the marshal's place for himself, the deal involves that Flanders' son should retain his postmastership at Swainsboro.

"Brookhart says there is no questioning the right of his committee to carry on, although it has considered its work done. He is not on the senate postoffice committee any more, but he points out that the patronage committee, originally a subcommittee of the postoffice committee, was made a body of its own when he was transferred to another committee. Senator McKellar of Tennessee, another member of the patronage committee, agrees with Brookhart that the matter should be gone into and the two of them are two-thirds of the committee."

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Sunday, April 6, 1930

AUGUSTA NEGROES ENDORSE DAVIS

Harmonious Session Held Here by Republicans of County

By J. C. MARDENBOROUGH.

The delegates and other regular Republicans of Richmond county met in the county courthouse at noon yesterday for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention which convenes in Atlanta April 19. The Republicans of this county are headed by Clarence S. Wigfall, county chairman. Two white men attended.

The convention went on record as endorsing the leadership of B. J. Davis for the Republicans in Georgia and pledging him their support.

The convention was largely attended and perfect harmony prevailed throughout. Those present represented men in every walk of life, schooling, finance and undisputed integrity. As was observed, this convention had a larger percentage of business and professional men in it than have any of the conventions of the past. It was also observed that there was a large percentage of young men keenly interested now in the political aspect of the county and the state. As one man remarked, "the convention had all of the earmarks of integrity and brain."

There were eight delegates and eight alternates elected. The delegates are as follows: C. S. Wigfall, John Green, John Strother, W. H. Mayes, George M. Johnson, J. H. Kendall, W. S. Harris and W. D. Avery. Those who know theins and outs of the past political afffairs in the county are frank to say, that the delegates elected yesterday evidence a decided improvement in the direction of good judgment in the caliber of delegates, in that the men elected are men of integrity and influence.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

Historical.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

MAR 5 - 1930

DEPRIEST'S PROTOTYPES

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

Much has been said about Congressman DePriest, but we hear very little about other Negro congressmen and other former high officeholders of that race.

During the period of Reconstruction in the South there were a great many Negro holders of high office.

Pinckney B. Pinchback was lieutenant governor of Louisiana, 1868 to 1871, and governor in 1872. There was a fight in Louisiana between the white (scalawag) Gov. Warmouth and Pinchback, and President Grant settled the row by recognizing the Negro as governor.

There were two United States senators—Hiram R. Revels, 1870-1871, and Blanche K. Bruce, 1875-1881. Both were elected from Mississippi.

There were 21 Negro congressmen.

Alabama elected Jeremiah Haralson, James T. Rapier and Benjamin Turner.

Florida elected Josiah T. Walls.

Georgia, Jefferson Long.

Louisiana, J. H. Menard and Charles E. Nash.

North Carolina, H. P. Cheatham, John Hyman, James E. O'Harra and George White.

South Carolina produced eight Negro congressmen, as follows: Richard H. Cain, Robert C. Deharge, Robert B. Elliott, Thomas H. Miller, George T. Murray, Joseph H. Rainey, A. J. Ransier and Robert Smalls. Congressman Rainey served 10 years, the longest of any of his race.

Virginia had one congressman, John M. Langston.

Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, makes the twenty-second Negro congressman.

There were two Negroes elected to the state Legislature from Boston in 1866. They were elected by white votes.

There were a great many elected to the state legislatures in the Southern states during this period. Our state Legislature was often very much mixed and it was not uncommon to see white men voting for Negro officeholders.

The writer was a voter in 1871, and has seen white men running after Congressman Jerry Harralson, of Selma, for political favors.

There were more than 100 Negro delegates to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City who voted for Hoover. The race was between Hoover and Dawes.

The wife of Congressman DePriest was entertained at tea by the president's wife. This was a very distinguished honor and seldom bestowed. It caused some mild criticism by a few politicians who had worked day and night to make such a thing possible by supporting a man, by their votes and influence, who had already shown, by his acts while secretary of commerce, that he favored intermingling between the two races.

The Southern white people were in pretty bad shape during the days of Reconstruction. The white scalawag was a more dangerous enemy than the Negro, because he had more brains and could use the Negro officeholder to abuse the white people by making laws that were unbearable and hateful.

The South had friends in the Northern states who always stood by them. If it had not been for Tammany Democrats and friends like them, the South would have suffered a long time before becoming a decent country to live in.

The name Tammany will always be hateful to the scalawag and his offspring.

J. Y. WEATHERLY.

226 22d St., Enslev, Ala., March 1.

Jackson, Miss., News
Friday, March 7, 1930

NEGROES IN CONGRESS

A feature story in the Daily News of last Sunday regarding John R. Lynch, former boss of one faction of the Republican party in this state, now living in Chicago on the pay of a retired army officer, brings to mind the fact that Mississippi is the only state in the Union that sent two negroes to the United States Senate during reconstruction days.

Mississippi was represented in the body by Hiram Revels, 1870-71, and Blanche K. Bruce, 1875-1881.

In all the nation's history only 23 negroes have been elected to the lower house of Congress, Oscar DePriest, the present negro Congressman from Illinois being the 23rd. Others were chosen during reconstruction days.

Alabama elected Jeremiah Harralson, James T. Rapier, and Benjamin Turner.

Florida elected Josiah T. Walls.

Georgia, Jefferson Long.

Louisiana, J. H. Menard and Charles E. Nash.

North Carolina, H. P. Cheatham, John Hyman, James E. O'Harra, and George White.

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Virginia had one Congressman, John M. Langston.

Mississippi sent John R. Lynch, who served three terms.

Political - 1930

Illinois

Office Holding

ED. H. WRIGHT RETIRES FROM CHICAGO POLITICS

CHICAGO—(ANP)—At the regular meeting Monday night of the political organization which he has led for the past two years, formal announcement was made by Edward H. Wright, thru a letter submitted and read by his secretary, Miss Ruth L. McCoo, of his withdrawal from active leadership of the organization.

The reason given was the state of his health.

During the last three election campaigns Wright had directed the activities of the Deneen forces in Chicago's Second Ward in a bitter struggle against the faction of William Hale Thompson, mayor, led by the late Dan Jackson, and Alderman Louis B. Anderson.

Wright suggested that the members of the organization recommend the appointment of Samuel L. Jones, the organization's candidate for ward committeeman, in the last election, as committeeman in his stead. The appointment was made to be passed on by the county Deneen organization.

Politicians of all factions were much impressed by Wright's withdrawal, feeling that it meant the conclusion of the politicial career of the most statesmanly politician the Negroes of Illinois have produced.

Wright came to Chicago from New York more than forty years ago. He soon became active in politics and made himself a power. The first elective position held by him was that of South Town Clerk. In 1896 he was elected a county commissioner and brought about the appointment of the first Negro assistant state's attorney by declining to approve the state's attorney's budget until the latter agreed to appoint a colored man.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Saturday, May 3, 1930

OSCAR DePRIEST RAPS BURLINGTON NEGRO

Colored Congressman Says Tyson Has Wrong Views of Rights of People

Burlington, May 2.—M. K. Tyson, local Negro race leader and prominent nationally as secretary of the National Association of Negro Tailors, Dressmakers and Furriers, is taken to task for his views on the political status of the race in a letter he has received from Oscar DePriest, Negro representative in Congress from the First Illinois District.

DePriest wrote after Senator Lee S. Overman had read a letter in the Senate Chaamber which Tyson had written urging the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"As I sat in the Senate chamber on yesterday," DePriest wrote under a Washington date line of April 29, "and heard your letter read by Senator Overman of North Carolina, asking and urging confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, and saying that the Negroes of North Carolina were out of politics on account of their own conduct, I was amazed, and I am satisfied you do not possess the right conception of citizenship or the rights of all the people under the Constitution of the United States.

"Of course, I do not know to what extent you speak for your whole organization, nor do I know what their views are, but your letter smacks of coercion on the part of your superiors down there and I use the word superiors because you evidently recognize the Caucasian as being superior."

DePriest had accepted an invitation to address the organization o which Tyson is secretaray, but th letter read in the Senate changed hi notion. He wrote:

"Unless I am informed that yo speak but for yourself and not fo the organization, or that you hav been misrepresented or coerced int the position you have taken on th matter, I hereby withdraw my a ceptance to address the National A sociation of Negro Tailors, Designe and Dressmakers in Richmond August 6th."

DePriest Didn't Leave Senate Out of Fear of Cole Blease

Afro-American

WASHINGTON. — Morris Lewis, secretary for Congressman DePriest, denied a story printed in the Baltimore Sun this week to the effect that Congressman DePriest after listening to the debate on the Judge Parker case in the Senate for several days has suddenly absented himself at the request of friends who advised him that if he remained it would provoke an anti-Negro speech from Senator Cole Blease, (Dem., S.C.).

Accordng to the daily press, Mr. DePriest's presence in the Senate where he occupied the seat of an absent senator, riled Mr. Blease to such an extent that an outbreak was imminent.

Rather than have such an outbreak which might react unfavorably upon the cause of those who are fighting Judge Parker, said the article, DePriest decided to stay away.

"You know that isn't Oscar DePriest," Secretary Lewis declared. "Mr. DePriest is absent because he went to McKeesport, Pa., to make a speech and then to Chicago. He is still out of the city. That is the only reason he has not been in the Senate."

Asked if he knew that a hat company in Orange, N.J., had named a hat for Mr. DePriest, Mr. Lewis said, that the company had sent a couple of hats to Mr. DePriest who had found them extraordinarily well made.

Baltimore

The company turns out its own product and is doing a good business, he declared.

Md.

Asked to guess the outcome of the Parker vote on Wednesday, Mr. Lewis said Wednesday morning that the vote will be close and the verdict may hinge upon a single vote.

Speaking of Alonzo Parham, Mr. Lewis said that Parham still has a chance to enter West Point if he will go to college, specialize in mathematics, so that after another year he can pass the examination.

The congressman , he continued, still has a vacancy at the Naval Academy at Annapolis for which he will soon nominate one principal and three alternates.

On March 8th, the congressman named two principals and six alternates for the Naval Academy.

DePriest Introduces His First Bill in Congress

Resolution is the First Sponsored by Negro Legislator in Twenty-eight Years.

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D.C.—

The first bill by a colored member of Congress in the last 28 years was presented Monday in the House of Representatives by Mr. Oscar DePriest.

5-17-30

The measure which is known as H. R. 12316, provides for the payment of $493.70 for the settlement of a claim against the government by Allen Holmes, 519 N. 15th Street, Birmingham. The bill was referred to the committee on claims and ordered to be printed.

Baltimore Md.

Under the conscription act in force during the World War, Holmes was picked up as a draft evader on September 6, 1918. It was later learned that Holmes was only 17 years of age and not subject to the draft law. He was released on March 15, 1919.

Due to the fact that Holmes was more than six months in the service of the United States at Camp McClellan, and had committed no crime, the measure seeks to give him the sum of $18 per week which he lost while being detained.

AARON PAYNE IS APPOINTED TO NEW STATE POST

Afro-American 7-5-30

Attorney Aaron E. Payne, prominent young attorney and formerly one of the city prosecutors in the Municipal court, was appointed to the position of arbitrator in the Illinois Industrial commission this week by Gov. Louis L. Emerson. Notice of the appointment was made through the office of Commissioner Barney Cohen of the Illinois Labor Board, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Willis Jefferson, who formerly held the position.

The post of arbitrator on the Industrial Board has to do with the settlement of wage and other disputes between workers and employers which are brought before the board for review and adjustment, and carries a salary of $4,200 yearly.

HARLEM LETTER WARNS BIRMINGHAM OFFICIALS

Writer Threatens Raid by Chicago Negro Gang if De Priest's Speech Is Obstructed.

James
7-3-30
New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2.—A letter, purporting to be from a Negro, threatening the lives of the members of the City Commission and of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, was received at the City Hall yesterday, postmarked at College Station in Harlem, New York, and postal authorities today are trying to trace the sender.

J. M. Jones Jr., president of the City Commission, declared that the threat was not being taken seriously, but that Communist activities seeking racial equality in the city of Birmingham must end and instructed the Police Department to seek out and prosecute the leaders of the movement.

Among other things the letter said:

"We understand that Birmingham is no place for bad Negroes. Well, we up here in 'Harlem,' N. Y. City, want you to know that this is no place for 'white crackers' like you and your Klux friends. If we ever hear of you, landing anywhere within a half mile of Harlem, we're coming after you.

"We are expecting to come down there to Birmingham with the intentions of killing each and every white living human down there, if it just talks about harming the first hair of Senator De Priest's head when he arrives there to speak July 15. If necessary, we will bring a special gang of black Chicago gangsters along; then it will be plenty hell for you."

Several weeks ago Representative Oscar De Priset, Negro, of Illinois, announced that he would speak in Birmingham July 17 at the Municipal Auditorium.

Commission President Jones announced soon after that the building had not been leased to any one for that date and that it would not be rented under any circumstances at any time to permit De Priest to speak there.

Shortly after Jones's announcement Klansmen, all robed and some masked, paraded in Birmingham distributing circulars in the Negro sections warning all Negroes not to "try for race equality," and adding, "Alabama is one of the best States in the Union for good Negroes, but the worst State for bad ones."

Decatur, Ala. Eagle
Friday, June 27, 1930

LET HIM TALK

Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Illinois ,has received a letter signed "K. K. K." warning him not to come to Birmingham on July 17 and make his scheduled address to negroes. De Priest says he will ignore the warning and fulfill his engagement.

The other night a portion of Jefferson County's flower of young manhood gathered together arrayed in nightshirts and masks and burned De Priest in effigy, an achievement not unexpected of the type of grown men who cover their faces and parade in spooky regalia.

The billigerent and idiotic De Priest, of course, has made a superb ass of himself upon numerous occasions. But of infinitely more importance than the doctrines of a De Priest is the Constitutional guaranty that American asses may bray at will. More than one man has made himself so ridiculous with the freedom of speech that he destroyed himself.

Free speech and a free press form a check on government and politicians that no constitution can guarantee.

Moreover, in the language of Senator Borah, "When you drive men from the public arena where debate is free, you send them to the cellar where revolutions are bred."

Whatever De Priest will say in Birmingham is apt to be foolish, and to shir strife, but he should be left unmolested to say it.

Ministers Promise DePriest Protection

Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—(AP)—Commission President J. M. Jones, Jr., today wired the Ministers' Interdenominational Alliance of Washington and vicinity that Oscar Depriest, Illinois negro congressman, will be given the same protection as any other citizen if he visits Birmingham. 6-27-30

A message from the ministers' organization asking protection for Depriest and signed by the Rev. R. W. Brooks, president, and the Rev. R. A. Fairley, secretary, had been received by Birmingham's mayor.

The message followed on the heels of a telegram sent the negro representative warning him to stay away from Birmingham and signed "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

High officials of the Klan here yesterday denied the warning was authorized by the state grand dragon's office but that it may have been sent by a small group of Birmingham Klansmen, acting independently.

The telegram warning Depriest away from Birmingham protested against his appearance here July 17, when he is scheduled to address a meeting of negroes.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

JUN 13 1930

Influence of DePriest? It Seems Very Likely

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has lodged a protest against the plan of the war department to take the negro gold star mothers to France in one body, rather than to have them members of other groups. The department planned no difference in accommodation, so far as The Daily knows, but decided that it would be better for all concerned to have the negro mothers make the pilgrimage together. In view of the protest declared to have been lodged against the plan, The Daily cannot help but wonder to what extent the influence of Congress Oscar DePriest has been felt in the making of a protest based on such illogical premises.

One newspaper, we are told, has been informed that the negro mothers are "being Jim Crowed" and "insulted." Of course the charge is ridiculous. The negro mothers would not be as happy with mixed groups as they would with members of their own race. The mothers of white soldiers would not be as happy in mixed groups as they will with those of their own race. Then why let down the bars of segregation to satisfy the whims of some self-seeking politician or organization office holder?

No wonder the Eufaula Tribune, in commenting on the situation, suggests: "This same association has recently taken several flings calculated to do its cause more harm than good. But the dope is prepared by a New York negro who evidently knows very little about his own people here in the South. He could learn much by spending a few days under Dr. Moton at Tuskegee."

The Tribune puts its finger on one of the most serious phases of the movement to promote better relations between the races, when it intimates that those who know the least about such relations frequently are placed in positions of leadership where they can do the maximum amount of harm.

Congressman Oscar DePriest could have served his race remarkably well when, as the first negro elected to congress in many years, he had so conducted himself as to reflect credit upon his race. The glare of the spotlight must have been too much for him and he found many ways to do incalcuable harm and apparently his influence continues to be felt.—Decatur Daily.

DEPRIEST BAN IN BIRMINGHAM WILL CHANGE MOSAICS' PLANS

Cleveland Citizen 6-21-30

LITTLE ROCK, June 20.—A fight has been started by some members high in official circles of the Mosaic Templars of America to prevent the order from holding its national convention in Birmingham, as has been planned. The schedule calls for the convention to open on July 15 and continue through the 18th. But the possibilities are that the plan will be abandoned, in view of a recent ruling by authorities of the Alabama city which indicates a hostile attitude toward the organization.

The ruling which has caused the fight in the Mosaic camps was the decision of the city commission that Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, and a member of the society, may not speak in the city auditorium there as he was scheduled to do during the convention. His talk was to have been made on July 17.

Members of the fraternity are now pointing out that, since Chicago is an ideal convention city, and since all delegates there are made welcome, the convention should be changed from Birmingham to Chicago. Such a change, it was said, will serve several purposes. It will give southern delegates an opportunity of seeing what is being done in the North, and it will encourage many persons to attend the gathering who otherwise would remain away.

Another real advantage of holding the convention in Chicago would be to avoid spending thousands of dollars in a city that is admittedly hostile, this money to serve the purpose of making southern institutions of prejudice and Jim Crow stronger than they are.

From headquarters of the Mosaic Templars here the plan to change the place is growing in favor with those in charge of arrangements.

HERALD
Albany Ga

JUN 11 1930

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Mr. Hardwick is insistent upon accuracy. He "sets us right" where he thinks we are wrong. He says Senator Harris is "the only one of the Senators voting to reject Parker who is responsible to us." That leaves Senator George wholly out of consideration. We remind Mr. Hardwick that Senator George spoke against and was paired against the Parker confirmation. He was insistent that his opposition be a matter of public record and understanding. To quote our friend, and in the interest of accuracy, "so much for that."

Mr. Hardwick says "the editorial in question disputes the presence of the Negro Congressman De Priest on the floor of the Senate during the fight against Parker." Again we remind Mr. Hardwick, in the interest of that accuracy which he very properly insists upon, that he is mistaken. The editorial referred to "the Negro Congressman De Priest, who is not a Senate member." Nothing was said about his presence in the Senate chamber, where House members frequently visit. We said he was not a Senate member. He had no vote, and it is our opinion that no Southern Senator was even remotely under his influence.

Governor Hardwick has made his ideas and opinions concerning Senator Harris so well known that for him to repeat them seems hardly necessary. And, quite as needless to say, they are wholly at variance with the opinions of the editor of The Herald and a host of other Georgians, as we think will presently appear. We respectfully suggest to our friend and neighbor that the senatorial issue in Georgia is not going to be settled on the basis of his personal opinion of the fitness of Senator Harris.

The rest of our fellow citizen's letter deals with issues in the senatorial contest on which he and editor of The Herald do not agree. We cannot both be right, so therefore one of us necessarily is wrong. The mistaken one of us will learn the sad truth when the returns are in on the 10th of September.

Hardwick's declaration that he does not permit his political differences with others to becloud or mar personal relations The Herald is an old subscriber to that doctrine, and we would not care to discuss them an eager seeker for recruits, in the present and all other campaigns. If we could not discuss political questions without personal bitterness,

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Political-1930

Illinois.

Office Holding.

ROBERT L. TAYLOR SERVES 36 YEARS; GETS PROMOTION

Rounding out 36 years service in the office of the county election commissioners, Robert L. Taylor, former law clerk of the board, has been promoted to the position of assistant attorney for the board by direction of County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki ex-officio head of the election commissioners.

Mr. Taylor was first appointed as clerk in the office of the election commissioners in 1894, under County Judge Orrin N. Carter, who was later chief of justice of the Illinois Supreme court. Previously he had battled without pay for the election of Judge Carter, a Republican.

Since 1894, Mr. Taylor has served in almost every clerical capacity in the election commissioners' office, except as auditor. He was appointed law clerk in 1922 and continued in this capacity until his latest promotion. During his 36 years in the office, he said, he has served 18 years under Republican administration and 18 under Democratic administration, though he is registered as a Republican.

ALDERMAN ANDERSON PRAISED AS EFFICIENT POLITICAL LEADER BY CHICAGO PUBLICATION

Veteran Race Councilman Has Risen To Membership On The Most Powerful Committee Of The City Council

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21. —(ANP) The career of Alderman Louis B. Anderson, alderman of Chicago's famous Second Ward, was extolled in the Public Service Leader, a local white publication, last week. Describing the remarkable service which the veteran councilman has rendered the community and during which he has risen to membership on the most powerful committee of the city council including the finance committee which practically runs the city's finances, as well as being a recognized floor leader for the mayor, the Leader says:

"When the biographies of men high in the public life of Chicago shall have been inscribed—if that task ever is undertaken—probably no man in that legion of public servants will offer to the author of such a work more fertile or interesting material for imagination or pen than the Honorable Louis B. Anderson, present Alderman and Republican Ward Committeeman of the Second Ward.

Led With Iron Nerve

"Elected to the City Council in 1917, Alderman Anderson, stepped from the placid current of private citizenship into the turbulent and uncharted waters of political life, the second representative of his race to sit in the legislative halls of Chicago. While another of his race preceded him as a municipal legislator in the City Council, that circumstance cannot be said to have smoothed the road over which the present Alderman was compelled to journey when first elected.

"Endowed with a keen intelligence and intuitive understanding, Alderman Anderson mentally encompassed the disproportionate obstacles which if he hoped for success, must be swept aside in the interim. His was not the usual problem of his colleagues in the fight for Council recognition and committeeship preferment—but an infinitely different one. Burdened with the age-old handicap of race, he was carrying a more crushing load—one to sorely tax the courage and qualifications of the most resolute and mentally resourceful.

"Alderman Anderson, more than anyone else, realized the truth of this; that more than likely a single ill-advised move on his part, at the outset, would spell utter failure for him in his mission.

"For the Alderman had a mission, mounting to an all-pervading ambition with him. Animating his being, foremost at all times in his mind—the personal relish of his position—was the wish to "serve his people"—his race—in the truest sense of the word, in a measure beyond anything implied by the term in the realm of politics. Throughout all of his life, Alderman Anderson had looked forward to—dreamed of the time when, through some fortuitous circumstance, he might find it within his power to serve as the instrumentality through which the industrial and civic status of "his people" would be elevated to a higher plane—converging toward a common ground of brotherly understanding, upon which they could stand to gaze into the future with renewed hope.

Was A Real Leader

"How well he has succeeded has become a by-word with those well-versed in such matters and is attested daily in the circles in which he is wont to move in the performance of his official duties. To be convinced of this one needs but witness the cordiality of his receptions in any department in the City Hall into which his activities take him—from the Mayor's office down the line. "Louis" is at all times a welcome visitor and rarely escapes until he has regaled his friends with one or more of his best stories, in the telling of which he has few peers. Indeed, it has before this been suspected that there is somewhat of shrewd "method in Louie's mirth," it being inferred that at an early date in his Aldermanic career he discovered the "story-telling method of approach" most effective in attaining his ends. This is merely a guess, and may have no foundation in fact, yet, to our mind, the unfailing success with which his requests (departmental, etc.) are attended would seem to —circumstantially at least—support the theory.

"Alderman Anderson not only has been accepted in the fullest sense by his colleagues and others who know him—and who call him "friend"—but his place in the Council body is secure by dint entirely of the masterful ability—in quiet judgment or in debate—coupled with the ever-present tactfulness of a true gentleman, which have earned for him the genuine respect and affection of his Aldermanic contemporaries.

"Alderman Anderson beyond doubt, has achieved his ambition "to well serve his people." He of a surety, by his work in their behalf, has advanced the cause of the colored race, softened the judgments and broadened the view points of those within the scope of his influence out of all proportion to the limits of his opportunity.

"That the Alderman's services are appreciated by his constituency, and his friendship cherished by others not of his race, was strikingly exemplified a few weeks ago when a banquet held in his honor at Binga's Arcade—35th at State Street—numbered among the guests scores of his friends high in the political life of the city and state."

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 16 1930

REPORT 3 INDICTED IN DE PRIEST PLOT

$10,000 or Life of Negro Congressman Demanded

2 SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY

Bail of $50,000 and $25,000 Set for Prisoners

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (A. P.)—A true bill charging extortion by threats of murder was reported voted today by the grand jury, naming three men accused of demanding $10,000 or the life of Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman of the 1st Illinois District.

Julius Link, minor political figure of De Priest's bailiwick; Solly Lason, a milk-truck driver, and Joseph Goldstein were the three reported accused.

Link and Lason were in custody, Goldstein was sought, and Aaron Mosheik, first accused of plotting the extortion attempt, was released after a brief hearing today. He went to the state attorney's office voluntarily and satisfied investigators that he was not connected with the alleged conspiracy.

Congressman De Priest and two other witnesses were taken before the grand jury, which has begun an investigation into the preying of racketeers upon labor and business groups in Cook County.

Lason was arrested when he stopped his milk truck to pick up a package containing $200 in marked money, left there by the Negro representative on instructions received in the extortion letter. Complying with the letter, De Priest had inserted a personal advertisement in a newspaper expressing willingness to pay the $10,000 the writer had demanded. Lason, police said, admitted his part in the plot and was held under $25,000 bonds. Link's bond was fixed at $50,000 because he had a minor record with the police.

OSCAR DEPRIEST SPEAKS FOR JOSIAH BAILEY

Negro Congressman Tells N. C. Negroes Bailey Will Win By 100,000 Majority

Oscar DePriest, congressman from the black district of Illinois in speaking at the negro state fair at Raleigh last week told his audience that Josiah William Bailey would beat Congressman Pritchard one hundred thousand and advised them indirectly to support the democratic nominee.

This negro statesman presents a new wrinkle to the democracy of North Carolina. He comes down here right in the face of democrats who have been using the negro issue since 1868, and tells them that the negroes will support their candidate.

The Winston Salem Journal, a democratic newspaper has the following editorial to say about the DePriest speech.

"Oscar DePriest, Negro Representative in Congres from Chicago, is against the Republican candidate for the Senate in North Carolina. Although DePriest is a Republican, he told members of his race who heard him speak in Raleigh at their State Fair, that Pritchard would be beaten 100,000, and indulging in other discouraging and disparaging remarks about Mr. Pritchard.

"Depriest is opposing Pritchard of course, because the Republican Senatorial candidate, who is also at present the Congressman from the Tenth North Carolina District, refused to occupy an office next to the Chicago Negro in Washington.

Of course, if DePriest wants Pritchard defeated it follows that he would like to see his opponent elected, and hopes his Raleigh speech will influence Negroes who vote in North Carolina to cast their ballots for Mr. Bailey.

It may be possible that Many

North Carolina Negros will follow DePriest's advice. We don't know about that. But this we do know: We have surely came upon a strange new time in politics in this state when a Chicago Negro politician campaigns for a Democratic candidate for the Senate in North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Sunday, October 26, 1930

Something New in Politics

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Raleigh N. C. Times
Monday, October 27, 1930

DE PRIEST URGES NEGRO TO VOTE WITH G. O. P.

Declares No Sane Man Would Ask Negro to Vote the Democratic Ticket.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—(AP)—Appeal of Mayor William Hale Thompson for negroes to vote for James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for senator, in order to defeat Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican, has brought about a break between the mayor and Oscar de Priest, the country' only negro congressman.

The congressman tolay described pamphlets to off-set those sent out through the police department by the city's chief executive and in a speech declared that "no man unless ill advised or sick, would ask the colored people to vote for a Democrat." Mayor Thompson had asserted he would support Lewis because of his wet platform.

The De Priest pamphlets, captioned "vote the Republican Ticket Straight," were distributed by women.

HERALD
Morganton, N. C.
OCT 30 1930

NEGRO REPUBLICAN IS SPEAKER AT FAIR

Pritchard Has Right To Be 'Damned Fool,' Declares Congressman DePriest

Raleigh News and Observer.

The first nationally prominent Republican from out of the State to speak in North Carolina during the present campaign, Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Illinois, addressed a crowd of 500 Negroes at the Negro State Fair here yesterday.

Congressman DePriest invited here by the Negro Fair officials, directed his speech more along sociological than political lines, and confined his mention of anything pertaining to the present campaign in this State to airing his views on the action of Republican George M. Prichard, of Asheville, in refusing office space next to him in the Congressional office building.

"That was all right with me, Pritchard has a right to be a damned fool if he wants to." If you find him in the Democratic party, vote for him. If you find him in the Republican party vote for him.

Congressman DePriest, the only Negro in the National legislative body, and the first Negro to sit there since George White, elected from North Carolina during the Fusionist- Russelism regime was defeated with the Democratic return to power in 1900. DePriest is up for re-election this year.

Urging fuller use of the ballot upon the Negroes, DePriest declared: "You will never be able to improve your condition until you learn to use your only weapon, the ballot. Vote for the best man, for the man who is friendly to our group," he declared.

Savannah, Ga. Press
Thursday, October 30, 1930

DePriest is backing Mrs. McCormick out in Illinois. This lends color to the report that she may be beaten.

Brunswick, Ga. News
Wednesday, October 29, 1930

Oscar dePriest, that negro congressman from Illinois, declares that no sane negro would vote for a Democrat. Fortunately the statement was made in his own territory and not in Alabama.

Monday, November 24, 1930

PERSISTENT DEPRIEST

Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, the only Negro in Congress, is loyal to his race, for which none can find legitimate complaint. He has set out to get members of his race in the West Point Military academy and in the Annapolis Naval academy, and he proposes to do just that or fight it out along the lines for the rest of his congressional career. He has appointed several to both academies but for one reason or another they failed measure up to requirements. We do not remember how many appointments he has made, some two or three to each of the institutions, but the fact that he has not succeeded in getting any of them to stick hasn't discouraged him one whit. He is going to appoint five more, he says, two to West Point and three to Annapolis. If they don't make the grade he will send down some more young members of his race. It looks like an endurance contest between DePriest and the authorities of the two service schools.

DePriest has formed a board in Chicago, before which all applicants for appointment must appear. This board passes upon them, and the ones it selects as most likely prospects, it puts them through a course of training in an effort to prepare them for the tests. One of the candidates who last failed at West Point was given a special course in the University of Chicago, and as soon as it is believed he can pass the test in mathematics, the study he flunked on before, he will be re-appointed.

DePriest is determined that a Negro shall enter each of the two service schools. Several have entered in years gone by, but none has ever finished the course, being eliminated for one reason or another. Whether the Chicago congressman can pull off the job now remains to be seen.

Because he is standing by his race and trying his best to do things for it should not be grounds for criticising him. He may show bad judgment in his methods, and those methods may not serve the cause he desires, but he is doing what he believes to be best for his people. Being the only member of the Negro race in Congress, he naturally has considerable responsibility, and also it is natural that he should feel that responsibility.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
GAZETTE

NOV 20 1930

DePriest Asks Legal Equality

Negro Congressman Says 'Social Equality' Unimportant in Address

Urging that members of the negro race "quit being ashamed of themselves" and stating that "black people in every community are treated as their life warrants" Oscar DePriest, only negro Congressman in Washington, swept 500 members of his race into enthusiastic accord at an address in the state armory here last night.

"Stand by your known friends and get rid of your enemies," he urged. "The only man who can thoroughly represent you is the man who can understand you. I propose to do my part for my race —forming one-tenth of the population of the United States.

"I propose to exercise every right every other congressman exercises. Why should I go to Washington to play an "Uncle Tom" to anybody. The sooner our race is through with the Uncle Toms the better off we shall be. What good do I have in associating with whites? The American negro wants equality in law and not 'social equality.' That is the last thing that anybody gives a tinker's damn about.

"Prohibition is asking for $17,000,000 this year I am going down to Washington tomorrow and vote not to give them a five cent piece. I will not vote $1 to enforce the 18th amendment unless Congress votes to enforce every amendment, especially the 14 and 15th."

Mayor Henry Fagal gave a speech of welcome at the opening of the session. Various other words of welcome were heard from Surrogate W. W. Campbell and the pastors and trustees of the negro churches.

A parade up State street with the Naval fife and drum corps of the V. F. W. and the Salvation Army band preceding the meeting. Later members adjourned to the A. M. E. Zion Church, where an informal reception for the congressman was held.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

Illinois.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

DEC 1 - 1930

DE PRIEST PLEADS FOR NEGRO RIGHTS BEFORE 2000 HERE

Illinois Congressman Urges Crowd at Convention Hall to 'Use the Ballot'

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE HIT

Oscar DePriest, colored congressman from Illinois, with 2000 colored citizens of South Jersey as his audience at Convention Hall last night, attacked what he termed abuses of rights guaranteed the Negro under the Constitution.

The meeting was held under auspices of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. Dean William Pickens, New York, field secretary of the association, also spoke.

Irvin T. Nutt, president of the Camden branch of the association, criticized the Camden county prosecutor's office for inaction in charges preferred against Camden policemen accused of beating several Negroes without provocation. Pickens also appealed for reprisal against failure to return indictments in the case by "getting it into the ballot box."

Asks for Equality

DePriest pointed out instances, nation-wide, in which the Negro allegedly has been discriminated against in defiance of constitutional rights accorded him. He also criticized United States Senator Baird.

"Your fight for your rights has only begun," he told his audience. "I have been criticized for allowing my wife to attend the White House reception, which is my privilege as a congressman."

"The advancement of one Negro," he continued, "should be incentive of advancement to all. We Negroes are Americans and class legislation is unconstitutional, and we must realize that the Negro will never amount to much until he learns to be proud of himself.

Is Returning Cadet

"We are accused of asking for social equality, but the only social equality we have ever known is that the white race has established itself. We struggle for an equal opportunity before the law in protecting our rights. That is all the Negro wants, and he can build his own social standing as he sees fit.

"If I do not, as a congressman, advance a worthy colored person wherever possible, who will do it?" DePriest asked. "I wish to say in this connection that I am sending back to West Point the colored youth who failed in his examinations because of his poor mathematics 18 months ago. And I am sending back with him another colored youth."

DePriest took issue with remarks directed at himself, alleged to have been made by Senator Baird.

"I have been told Senator Baird declared here that I was putting the Negro back 50 years, and that I should be barred from Camden," DePriest said.

"There is only a majority of two among the Republicans in the next Congress and they need every vote they can get. That means that in the next two years I will be more important than your own senator was.

Use of Ballot Urged

"If I offended your senator by advising you to protect yourself by using the ballot box, I offer no apology whatever.

"Great influence was brought to bear to keep me from coming to Camden. I have a letter in my pocket which informed me that this was to be a Democratic meeting."

Pickens told of the work of the association in fighting mob violence, protecting rights of the Negro in courts of law, in reporting impartially the facts of race riots, opposing segregated schools and residential districts.

"The Negro as a minority group," he said, "must have a strong defense for his position. He must resort to the ballot box if he is to get it. We have been trying to prosecute several policemen in Camden for abusing three respectable colored citizens. We have brought this case before the grand jury and can't get action. We have been blocked and barred from getting the case before the jury box, but can not be prevented from getting it into the ballot box. We can vote against certain men as fast as they come up for re-election. We can retire those from public life who deny to us our constitutional rights."

JOURNAL

West Jefferson, N. C.

NOV 5 1930

Strange Indeed

Politics develop strange things The Winston-Salem Journal, Democatic newspaper, comments as follows on the strangeness of a Republican Negro congressman's address against George M. Pritchard, Republican senatorial candidate:

"Oscar DePriest, Negro Representative in Congress from Chicago, is against the Republican candidate for the Senate in North Carolina. Although DePriest is a Republican, he told members of his race who heard him speak in Raleigh at their State Fair, that Pritchard would be beaten 100,000, and indulged in other discouraging and disparaging remarks about Mr. Pritchard.

"DePriest is opposing Pritchard, of course, because the Republican Senatorial candidate, who is also at present the Congressman from the Tenth North Carolina District, refused to occupy an office next to the Chicago Negro in Washington.

"Of course, if DePriest wants Pritchard defeated it follows that he would like to see his opponent elected, and hopes that his Raleigh speech will influence Negroes who vote in North Carolina to cast their ballots for Mr. Bailey.

"It may be possible that many North Carolina Negroes will follow DePriest's advice. We don't know about that. But this we do know. We have surely come upon a strange new time in politics in this State when a Chicago Negro politician campaigns for a Democratic candidate for the Senate in North Carolina."

Durham, N. C. Herald

Thursday, November 27, 1930

WE WERE IN ERROR

Recently, in discussing Congressman DePriest's determined efforts to land Negroes in the service schools at West Point and Annapolis, we stated that while a number of members of that race had been appointed to those two schools, none had been able to come through. We have received a letter from D. J. Jordan, of the North Carolina College for Negroes stating that we were in error, and that while some eight or ten Negroes had been appointed to the two schools, three had been permitted to graduate from West Point: Henry Flipper in 1877; John H. Alexander in 1887, and Charles H. Young in 1889, the latter dying only a few years ago with the rank of colonel in the regular army.

We thank our correspondent for the information. We thought we had seen somewhere that none had graduated, and had submitted our remarks incidentally without taking the trouble to verify that recollection. Maybe it was that we had seen printed somewhere that no Negro had finished the Annapolis school, which led us into the error.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOV 28 1930

SEES MUTUAL ADVANTAGE IN RECENT VISIT DePRIEST

Editor of THE TIMES,

Sir: In extending to Hon. Oscar DePriest an invitation to deliver the annual address at the Negro State Fair October 24 ult., the prime purpose in view was to have him see the "other side" of race relations in the South. In other words, we wanted him to see conditions as they exist in North Carolina. As the only representative of the twelve million negroes in this country in the National Congress; in fact, as our highest ranking negro official in any department of our government; we wanted him to get a clear concept of conditions as they really exist here and, perhaps, in other states. Standing as the lone representative of the Negro race in this Country in the government of the United States, Mr. DePriest should be thoroughly enlightened and accurately informed as to every aspect of our situation. His mind should not be poisoned, his views distorted, and his sentiments warped by the bitter exhibition of the Alabama Ku Klux. There is another side. He should have an opportunity to see that side and draw deductions. His letter discloses the fact that he is sane and safe. His speech was none the less clear. I was afforded an occasion for a private talk with him. I was much pleased and not a little surprised—agreeably—to find his reasoning and his conclusions largely in consonance with my own. He advised that the Negro should cultivate his next door neighbor so far as the white people and politics are concerned; that he should deal with things, with elements, with people, nearest to him rather than with those far away. He thinks that there is a growing tendency among the white people of the South to treat the Negro with justice and to accord him his rights as a citizen. This feeling, he thinks, we may encourage in many ways, by sensible conduct on our part.

I quite agree with our congressman and bespeak for his leadership the support of sensible negroes. He will, in time, find Southern congressmen his best allies. I predict this: His letter will be read with interest. In this connection it may be recalled that Frederick Douglass when invited to deliver the address before the Negro Fair of 1880, began his speech by saying that he accepted the invitation to deliver the address on that occasion under the impression that when he arrived in North Carolina he would find the negroes suffering under oppression on the one hand and suppression on the other. "Instead," he said, "I find it different. I witness a state of friendly feeling and sympathetic co-operation that is gratifying and encouraging. I shall have to delete portions of my prepared speech." And he did. Douglass left North Carolina with different feelings and sentiments from those which had moved him along hitherto.

I append a copy of the letter from Representative DePriest:

"Congress of the United States
"House of Representatives
"Washington, D. C.,
"Nov. 17, 1930.

"Mr. Chas. N. Hunter,
"Sec.-Mgr. N. C. Negro State Fair,
"824 Cotten Place,
"Raleigh, N. C.

"My dear Sir: I enjoyed my visit to your city very much and was sorry I could not see more of you. I was very much pleased with what I saw in the South Land.

"I think, with the proper understanding and co-operation with the better thinking class of Caucasians of your territory, you will do a great deal toward solving this vexing race problem.

"I want to congratulate you on the work you are doing. I think a great deal of our progress will depend upon on our conduct in every community in which we live, and I am satisfied that you and your associates have the right view and are pursuing the right course. The development of our policy and the success of your program will result in improved conditions, happier life, and brighter prospects for all concerned.

"Thanking you for courtesies extended me, I remain,

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) OSCAR DePRIEST."

CHARLES N. HUNTER.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 27, 1930.

OSCAR DePRIEST

LAST week when the election returns were coming in from Illinois, a very ardent newspaper reporter sent out to the white newspapers of the country that Oscar DePriest was defeated. Immediately this bit of news was gobbled up by the white press and spread for the most part on front pages with the enthusiasm of the editors so very evident that even school children got the idea that there was universal joy among the whites over the reported defeat of Oscar DePriest.

But they laughed too hard. The late returns from DePriest's districts showed that the colored man had won his fight, with about 8,000 votes to spare. We did not see this victory spread on the front pages of many of the daily papers. There must have been weeping and gnashing of teeth in many of the editorial rooms of the daily press of this country. Oscar won his fight against the opposition of William Hale Thompson, otherwise known as "Big Bill," and Oscar will go back to Washington as the elected Representative of the First Congressional District of Illinois. And this will not be funny.

The beautiful thing about the election of Oscar DePriest lies not in his personal victory at all. The beautiful feature of his election lies in the fact that the Democrats have made such an inroad on the Republican House that Oscar's vote will be needed and needed badly every time the roll is called. During the last session of Congress the Republicans had such a large majority Oscar was entirely overlooked and was very seldom, if ever, called upon to vote for any measure. In the next Congress it will be entirely different. Oscar, in many instances, will be able to defeat some measures by voting against them and he probably will be able to help carry some measures by voting for them. Now our appeal to Oscar DePriest is simply this: Oscar should introduce an anti-lynching bill in Congress and tell the speaker that when the House is ready to pass that bill, call him in and he will vote; and until it is ready to pass that measure, his vote should not interest them. In other words, Oscar DePriest should let the House know that if they want his vote for measures in which other people are interested, Oscar must have their vote for a measure in which he and fifteen million other people are interested. If Oscar can succeed in getting an anti-lynching bill through the House he need not worry about his place in history, nor the gratitude of his people, nor a conscience wholly satisfied.

Oscar DePriest Is Reelected To Congress From 1st Ill. District Despite Great Democratic Victory

Defied Mayor Thompson's Ultimatum That Republicans Should Support Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator; Only Winner

Chicago, Ill.—In the Democratic flood which swept the country, hitting Chicago and Cook County with the same effect as it did New York and other states, the outstanding event was the reelection of Congressman Oscar DePriest from the 1st Congressional District, comprising a large section of Chicago, after a hectic campaign in which he cut loose from his former connections with Mayor William Hale Thompson following that Republican leader's demand that Republican voters cast their ballot for James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

The Democrats were successful in Cook County in putting over their entire ticket.

Mr. DePriest is the only victor among the party leaders, and in his successful race succeeded in re-electing State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts and five members of the Assembly, all Negroes. These are George W. Blackwell and Harris B. Gaines from the 1st District; William E. King and Charles J. Jenkins from the 3rd District, and William J. Warfield from the 5th District.

The only colored candidate for a Municipal Judgeship, Judge Albert B. George failed of re-election. Judge George trailed the other Republican candidates by some 4,000 votes, while the lowest Democratic candidate led the highest Republican by 20,000. Carroll Langston, only colored candidate for County Commissioner, was also defeated in the voting debacle, the ten elected being all white Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA

In the legislative halls of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, three Negroes will sit as a result of Tuesday's elections. Walter E. Tucker will go to the legislature as a representative from the First Legislative District of Pittsburgh after winning by a wide margin over his Democratic opponent. Mr. Tucker's election marks the first time that a Negro has been elected to the legislature from the western end of the state. Two men will sit as representatives from Philadelphia. Samuel B. Hart from the 6th District, defeated Francis O'Neill, Democrat, by 5,740 votes to 753. William H. Fuller defeated Joseph Galen, Democrat, from the 7th district by a substantial majority.

Political-1930

Office Holdings

Illinois.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Saturday, October 25, 1930

DE PRIEST BRAGS ON HIS NEGRO BLOOD IN ADDRESS AT RALEIGH

Congressman Makes Plea for Civil Equality for His Race.

GOOD CROWD HEARS HIM

Pleads for Negroes to Stand Together and Scorns "Negro Domination" Idea.

HE URGES RACE PRIDE

Speaker Denies That He is Radical and Stands for Enforcement of All Laws and Amendments—Does Not Ask for Social Equality.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
Elks Temple, Office No. 3, Salisbury St.

Raleigh, Oct. 24.—Bragging on his black, and eschewing his white blood, Congressman Oscar DeFriest, of the first Illinois district, today charmed the remnants of the negro state fair with a speech filled with civil rights argument and discreetly devoid of offense to the few whites who heard him.

"I am not a 'negro congressman'," he said, "but a negro in Congress," and the first to represent any district since George White, of the second North Carolina, went out in March 1899. The Chicagoan enjoys his distinction, but he would get a greater kick from it if there were 10 per cent of the United States' population personified in the same percentage of representatives. There would be 43 negroes, he thinks, rather than one.

Is Good Natured.

The visiting congressman is in racial approach a very good cross between Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois. He has the good nature of the Alabama leader, who, even as the Illinois representative, was more white than [illegible], but not proud of it. Neither was he sore about it. DuBois thanks God three times a day that he has no white blood in his veins. The Washington gospel of industry and co-operation is preached by DePriest with considerable fervor; the DuBois scorn of the Caucasian and his assumption of superiority find place in the Priest economy. Both men clamor furiously for the rights of black people throughout the land.

Politically, Congressman DePriest is a black A. D. Watts. Never franker soul discussed politics. Would Mrs. McCormick win in the November election? He was asked. "Sure, why not, by 100,000. She has the organization and you know that's nearly everything. How did I beat William Henry Harrison? I beat him nearly to death, by 15,000. A wonderful speaker can take an audience and play with it as a cat plays with a mouse. But you know that don't get votes, those high sounding phrases. I beat Harrison because I had the organization. Am going to beat 'em again this year, too."

"What will Mrs. McCormick [illegible] when she gets to the senate, wet or dry?" the congressman was asked.

"Well, Mrs. McCormick is personally dry, but if her constituents are wet she will be wet," the congressman said. Somebody else had beaten him to it, but nobody who has spoken on the subject was nearly so frank. Mrs. McCormick is behaving beautifully in representing Illinois so faithfully, her colleague commends her highly. She is perfectly willing to represent her own views if it should happen that they are the opinions of the majority. But if the big parade goes the other way, why Mrs. McCormick is not going to get shunted into the wrong company. For that would be one of the biggest political sins of which the first she-senator could be guilty and Mrs McCormick doesn't sin that way if she knows it.

Speaks to a Good Crowd.

Congressman DePriest spoke to a good crowd. He was due to begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but it took two hours and a brass band to make the start. The military features were not of his choosing. He is such an agreeable statesman for all the travesties written about it. One of the newspaper men desired his picture; he posed his best. They asked him to speak in the grandstand. All right with him, though a northwester was blowing 75 miles an hour and the mercury was falling like an airplane in a tail-spin. Then they besought him to talk indoors. That was fine, too. And in the end he went to the race track and turned that Chicago voice on that wind.

He was introduced by Rev. L. E. Graves, blind septuagenarian who had heard all of the mighty blacks from Fred Douglass on down. This blind preacher handsomely introduced this Chicago congressman, who has all eyes and ears and all of them trained in the direction of votes. The speaker was glad to be here, but he would not start speaking until the band played America, "our song." This trick was fetching, though the song was hardly able to wobble its way through.

The congressman had heard much of North Carolina, the liberality of the whites and the mellowing attitude of the dominant race toward his own. He gave his people a kick as starter. Much of their trouble lies within themselves, he said. They will not work together and they tear at the throats of their leaders. He begged them to stand together and to fellowship no man who is known to be hostile to them. He made faces at the fear of negro domination. There are 25 per cent of North Carolina's people who are negroes, he said. He asked how they could rule over 75 per cent. "But I'll tell you what you can do," he said. "You can join yourselves to 30 per cent of the enlightened people of your state and get what you want, and if I were living in North Carolina that's what I would do."

Would Have Race Pride.

He intimated that he would not be partisan about it either. He would go with no man who trafficked in race prejudice. Another "he would," he said, would be overcoming the superstitution that everything black is evil. "You got that from slavery," he said, "and some of you are fool enough to believe that still. Also, you got the idea that everything white was virtuous, and God knows you were mistaken about that."

He was proud of his race the country over and especially in North Carolina. "I am proud of whatever negro blood there is in my veins." He told a funny story on his political rival, William Henry Harrison, the very remarkable little black man of Mississippi, who is also a Chicagoan. "I have no desire to be a Caucasian. I don't think it would help me. You hear a lot about social equality. I don't care anything about anybody's society, white or black, and especially do I care nothing for the society of a man who does not want me about him. Social equality is a thing that everybody must settle for himself.

"When William Henry Harrison said they ought not to elect me to Congress because nobody could tell what I am when I got to Congress I replied that I was not responsible for my complexion. (Laughter) And when I went down to Chattanooga they said down there that I was to speak for social equality. I told them that when the negroes were brought here from Africa all of them were black, but very few are now. So it seems that the white people have been practicing social equality some, too." (Great laughter.)

Picked Black Ones

He had the crowd laughing at his story about selecting black boys for West Point. He said his first one failed, but the statesman sent another back. "And I got 'em as black as I could so there would be no mistake about his color," he said.

He said a negro preacher in Virginia objected to De Priest's congressional career, criticized him for two acts. The congressman listened and observed that two acts short of perfection could not be bad. The preacher scolded the congressman called him a damned fool.

The Hoover Incident.

He denied that the invitation to his wife to attend the White House reception had any social recognition. "My wife was invited because she was the wife of a congressman," he said, " and she would have been invited had she been the wife of a Chinaman or an Indian."

But he was for equality under the law, for the enforcement of all laws and all amendments, including the 18th, which he did not favor. He denied that he is a radical, or a strife-stirrer. The negroes are not troublemakers. They never have produced a traitor, he said, and never will. Always they have been in the forefront fighting for liberty. And he desired that they vote. The voteless citizen is despised because he is impotent. He counseled them to register and vote.

Stab At Pritchard.

He took a stab at Congressman George M. Pritchard, who refused to occupy an office next to him in the congressional building. "I told them it made no difference to me," the congressman said, "if Pritchard wanted to make a damned fool of himself I said it was all right with me."

Later he laughed at the thought of Pritchard beating the Democratic candidate for the senate. "He will be beaten by 100,000" the congressman said. "The organization is against him."

Here is one man who believes in poltical organizations.

Greensboro, N. C. Journal
Tuesday, October 28, 1930

PRITCHARD HAS A RIGHT TO BE FOOL IF HE WANTS TO

That's What Negro Congressman Says In Speech at State Fair Regarding Congressman Refusing to Take Next Room

The first nationally prominent Republican from out of the State to speak in North Carolina during the present campaign, Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Illinois, addressed a crowd of 500 Negroes at the Negro State Fair at Raleigh Friday, says the News & Observer.

Congressman DePriest, invited here by the Negro Fair officials, directed his speech more along sociological than political lines, and confined his mention of anything pertaining to the present campaign in this State to airing his views on the action of Republican George M. Pritchard, of Asheville, in refusing office space next to him in the Congressional office building.

"That was all right with me, Pritchard has a right to be a damned fool if he wants to." If you find him in the Democratic party, vote for him. If you find him in the Republican party vote for him.

Congressman DePriest, the only Negro in the National legislative body, and the first Negro to sit there since George White, elected from North Carolina during the Fusionist-Russelism regime was defeated with the Democratic return to power in 1900. DePriest is up for re-election this year.

Urges More Voting

Urging fuller use of the ballot upon the Negroes, DePriest declared: "You will never be able to improve your condition until you learn to use your only weapon, the ballot. Vote for the best man, for the man who is friendly to our group," he declared.

Scheduled for 1 o'clock, the DePriest speech did not begin until almost three. The Congressman was introduced by L. N. Graves, blind father of L. E. Graves, who presided. The speaker's first words were a request of the band to play "America," which, he said, "is our song."

After expressing an agreeable surprise at the racial relations in North Carolina, the Negro Congressman said: "We, ourselves, are responsible for some of the conditions that exist. Until we learn to stick together, we will never go far. I want to see the Negro act as a unit."

The speaker urged the Negroes to "do business with those Caucasians that are at least friendly to the Negro."

Negro Domination

There is no possibility of Negro domination, said the speaker, for the whites outnumber the blacks by 10 to 1 in the country and by about three to one in this State. "But I would like to see the Negro 25 per cent line up with the best 30 per cent of the whites in this State and improve conditions," he said.

Internal strife, poor and untrustworthy leadership and suspician of each other are the things which are doing most to retard Negro progress, said DePriest. He was most abusive of Negro leaders who had taken on a "class" feeling and forgot the little fellow.

"We must learn to respect ourselves if we want the rest of Americans to respect us," said the Congressman. "I am proud of the Negro blood in my veins. I have no desire to be a Caucasian. I want every Negro boy and girl to feel that he is as good as any other American citizen."

Laughs at Equality

The speaker laughed at the reports that he favored "so-called social equality." The social question, he said, is a matter every man and woman must decide for themselves, choosing their own friends and associates.

"The only move toward social equality that I know anything about has been by the writes," he said. "When the Negroes were brought to this country they were all black. They are not now. Somebody must have practiced social equality."

"What I do believe in," continued the speaker, "is equality before the law and equality of opportunity. To get this we Negroes must qualify and vote. Nobody pays any attention to the Chinamen in this country because they don't vote. Nobody pays much attention to the Negro because only about eight per cent of them vote."

The speaker said that he strongly favored an education qualification for voting, if it was honestly enforced. He said that he did not know whether the enforcement in this State was honest, but thought that it was probably more honest than in other Southern states. One exception to the educational qualification which he favored, however, was for the ex-soldier. "Any finger, black or white, which was good enough to pull a trigger in France ought to be good enough to mark a ballot in any State in the union," he said.

Praises Patriotism

The speaker had much to say of the patriotism of Negroes. Negroes have had part in every American war, he said, and there has never been a Negro traitor to the nation. "In the last war 400,000 Negroes shouldered arms to preserve democracy," he added. "I wish to God we had democracy in every state in this country."

The speaker told the Negroes that they had reason to be proud of their race for they had come further in 65 years than any other race had in that many years. America, he said, is the best country for the Negroes, despite the handicaps that face them. Their job, he added, is to better conditions.

Those Appointments

Mentioning the criticism which followed his appointment of Negroes to West Point and Annapolis, DePriest said that he intended to continue that policy and that even now the Negro boy who failed in mathematics at West Point and had to leave is taking a special course at the University of Chicago and would be reappointed to the Military Academy soon.

The speaker also mentioned the furor that followed the entertainment of his wife by Mrs. Hoover at the White House. "My wife was invited there for official recognition only," he said. "She didn't go because she gave a whoop about anybody's company. She went for official recognition. She is a loyal American citizen. Why shouldn't she go to the White House? I don't think Negroes ought to be obnoxious but neither do I think they ought to be Uncle Toms."

The fact that Congressman Pritchard, North Carolina Republican, had refused to take an office next to his caused the Negro Republican to say that he believed he did it for the sake of votes at home but that he doubted if such actions got many votes in these days. "I think the attitude of the Southern white man to the Negro is mellowing," he said. "But that was all right with me, Pritchard has a right to be a damned fool if he wants to be."

Turning to his own career in Congress, DePriest said, "I'm not going to try to pass any legislation for Negroes only. I am against class legislation. I am not the Negro Con-

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
Tuesday, October 28, 1930

Negro Republican Speaker At Fair

Raleigh, Oct. 25.—The first nationally prominent Republican from out of the State to speak in North Carolina during the present campaign, Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, addressed a crowd of 500 negroes at the negro State fair here yesterday.

Urging fuller use of the ballot upon the negroes, DePriest declared: "You will never be able to improve your condition until you learn to use your only weapon, the ballot. Vote for the best man, for the man who is friendly to our group," he declared.

Negro Republican Is Reelected To House

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Oscar De Priest (R), only negro member of Congress, survived the Democratic landslide in Cook County, defeating his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker, by a substantial margin.

Before final returns were tabulated the De Priest-Baker race appeared to be a close one. The final count, however, gave DePriest 23,805 votes and Baker 16,422. De Priest represents the First Congressional District, a part of Chicago.

NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y.

NOV 20 1930

NEGROES WANT LAW EQUALITY, SAYS DE PRIEST

Only Congressman of Race Tells Schenectady Audience of Stand.

Will Demand All Rights of Office; Won't Play 'Uncle Tom,' He Says.

Equality in law, not social equality, is the need of American Negro, a large throng was told last night at Schenectady's armory where Representative Oscar DePriest was the speaker.

Mr. DePriest, Negro and the sole representative of his race in Congress, declared he proposed to speak for more than 10,000,000 black men in the United States.

"I purpose," he said, "to exercise every right that every other congressman exercises. Why should I go to Washington to play an 'Uncle Tom' to anybody?

"The sooner our race is through with the Uncle Toms, the better off we shall be. What good do I attain by associating with white men? The American Negro wants equality in law and not social equality. That is the last thing anybody gives a tinker's dam about.

"Unless Congress votes to enforce the fourteenth, the fifteenth and every other amendment of the Constitution, I will not vote five cents toward the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
Tuesday, November 11, 1930

1932 Campaign Slogans

Congressman Oscar DePriest, colored Republican, is reelected over a white Democrat in his 90 per cent colored congressional district in Chicago.

The opposition slogan against the party in power in 1932 will be DePriest and Depression. That is, in the South; in Harlem and other points east it will be merely Depression.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Star

NOV 20 1930

DEPRIEST PLEADS FOR NEGRO LEGAL EQUALITY IN TALK

Illinois Colored Congressman Refuses Dry Vote Until Black is Given Franchise

CITES PROHI "EVILS"

Urges Race to Band Together for Elimination of Enemies

"I shall not vote $1 to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment unless Congress votes to enforce all the other amendments especially the 14th and 15th which give the negro the voting franchise," Congressman Oscar DePriest, negro, of the first Illinois district, told a gathering of about 1,000 persons in the state armory last night.

Stick to Beat Foes

Representative DePriest scored Senator Thomas Heflin of Alabama as a foe of the black man and also charged several of the southern states with violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution by not allowing the negro the right to vote. He asked the negroes to band together, to stick with each other and eliminate their enemies. He told them the value of organization and stated that the only way he was elected to the House was through perfect organization of every ward in his district.

"Prohibition is asking for $17,000,000 for enforcement this year and I am going to Washington and vote not to give them a five-cent piece," the famous negro legislator said, declaring prohibition is doing no one any good. He mentioned some of the "evils of prohibition" and cited the killings of good American citizens by border patrolmen.

Back to Russia.

Congressman DePriest scored the Communistic movement in the United States today urging the negroes to back the Stars and Stripes because America offers the common persons more than any other nation on earth. "Communists are disturbers," he said, "if they don't like what we have to offer let them return to Russia."

The speaker told the negroes to "be themselves." "Don't try to be anything you are not," he advised. "Live good wholesome lives and you will be respected by whites and blacks alike. Social equality means nothing. Negroes do not want and should not want social equality with whites, but what we do want is legal equality in every one of the 48 states."

Several times during the course of his talk he was stopped by enthusiastic applause.

Bates, Campbell Speak.

Mayor Henry C. Fagal gave the welcoming address and opened the evening program. Chatfield T. Bates, president of the Schenectady County Republican Club, also gave a brief talk.

Surrogate William W. Campbell received a rousing welcome from the colored folk in the audience when he said "I have always been a friend of the colored persons of Schenectady."

W. L. Andrews of the African M. E. Zion Church, sponsors of the talk last night, welcomed Congressman DePriest for the negroes.

A parade up State street with the Naval fife and drum corps of the V. F. W. and the Salvation Army band preceding the meeting. Later members adjourned to the A. M. E Zion Church, where an informal reception for the congressman was held.

Political-1930

Illinois.

Office Holding.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

JAN 5 1930

ABBOTT, NEGRO EDITOR, TO SEEK DE PRIEST OFFICE

Deneen Lineup Is Seen in His Supporters.

BY PARKE BROWN.

Friends of Robert S. Abbott, editor and owner of the Chicago Defender, stated last night that at the end of conference covering two days, he had consented to run against Congressman Oscar DePriest, Negro representative from the First Illinois district.

They said his announcement would not appear until the next issue of his paper but that he had accepted the offers of support extended to him when they reached the substantial proportions needed to assure a strong organization covering the entire district. It is expected that he will be classified as a Deneen candidate.

Backers Are Deneen Men.

This opinion was based largely on the names mentioned among the leaders who have agreed to support him. They included State Senator Adolph Marks of the First ward, a Lundin-Deneen leader, Edward H. Wright, former state commerce commission, now regarded as a Deneen man, and Warren B. Douglas, former state representative, who has been a Deneen supporter for years.

When DePriest was given the place on the Republican ballot left vacant by the death of Martin B. Madden in 1928 there were protest from substantial elements in the Negro community of the south side that he was not the choice of their race and that his selection was dictated by Mayor Thompson. His nomination was voted by the ward committeemen of the district who included City Sealer Daniel Serritella, the late Dan Jackson, John [Dingbat] Oberta, William S. Finucane and DePriest himself.

Wins Close Contest.

The opposition ran independent candidates against him without their getting close to DePriest's total vote in the election but DePriest beat the white Democratic nominee, Harry Baker, by only 3,815. Baker was the hand picked selection of Michael Kenna, first ward boss, who had the ear of the Democratic county organization, and the Negroes who opposed DePriest said he would have been beaten by their votes if Baker had been a stronger man more acceptable as a successor to Madden.

The same anti-DePriest elements have criticized his conduct since his election, what they call his warlike attitude on race questions, and are said to be pleased highly by Abbott's consent to run.

Is Successful Publisher.

Abbott is a graduate of Hampton institute of Virginia where he learned the printer's trade. He came to Chicago with his union card, and, finding it impossible to obtain employment beside white printers, opened his own shop which now houses the Defender and in which, it is said, more whites than blacks are employed because of his early declaration against the color line.

His paper has been extremely successful. Local report is that it has a larger circulation than any other Negro weekly and that among its readers it is considered a national institution. Its editor holds the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Wilberforce university and is rated as a wealthy man. Editor Abbott was a member of Gov. Lowden's race commission and now is a member of Gov. Emmerson's Lincoln memorial commission. He is a director of the Urban league and other organizations devoted to the uplift of his people.

Many Favor Gibson's Widow.

There was a strong tendency reported yesterday among members of the county board to give sentiment and sympathy first place in the selection of a successor to the late Commissioner John W. Gibson. It was said that several of them have volunteered a willingness to elect his widow for the balance of his term, approximately a year. The commissioner, it was said, did not leave much of an estate to his family.

By coincidence the only other name heard mentioned in this connection was that of another woman, Mrs. Glenn E. Plumb, who, although a Republican, was prominently identified with the nonpartisan activities in behalf of Alfred E. Smith in 1928. Mrs. Plumb was said to be out of the city, and reports that a Deneen-Cermak agreement had been reached to elect her were denied by the leaders who could be reached.

Open First Headquarters.

The first headquarters to be opened for a county candidate will be thrown open to the public at the Brevoort hotel tomorrow when a reception will be given there for Walter E. Bacon, aspirant to Republican treasureship honors. There will be refreshments and music. Col. Walter J. Fisher, who commanded the 108th ammunition train during the war, will have charge of the headquarters.

Bernard W. Snow, chairman of the Republican county central committee, will address the Woman's National Republican club of Chicago at their annual meeting on Jan. 14. It will be held in the Zeisler room of the Chicago Woman's club building following a 12:30 luncheon.

Chas. Hall, Census Expert, Checks on "Big Business"

(Photo on Picture Page)

Charles E. Hall, an employee of the United States department of commerce, is here with a large corps of assistants to take a census of manufacturers and distributors in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and 11th wards.

Needless to say he is the only man of our group to ever hold this highly important position, and was chosen because of his many years of efficient service as an investigator for the labor department. 2-22-30

The work which Mr. Hall superintends consists actually of taking an accurate inventory of the businesses included on the wards mentioned above, and also to obtain exact information of the financial conditions of such enterprises which consists of confidential information to be used by the government.

As the Loop is included in his territory, the largest business houses downtown will find their intimate affairs being looked into by a man of color.

Mr. Hall is also statistican of the health commission for the Grand lodge of the Elks.

Chicago is no new place to the government expert as he lived here in his youth. His father, the late Rev. A. T. Hall, was a charter member of Quinn chapel and rumor has it that the church was formed in his home. An interesting bit of history in this connection is that the first site of Quinn chapel in 1847 was on the ground now occupied by the Monondock building, which is very valuable property. The elder Hall's home was located about where the Harrison St. station now is.

Mr. Hall viewed with interest the many features of the Defender office when he visited it this week. He related that he is a former newspaper man, having run the Springfield Record way back in 1895.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Saturday, May 3, 1930

D'PRIEST IS AMAZED AT TYSON'S SUPPORT

Illinois Negro Congressman Replies to Burlington Man Regarding Parker.

CANCELS ENGAGEMENT

(Special to Daily News)

Burlington, May 2.—M. K. Tyson, local negro race leader and prominent nationally as secretary of the National Association of Negro Tailors, Dressmakers and Furriers, is taken to task for his views on the political status of the race, in a letter he has received from Oscar DePriest, negro representative in Congress from the first Illinois district.

DePriest was aroused and provoked to write after Senator Lee S. Overman had read a letter in the senate chamber, which Tyson had written urging the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. Tyson does not believe Judge Parker to be an enemy of the race, nor that he would be a menace to the race as an associate justice.

"As I sat in the senate chamber on yesterday," DePriest wrote under Washington date of April 29, "and heard your letter read by Senator Overman of North Carolina, asking and urging confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, and saying that the negroes of North Carolina were out of politics on account of their own conduct, I was amazed, and I am satisfied you do not possess the right conception of citizenship nor the rights of all the people under the constitution of the United States."

Tyson stated fearlessly, and conscientiously, that the negro is out of politics because of his ignorance and illiteracy. Tyson prefers to face the issue as he sees it without and not within a maze of camouflage.

"Of course, I do not know to what extent you speak for your whole organization, nor do I know what their views are, but your letter smacks of coercion on the part of your superiors down there and I use the word superiors because you evidently recognize the caucasian as being superior," DePriest wrote.

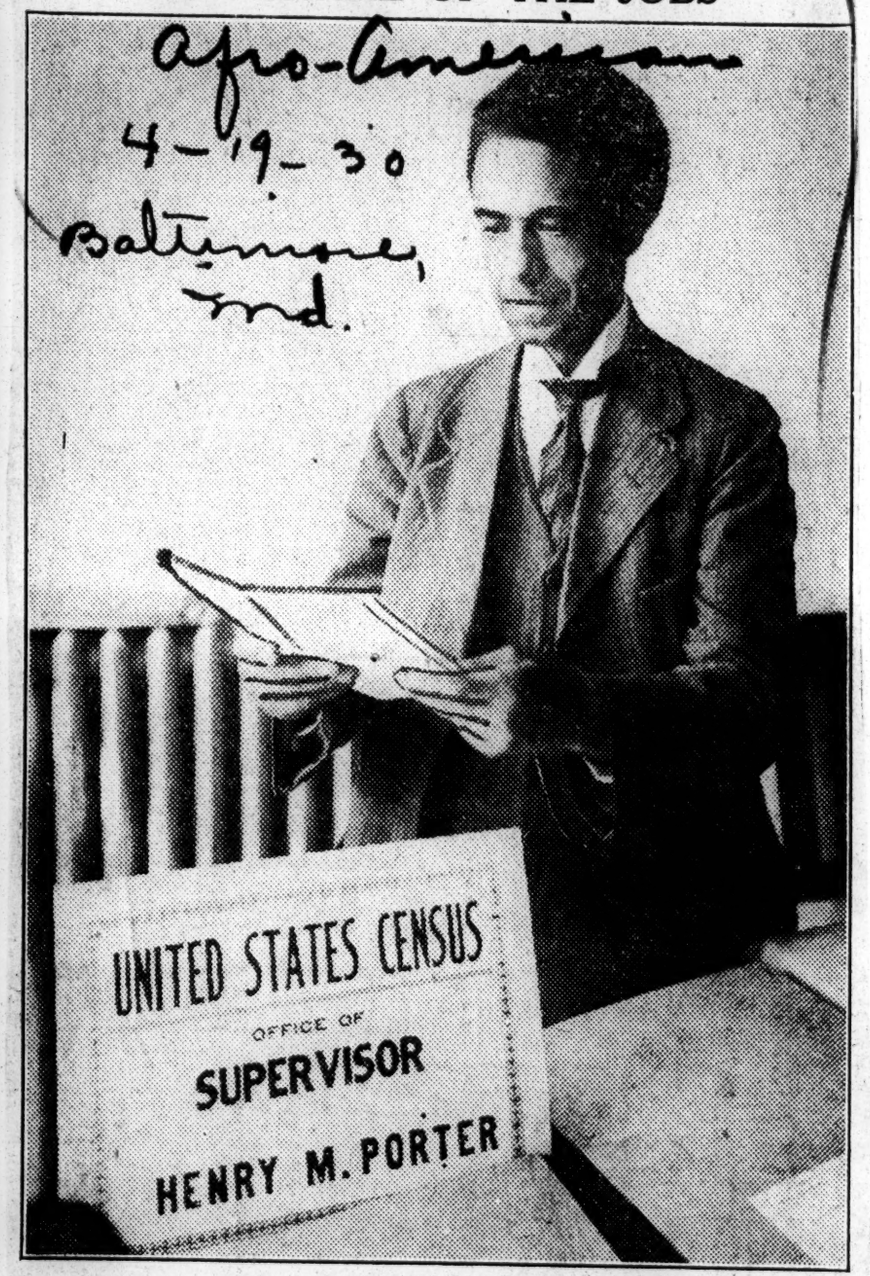
DePriest had accepted an invitation to address the organization of which Tyson is secretary, but the letter read in the senate changed his notion. He wrote:

"Unless I am informed that you speak but for yourself and not the organization, or that you have been misrepresented or coerced into the position you have taken on the matter, I hereby withdraw my acceptance to address the National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers and Dressmakers in Richmond on August 6, and I am satisfied that my views of our duties and rights under the constitution will not agree with yours and I am afraid my talk, therefore, would not be satisfactory, for I believe in 'speaking out in church' and calling 'a spade a spade'."

DePriest closed with the pugnacious sentence, "Consider the engagement cancelled."

WE VOTE FOR YOU AND YOU GIVE US OUR SHARE OF THE JOBS

Afro-American
4-19-30
Baltimore, Md.



CHICAGO.—In no city of the country are politicians and office holders compelled to make good as in Chicago. Photo shows Harry M. Porter, attorney, named census supervisor by Senator Charles S. Deneen. His staff, including enumerators, includes 125. Many other office-holders, elected by votes of Negroes, never think of making a Negro appointment

G. W. Blackwell Made Good In Legislature; Put Him Back

Whip

Representative George W. Blackwell is considered a certain winner at the polls on April 8th He is known by nearly every man, woman and child of the 50,000 persons who live in the First district and is equally admired by white and colored.

4-5-30



G. W. Blackwell

During the last session of the legislature he introduced sixteen bills and two of them are laws upon the statue bookstoday.

His Mexican Friendship Bill Oil Inspection Bill, Supercodeas and Police Injunction Bill created much comment throughout the state. His record was generally excellent.

Chicago Defender

Mr. Blackwell is a former prosecuting attorney. He is an ex-service man and is a lawyer by profession. He is endorsed for reelection by the Regular Republi- Second and Eleventh wards. He can organization of the First, is the youngest of the colorde legislators, and the less pretentious, yet of the most capable. His friends predict that he will lead the ticket by a large majority.

—Adv.

Congressman DePriest's Renomination

THOUGH this newspaper frankly has not always agreed with the activities of Congressman Oscar DePriest, it conscientiously accords to him a verdict of "well done" in his brief Congressional tour, and congratulates him upon his renomination for a second term. While Mr. DePriest, pressed by the necessities and circumstances of his singular position in the Congress has striven to be a national representative and in so doing may have at times run afoul of sectional sentiment and attitudes, which any other Congressman in his position would naturally do he apparently has been sincere, courageous, and inspiring. It was not expected that he would be able to exercise any great influence upon legislation. No single Congressman ever has. But he was solemnly charged by implication with the duty of inspiring his race to political consciousness and with the exercise of personal and official decorum that would reveal the political capacities of members of his group, as well as assuage the prejudices against their election to legislative position.

4-1930

In these respects Mr. DePriest has comported himself about as well as could have been expected. Realizing the singleness of his position and the virtual impossibility of producing legislation in his own right, he has wisely set himself largely to the task of political education for his group. Believing that serving his underprivileged people is even a higher duty than actually representing his Congressional district, the Congressman has had to accept the role of universal Negro race representative that the circumstances cast upon him. Any man cast into the role of the people's representative has a most difficult job cut out for him.

Norfolk, Va

Therefore, it seems that Oscar DePriest deserved re-nomination, and his Chicago district has done itself credit by giving it to him. Certainly he measures up well with a very large proportion of the congressmen, and towers above a good number or them. With his experience and seasoning in the Congress he doubtless will grow in statesmanship stature as time goes on.

Amsterdam News

CHICAGO, April 14 (ANP).—In the primary election contest which ended last Tuesday in the renomination of Oscar DePriest as a Republican candidate for Congress from the First district and the defeat of Roscoe Simmons, it was revealed that the applause which may follow the words of a popular speaker is not always translated into votes on election day. In the final days of the campaign important agencies were attracted to the support of Simmons and he made many speeches which turned his meetings into political revivals. The Simmons followers, as well as the adherents of De Priest, felt that these meetings were going to have an important effect on the outcome of the election.

4/16/30

But they did not. DePriest received 13,000 votes, Simmons, 4,000. Thus the race was not even close. The vote seemed to indicate that the people like Simmons as an orator and are entertained by him, but have no thought of sending him to represent them at Washington.

N. Y.

However, his defeat and his alignments made during the campaign will probably make of him a significant factor in lining up new opposition to the political faction represented by DePriest. Now that the two are definitely on opposite sides, Simmons may use his powers of oratory to further the cause of the forces of opposition

Renominated



Oscar DePriest

DePriest Easily Defeats Simmons

Congressman Received 13,000 Votes to Opponent's 4.000 in Primary

Illinois

Political - 1930
Office Holding.

MOB-MINDED ALABAMA

A group of white-robed citizens of Alabama last week burned Oscar DePriest of Chicago in effigy. That is, they made a likeness of Mr. DePriest in rags and straw and then set it afire. As the flames ate from the toe of the effigy to the body and then the head, the crowd roared and sang joyful songs. It was a gala day for the morons of Alabama.

The burning was intended as a warning to Chicago's congressman not to appear in Alabama publicly, as he was scheduled to do in July during the annual meeting of the Mosaic Templars of America in Birmingham. Not content with refusing to allow the Mosaics the use of the Municipal auditorium, Alabama's Heflinites have hit upon the happy idea of suggesting to the congressman that, should he decide to come to that state anyway, he might find himself in the midst of a group of Nordic supremists.

Defender

It is all very interesting. Alabama, with its great wealth of farming and mining industries—with its proud Nordic population of which Senator Tom (Thumb) Heflin is the outstanding representative—with its high percentage of schools and churches—ranks second to Mississippi in illiteracy. The average intelligence of Alabama's white folks is around 47 on the list of America's 48 states. Until Bibbs Graves became governor of the state (and he's still serving his first term) Alabama's lynch record was among the highest on the list; her methods were more cruel, more barbaric than any other state. Governor Graves has kept the record down during his term through sheer determination to keep it down. In at least six instances within the past two years he has called out the militia and has given orders to shoot if necessary to protect the men accused of crimes ranging from petty larceny to rape.

6-24-30

What a contrast there is between Governor Graves and Dan Moody, the chief executive of Texas! In the former case lynching has reached its lowest ebb because the governor is strong enough to demand that they be wiped out, while Texas has three lynchings to its credit since Moody told his militiamen "Don't shoot."

Chicago, Ill.

The late Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama was retired from the senate in favor of Heflin because he showed an inclination to be intelligent and to forget the prejudices that seem to dominate the white man in Alabama. Shortly afterwards he died, his heart broken through shame at his state and his people.

And so it is no wonder that white people of that state enjoyed burning a congressman in effigy. DePriest represents something which morons cannot understand. He represents the political emancipation of American citizens, and of America. Naturally, he arouses the ire of those who live but to torture others. However, we suggest that they confine themselves to burning effigies and other harmless articles—we fear greatly that they'd start a fire bigger than they could extinguish if they became ambitious to extend their conflagrations to the real object of their enmity!

It is interesting in this connection that Mr. DePriest was born in Alabama; now he is an exile from the land of his birth—that is, he would be if he took these mobocrats as seriously as they take themselves.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUN 30 1930

OSCAR DePRIEST SHOWS DISCRETION IN CANCELLING SPEECH IN ALABAMA

Oscar DePriest, the negro member of Congress from Illinois, has displayed a good deal more judgment than he formerly showed when he permitted his wife to be entertained at tea by Mrs. Hoover. Perhaps this lapse on his part should be palliated by the fact that husbands, white or black, no longer permit their wives, but rather are permitted. The wife of DePriest may have taken the bit between her teeth on this occasion. Kipling's line occurs, "Even as you and I."

At the same time, the cancellation of an engagement to speak in Alabama is some indication that DePriest is winning to a sense of proportion not indicated by many of his public utterances. His speech would have coincided with a campaign promising to inject anew into an old State a forgotten and happily buried negro issue. DePriest might have spoken ever so mildly and sanely, but the effect of his presence would have been to give ammunition and fuel to the campaign of Tom Heflin, who has no mind beyond the ancient clap-trap of prejudice. Had DePriest carried out his engagement, the White House Tea (purely a matter of personal taste on Mrs. Hoover's part) would have become a State issue that might very well have caused strife and bloodshed and—barely possibly—the return of Heflin himself to the United States Senate!

We assume that DePriest is a man who, at bottom, has the interest and concerns of his race at heart. If so, to have added his indirect support to the Heflin candidacy would have belied everything for which he can stand sincerely in that regard.

If Heflin is beaten, there will be a Senator from Alabama who will illustrate for the Nation the kindly and helpful feeling of the better class of public men of the South, who are trying to beat back a new injection of the negro question by a species of mostly low-born political Bourbons, who forget nothing and learn nothing.

If Heflin should be re-elected, it would matter nothing to the Nation as a whole; but it would humiliate Alabama and, proportionately, tend to perpetuate a false prejudice against the South.

SENTINEL
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

JUL 3 - 1930

A Better Employment

Oscar De Priest, negro Representative from a Chicago district, has given abundant evidence to demonstrate that he is quite unaware of the proper procedure to help his people in the section of the country where they are the most numerous, the South. By his insistence upon speaking in Alabama he has displayed an utter lack of tact, and instead of improving the relations between the two races has, to a certain extent, accomplished exactly the opposite.

Representative De Priest's method may be most conspicuously brought out by contrasting it with the plan so ably worked out and tested by the late Booker Washington, or, to come nearer home, by Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of the Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

A mere academic insistence upon rights is one thing; development of a man or a people to the point where the concurrent duties and obligations can be met and effectively discharged is quite another. A fiery oration anywhere that a crowd will gather is quite enough to attain the former end. Years of hard and faithful labor gilded with infinite patience and adorned with undiscouraged long-suffering is necessary to achieve the latter purpose.

It is useless to dispute the right of Representative De Priest to speak in Alabama, or any other place. It is equally vain to try to deny negroes the right to listen to him if they want to. It is a much more promising project to lead the negroes into the avenues that lead to such centers of improvement as Tuskeegee and Winston-Salem Teachers College. Representative De Priest could spend the time that would be necessary for a speaking tour in Alabama much more profitably by visiting and studying methods and results at Tuskeegee.

Great Batting
All American

The United States Military Academy at West Point fattened its batting average at the expense of Congressman Oscar DePriest last week, and when Mr. Denton J. Brooks, Jr., of Chicago was refused admission on account of high blood pressure, the score read:

7-26-30

West Point.....4
DePriest 0

Of course, if Mr. Brooks hadn't been found with high blood pressure, other alleged defects physical or mental, would sooner or later have been uncovered and magnified until they were allegedly large enough to cause his expulsion.

By fair means, preferably, but by foul means, if necessary, our white people have determined to keep Negroes out of West Point.

Considering the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, the situation is much worse. Annapolis has knocked Mr. DePriest's pitching to all corners of the lot, and the score now stands:

Baltimore, Md.

Annapolis 4
DePriest 0

The ability of the Naval Academy to punch out fourteen of Mr. DePriest's candidates doesn't mean that the candidates have been poor. There is evidence to the contrary. The score shows that, despite their excellence they were not able to get into Annapolis Naval Academy and stay there.

Of course, Mr. DePriest has been playing the game fairly while his opponents at Annapolis and West Point have used all the illegal and unsportsmanlike tricks of the game in order to win. Gentleman DePriest is up against the "muckers" and to date they have walloped him consistently.

Nor is there much use in waiting until Annapolis and West Point get ashamed of themselves and decide to play fairly. Muckers have thick hides and no consciences. They understand only force.

We are sure Mr. DePriest understands all this as well as anybody else, but we venture to suggest that some changes in the personnel of the hard-boiled, lily-white examining boards at Annapolis and West Point might be a good thing for the country.

A Congressional investigation or a 100 per cent physical examination of the examiners ought to relieve these gentlemen of their color bias and give them something else to think about.

KEY WEST, FLA.
CITIZEN

JUL 7 - 1930

Congressman de Priest, one of the prime movers in the opposition which resulted in the senate's refusal to seat Judge Parker, of North Carolina, told the Association for the Advancement of Colored People the other day that the day is not far distant when negroes of the country will demand and get the right to patronize hotels, restaurants, railroad trains and other public places alongside white folks. That sort of talk should be quite consoling to constituents of Dixie senators who voted against Judge Parker as the negro de Priest wished.

Political - 1930
Office Holding.

Illinois

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6-29-30

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OSCAR DePRIEST SHOWS DISCRETION IN CANCELLING SPEECH IN ALABAMA

Oscar DePriest, the negro member of Congress from Illinois, has displayed a good deal more judgment than he formerly showed when he permitted his wife to be entertained at tea by Mrs. Hoover. Perhaps this lapse on his part should be palliated by the fact that husbands, white or black, no longer permit their wives, but rather are permitted. The wife of DePriest may have taken the bit between her teeth on this occasion. Kipling's line occurs, "Even as you and I."

At the same time, the cancellation of an engagement to speak in Alabama is some indication that DePriest is winning to a sense of proportion not indicated by many of his public utterances. His speech would have coincided with a campaign promising to inject anew into an old State a forgotten and happily buried negro issue. DePriest might have spoken ever so mildly and sanely, but the effect of his presence would have been to give ammunition and fuel to the campaign of Tom Heflin, who has no mind beyond the ancient clap-trap of prejudice. Had DePriest carried out his engagement, the White House Tea (purely a matter of personal taste on Mrs. Hoover's part) would have become a State issue that might very well have caused strife and bloodshed and—barely possibly—the return of Heflin himself to the United States Senate!

We assume that DePriest is a man who, at bottom, has the interest and concerns of his race at heart. If so, to have added his indirect support to the Heflin candidacy would have belied everything for which he can stand sincerely in that regard.

If Heflin is beaten, there will be a Senator from Alabama who will illustrate for the Nation the kindly and helpful feeling of the better class of public men of the South, who are trying to beat back a new injection of the negro question by a species of mostly low-born political Bourbons, who forget nothing and learn nothing.

If Heflin should be re-elected, it would matter nothing to the Nation as a whole; but it would humiliate Alabama and, proportionately, tend to perpetuate a false prejudice against the South.

SENTINEL
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

JUL 3 - 1930

A Better Employment

Oscar De Priest, negro Representative from a Chicago district, has given abundant evidence to demonstrate that he is quite unaware of the proper procedure to help his people in the section of the country where they are the most numerous, the South. By his insistence upon speaking in Alabama he has displayed an utter lack of tact, and instead of improving the relations between the two races has, to a certain extent, accomplished exactly the opposite.

Representative De Priest's method may be most conspicuously brought out by contrasting it with the plan so ably worked out and tested by the late Booker Washington, or, to come nearer home, by Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of the Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

A mere academic insistence upon rights is one thing; development of a man or a people to the point where the concurrent duties and obligations can be met and effectively discharged is quite another. A fiery oration anywhere that a crowd will gather is quite enough to attain the former end. Years of hard and faithful labor gilded with infinite patience and adorned with undiscouraged long-suffering is necessary to achieve the latter purpose.

It is useless to dispute the right of Representative De Priest to speak in Alabama, or any other place. It is equally vain to try to deny negroes the right to listen to him if they want to. It is a much more promising project to lead the negroes into the avenues that lead to such centers of improvement as Tuskeegee and Winston-Salem Teachers College. Representative De Priest could spend the time that would be necessary for a speaking tour in Alabama much more profitably by visiting and studying methods and results at Tuskeegee.

Great Batting Aid American

The United States Military Academy at West Point fattened its batting average at the expense of Congressman Oscar DePriest last week, and when Mr. Denton J. Brooks, Jr., of Chicago was refused admission on account of high blood pressure, the score read:

7-26-30

West Point.....4
DePriest 0

Of course, if Mr. Brooks hadn't been found with high blood pressure, other alleged defects physical or mental, would sooner or later have been uncovered and magnified until they were allegedly large enough to cause his expulsion.

By fair means, preferably, but by foul means, if necessary, our white people have determined to keep Negroes out of West Point.

Considering the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, the situation is much worse. Annapolis has knocked Mr. DePriest's pitching to all corners of the lot, and the score now stands:

Baltimore, Md.

Annapolis 4
DePriest 0

The ability of the Naval Academy to punch out fourteen of Mr. DePriest's candidates doesn't mean that the candidates have been poor. There is evidence to the contrary. The score shows that, despite their excellence they were not able to get into Annapolis Naval Academy and stay there.

Of course, Mr. DePriest has been playing the game fairly while his opponents at Annapolis and West Point have used all the illegal and unsportsmanlike tricks of the game in order to win. Gentleman DePriest is up against the "muckers" and to date they have walloped him consistently.

Nor is there much use in waiting until Annapolis and West Point get ashamed of themselves and decide to play fairly. Muckers have thick hides and no consciences. They understand only force.

We are sure Mr. DePriest understands all this as well as anybody else, but we venture to suggest that some changes in the personnel of the hard-boiled, lily-white examining boards at Annapolis and West Point might be a good thing for the country.

A Congressional investigation or a 100 per cent physical examination of the examiners ought to relieve these gentlemen of their color bias and give them something else to think about.

KEY WEST, FLA.
CITIZEN

JUL 7 - 1930

Congressman de Priest, one of the prime movers in the opposition which resulted in the senate's refusal to seat Judge Parker, of North Carolina, told the Association for the Advancement of Colored People the other day that the day is not far distant when negroes of the country will demand and get the right to patronize hotels, restaurants, railroad trains and other public places alongside white folks. That sort of talk should be quite consoling to constituents of Dixie senators who voted against Judge Parker as the negro de Priest wished.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
Friday, [illegible] 1930

De Priest Is At Charlotte

Tells Negroes There He Will Name More Cadets

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 7 (AP)—Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Illinois, whose third negro appointee to the United States Military Academy failed recently to pass the entrance physical examination, declared here last night his intention to continue appointing negroes to West Point and to the United States Naval Academy.

Addressing the convention of the Negro Imperial Council, order of the Mystic Shrine of North and South Carolina, in session here, De Priest asked of his hearers, "If I don't appoint negroes, who will?"

The Congressman referred also to the White House incident in which his wife figured.

"A friend of mine in Virginia," he related, "said to me: 'De Priest, you've made several mistakes since you've been in Congress. You shouldn't have allowed your wife to go to the White House. What have you to say to that?'

"I told him," De Priest said, "that I had very little to say. 'You're just a damned old fool,' I said."

Touching upon politics, the Congressman told his negro audience he was not asking that they embrace the Republican Party wholly. "You have friends in both parties," he declared. "Pick out the man who can do the most for you, and vote for him."

De Priest also told the negroes to beware of communism. "There is a move on foot in America to get the negro to join the Communistic Party. The aim of communism is the overthrow of the American Government. I think the Communistic movement is designed to discredit the American negro so the other fellow can get his job."

The Congressman urged members of his race to stand upon their own feet. In himself lies the negro's salvation, he said. "Win the respect of the other man, and he'll concede you every right to which you are entitled," De Priest declared.

"If I lived in the South, I'd form contacts with the best class of white people, and play the game with them," he said. "They are your real friends."

De Priest was strong in his condemnation of agitators against the American Government, continually returning to that theme throughout his speech.

"Whatever we have, we owe to the American Government. The American negro should have no regret, for whatever his handicaps, his position is a thousand per cent. better than that of his brothers and sisters in Africa. Let us prepare ourselves as missionaries to our own race upon the dark Continent.

"Let us learn," he concluded, "to get together and stand together. Our leaders must be on the square with us. They must be willing to take their people as they find them.

"I appreciate the great position I hold in America. I have no other political aspirations, but I do aspire to so conduct myself in office as to command the respect of the American people. Ten million negroes are praying for my success."

[illegible] Star
[illegible] 1930

DEPRIEST HEARD AT CHARLOTTE

Addressing Negro Shriners, He Says He Will Continue Appointing Cadets

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Congressman Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Illinois, was on his way home today, leaving in Charlotte his views on negro appointees to United States military academies, politics and communism.

DePriest, addressing the negro imperial council, Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, here last night, declared his intention to continue appointing negroes to West Point and the United States Naval Academy, despite the failure of nine negroes to pass the examinations of the two schools.

Failure of his latest appointee to pass the entrance physical examination at West Point was announced yesterday. Two others have failed to stay there and six have failed to meet the requirements at Annapolis.

"If I don't appoint negroes, who will?" the congressman asked.

DePriest told the negroes to beware of communism.

"There is a move on foot in America to get the negro to join the communist party," he said. "I think the communist movement is designed to discredit the American negro so the other fellow can get his job."

The congressman also referred to the White House incident in which his wife figured as a guest of Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

He said that someone had told him that was a "mistake" and asked him what he had to say about it.

"I told him," DePriest said, "that I had very little to say. 'Your're just a damned old fool,' I said."

Kingston, N. C. Free Press
Monday, August 11, 1930

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlotte Observer, says the recent visit of the negro congressman DePriest of Chicago to that city and his address to members of his race was worth while. "He gave the negroes the very line of talk that they stand most in need of," says The Observer. This is but further evidence that DePriest, whatever else he may be guilty of, is no man's fool. He had sense enough to know that the line of talk which he has indulged in in Congress and in other sections of the country and which has made him look like a jackass, wouldn't be tolerated in this section even by members of his own race, the better element at least. Maybe his visit to the Mecklenburg capital will prove of benefit to him as well as having been worth while for the good advice that he gave the members of his race. H[illegible] hoping.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Saturday, August 9, 1930

WHOLESOME LINE OF TALK.

Those who had expected that the Illinois negro Congressman, DePriest, would develop as a fire-brand on the occasion of his Charlotte visit, must have been agreeably disappointed. It must be admitted that instead of filling the minds of the negroes with unhealthy thoughts, he advised them along the lines of a real friend. He did not appear in the role of a Republican enlisting agent. On the contrary, he advised the negroes that the Republican party cannot lay whole claim to his allegiance, as the negro has friends in both parties. The negro should pick out the man who can do the most for him and vote for that man. DePriest's warning to the negroes against the wiles of the Communists was delivered in manner to leave an impression on their minds. Viewed in the character of advice given, DePriest's visit to Charlotte might be regarded as having been in the best interests of the race here and over the South. He gave the negroes the very line of talk they stand most in need of.

[illegible] Star
[illegible] 1930

FORECASTING CORRECTLY

When it was announced some time ago that Representative DE PRIEST, of Chicago, would speak in Charlotte on the occasion of the international parley of negro shriners, the High Point *Enterprise* predicted confidently there would be none of the persecution that attended a similar announcement in Birmingham.

DE PRIEST made his Charlotte address Wednesday, and the *Enterprise's* forecast came true. There was not the slightest untoward incident to mark the event, and in fairness to DE PRIEST, nothing appeared in the published quotations of his address in Charlotte newspapers that could be construed as inflammatory in nature.

The Star holds no brief for DE PRIEST. It believes that he has failed in many major respects in serving his own people. At the same time, we see in the tolerant, nonchalant attitude of Charlotte the most effective means of curbing any attempt on the part of DE PRIEST to stir racial prejudices.

[illegible] News
[illegible] 1930

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS IN CHARLOTTE

DePriest Declares He Will Continue Appointing Negroes to Schools.

Charlotte, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, whose third negro appointee to the United States Military academy failed recently to pass the entrance physical examination, declared here tonight his intention to continue appointing negroes to West Point and to the United States Naval academy.

Addressing the convention of the negro imperial council, order of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America, in session here, DePriest asked of his hearers, "If I don't appoint negroes, who will?"

Touching upon politics, the congressman told his negro audience he was not asking that they embrace the Republican party wholly. "You have friends in both parties," he declared. "Pick out the man who can do the most for you, and vote for him."

DePriest also told the negroes to beware of communism.

[illegible] News
Thursday, October 30, 1930

GEORGE PRITCHARD DRAWS FIRE FROM OSCAR DE PRIEST

Raleigh.—North Carolina negroes were urged today by Oscar Depriest, of Chicago, negro representative in congress, to vote for the "best man," Republican or Democrat. De Priest spoke at the negro fair at the state fair grounds.

"You will never be able to improve your condition," he told his audience, "until you learn to use your only weapon, the ballot."

"Vote for the best man," he said, "for the man who is friendly to our group. If you find him in the Democratic party, if you find him in the Republican p arty, vote for him." De Priest is a Republican.

De Priest made passing reference to the refusal of Representative George M. Pritchard, of Asheville, Republican, to accept an office next to his in the house office building at Washington. He said he thought the North Carolinian refused the office "because of votes."

"But that was all right with me," the speaker said. "Pritchard has a right to be a damned fool if he wants to be."

Political-1930

Office Holding.

Indiana

BURRUS BEGINS NEW DUTIES AS GARY JUSTICE

Indianapolis Ind. Register

GARY, Ind., June 21.—William E. Murrus, former Gary City councilman, assumed duties as a Calumet township justice of the peace, when he started the trial of his first case. Burrus was appointed Monday of last week by the Lake County commissioners to succeed W. C. Hueston, who resigned the office to accept an appointment to a legal position in the postoffice department at Washington.

Burrus will serve as justice until January, when his predecessor's term expires.

The first defendants to face the new justice were Rubey Andrews, John Venerable and Ben Johnson, white, charged with larceny, it being alleged that they robbed William Turner, white, owner of the States hotel, of $100.

Justice Burrus said he would hold his court in the office formerly occupied by W. C. Hueston in the American building at 1901 Broadway. Burrus said that he has not yet decided who will act as constable in his court.

DOCTORS AND NURSES GET CITY POSTS

Research

Step Taken To Give Indianapolis Health Dept., Better Appearance

4-20-30

Indianapolis Ind.

Of the twenty doctors and nurses appointed Friday of last week by order of the board of health, eight were colored.

The twenty shifts which came as a result of the election of Dr. Frederick E. Jackson, Democratic member, as president of the board, were intended to give the health department the complexion of a Democratic personnel.

Among those named were:

School physicians: Dr. Clarence Toles replacing Dr. William H. Armistead, tuberculosis clinicians: Dr. Homer L. Wales, replacing Dr. H. L. Hummons; dental clinicians: Dr. S. D. Meriwether and Dr. Frank E. Chowning, replacing Dr. Theodore Cable and Dr. Fred Smith. School nursery: Miss Margaret Holdier; tuberculosis nursing, Mrs. Sadie Wilson.

Journal

EVANSVILLE

INDIANA

OCT 5 - 1930

COLORED CONGRESSMAN SLATED TO SPEAK HERE

Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, the only colored member of the national house of representatives, will speak here October 15, it was announced last night by Phil C. Gould, republican county chairman.

A republican rally for colored people is now being arranged by Rudolph O'Hara, Wallace Gaines and Dr. Raymond King, members of the county republican advisory board, and also state advisory board members, who induced DePriest to make the trip here.

Political-1930

Office Holding

HERALD POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

APR 2 9 1930

THE APPOINTMENT of Prof. H. C. Russell of this city, dean of Simmons University, as specialist in Negro problems in the Federal Department of Education, is one thoroughly deserved and destined to give wide satisfaction, not alone among members of his race but in the community broadly considered. It is a post of high responsibility and extended influence. It is one which calls for the experience and services, not of a politician but of an educator. Professor Russell meets every requirement.

Never Promised

Louisville News

One In Campaign

4-21-30

Colored Voters Won By

Louisville, Ky.

His Action

Rev. Harvey Knox Last Appointee

On June 3, Rev. Harvey Knox, well known minister and an old time Republican, was sworn in as a deputy Sheriff, making the third Colored man appointed as deputy by Sheriff H. R. Petty.

As a result the praises of Mr. Petty are being sung on every hand by Colored voters— Republicans, Democrats and Independents. Not a city the size of Louisville in the country has three Colored deputy sheriffs. And the remarkable thing about it is Mr. Petty never made a single campaign promise that he would appoint one Colored man and certainly no voter expected three appointments in the Sheriff's offifice. And these appointees are Colored and show it—nobody can possibly mistake them as being members of any other race but the Negro race.



HON. H. R. PETTY,
Sheriff of Jefferson County.

Kentucky

Mr. Petty's action in making these appointments without promises, without noise and the flourish of trumpets, and the bbeating of drums, has won for him a warm place in the hearts of Colored voters, and if he ever runs for any public offifice he will get the unanimous support of Colored voters irrespective of party lines.



MR. JOSEPH D. ADAMS

The three appointees are: Messrs. Lee L. Brown, Joseph D. Adams and Rev. Harvey Knox. These gentlemen all say Mr. Petty is a fine man and that their treatment by the entire office force is all that can be desired. Mr. Petty sets the example by his own courteous treatment and all others follow.

A group of men—politicians and preachers—were discussing Mr. Petty and his appointments at Sixth and Walnut streets last Monday. It was the unanimous sentiment of these men that the future holds great things for Mr. Petty politically. It was pointed out that he s young, that he has a winning personality, that he makes few promises but keeps them, that he has no racial prejudices, that he does not try to persecute men who differ with him and that he believes in the Rooseveltian doctrine of all **men up and no man down.**

These qualities, it is prophecied, will carry him for and high in the political world. At any rate it is agreed that as far as Colored voters are concerened, no office in the gift of the people is too big or too great for H. R. Petty.



REV. HARVEY KNOX.

Rev. Knox is the latest appointee of Sheriff Petty and this appointment met the hearty approval of Colored voters who believe in rewarding party loyalty and fidelity. Rev. Knox is "up in years" but is still active and able to "serve the papers." He has been an active, faithful Republican, standing pat on the principles of the party even when party leaders seemed to have changed toward the Negro. Rev. Knor has spoken on many a platform for the Grand Old Party and is proud of the fact he never accepted a penny, nor pay. for a speech. A host of friends are glad to see Mr. Petty, as a party leader, recognize this grand old character who has given so much to and received so little from the party. Perhaps younger men may protest that Rev. Knox is too old but just as they are young in years they are young in politics and Rev. Knox is old in years and old in party service and deserves the recognition.

Another of Mr. Petty's appointments that was deserved, if party service means anything, is that of Mr. J. D. Adams. Mr. Adams is well known as an enthusiastic, hard working, loyal Republican. Everybody must give "Joe" credit for that and everybody does. Therefore Mr. Petty made a ten-stroke when he made "Joe" Adams one of his deputies. That he stands high in Mr. Petty's estimation is proven by the fact that "Joe" was sent to Washington, D. C., on official business which was so arranged that he could attend the graduation of his sister, Miss Carrie Lucille Adams, from Howard University. The appointment of Mr. Adams as deputy sheriff by Mr. Petty was a deserved recognition of a faithful party worker.

Another appointment made by Mr. Petty was that of Lee L. Brown. Perhaps no more popular and worthy appointment could have been made. Mr. Brown is too modest to have a picture made but everybody— the high and the low, the rich and the poor—knows him. He is distinctly a man worth while, who has stood for the best things in the community life of Louisville. Mr. Brown has contributed much to the moral and religious life of this city and has done things as a newspaper man and a sa public spirited citizen that are really worth while. Mr. Brown is also a party worker but not a politician. Altho he has been a candidate for the legislature at least three times. He was drafted into service and forced to run by citizzens who considered him the best fitted man in his district. He ran at a sacrifice and stood pat in 1912 when everybody else, almost had gone Bull Moose crazy. At that time when Republican leaders were trying to keep the party together and trying to put out a ticket, they gladly put Mr. Brown on the ticket in an effort to keep Colored voters in the fold. His appointmeent by Mr Petty struck a responsive chord. Far be it from The News to say these are the only three appointments Mr. Petty will make from the hosts of Colored Republicans. He may make more. The News does not know because it did not know he would make these. But The News can say his voluntary appointmeent of these men, without noise or bluster, has won the colored voters to him. It marks him as a man on whom Colored voters can rely and it does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell he will climb to the heights if Negro votes ca nput him there. As a magistrate he was fair and square. As Sheriff he does voluntarily for the

Negro vote, what others of his predecessors and contemporaries profess to be afraid to do eeven when 25,000 voteers beg and urge them.

So hats off to Sheriff H. R. Petty —May His Tribe Increase.

Political-1930

Office Holding

$4,500 For Widow of Liberian Minister

News 3-9-30

Washington,D. C.—(CNS)—A bill introduced in the Senate by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, to pay Mrs. Nellie Francis of Nashville, widow of William T. Francis, late minister, resident and consul general to Liberia, the sum of $4,500, being one year's salary of her deceased husband, who died of illness incurred reported on favorably by Senator while in the Consular service, was Borah, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The report reads: "The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration S. 1945, reports the same without amendment and recommends that it do pass."

"Nellie T. Francis is the widow of William T. Francis, late minister resident and consul general of Liberia. Tht following is a record of service of the late minister:

"Francis, William T.; graduated from St. Paul College of Law; admitted to bar of Minnesota; in legal department of railway company in St. Paul rof 15 years; began private practice of law in 1912; appointed minister resident and consul general to Liberia July 9, 1929.

"The State Department in a letter to the chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, dated Feb. 17, 1930 advises that this bill is in line with similar bills passed by Congress and ecommends that favorable action be taken."

HOUSE PASSED BILL PAYING MINISTER $10,000

Liberia Unhealthy Post. Mississippi Men for Dollar a Day

The House last Monday passed a bill to increase the salary of the United States Minister to Liberia, when appointed, from $5,000 to $10,000 a year.

The bill was on the consent calendar and when it was reached Representative Ross A. Collins, Democrat, of Mississippi, reserved the right to object, stating that he had three colored men in his district who are willing to take the job for a dollar a day.

Representative Stephen G. Porter, Republican, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, directed attention to the difficulty of getting a man to fill the position.

Liberia

1-18-30

Washington

"Our ministers are paid $10,000 a year," he said, "with the exception of two, who receive $12,000. The minister resident and consul general to Liberia receives $5,000 a year. Liberia is one of the most unhealthy posts in the world, perhaps the most unhealthy. Our last minister died there about six or eight months ago. It is an important post and should be filled, because the Firestone people are expending about $1,000,000 a year in the development of the rubber industry in that country, and we all know how essential rubber is to the welfare of our people. We cannot get a man to take this position for $5,000. The position is vacant, and if objection prevails it may be many months before we can fill it."

High Class Man Needed

Asking Mr. Collins to withdraw his objection, Representative Louis C. Cramton, Republican, of Michigan, said: "My understanding from such contact as I have had with the Liberian situation, is that while socially it may not measure up to some others, yet in addition to the reason suggested by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaGuardia) the economic and political responsibilities of the minister are very considerable and make it highly desirable that we should have a man of first-class ability at that place. I do not mean that that would bar all the constituents of the gentleman from Mississipp (Mr. Collins), but I think it will eliminate the dollar-a-day men."

Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican, of New York suggested that "we have a moral interest in this country and our minister is an important official and simply cannot live on the salary which he is getting now."

Representative J. Charles Linthicum, Democrat, of Maryland, pointed out that "This officer is not only the consul there but he acts also in the capacity of Minister to Liberia."

Representative Collins withdrew his objection, and the bill was passed. It now goes to the Senate.

CHAS. E. MITCHELL

New York Age



New York N.Y.

Chas. E. Mitchell Is Minister to Liberia

9,27,30,

Wshington, D. C.—President Herbert Hoover announced on September 19 the appointment of Charles E. Mitchell of Charleston, W. Va., as minister to Liberia, West Coast of Africa, to fill the vacncy caused by death of the former Minister, W. T. Francis.

Mr. Mitchell is business manager of the West Virginia State College, of which John W. Davis, is president at Institute. He has long been active in Republican party policies, and was a member of a Commission that made a survey of the Virgin Islands.

SUN

Pub

SEP 18 1930

Hoover Appoints New Minister to Liberia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—President Hoover today appointed Charles E. Mitchell of Institute, W. Va., a Negro, to be Minister to Liberia.

The appointee is business manager of the West Virginia State College for Negroes.

LEADERS PLEASED; TO SAIL SOON

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

West Virginian Named Successor to Late W. T. Francis

9/27/30

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—(By ANP)—President Herbert Hoover has announced the appointment of Charles E. Mitchell of West Virginia to be Minister to Liberia. He succeeds to the post made vacant by the late William T. Francis, who succumbed after two years' incumbency.

Mr. Mitchell, who for many years has been business manager of the West Virginia State College at Institute, W. Va., is well known throughout the country in educational, fraternal and political circles. As a boy he was a protege of Frederick Douglas. He has been actively engaged in politics, serving as secretary of the colored division in the New York headquarters of the Republican National Committee during the presidential campaigns of both 1924 and 1928. In securing the appointment he had the support of the two senators from West Virginia, the entire West Virginia congressional delegation and numerous colored men of prominence, including leaders in the colored voters' division, which served during the last campaign.

Mr. Mitchell is married, his wife being a traveler and lecturer of prominence. She has been a frequent visitor to Africa and has presented an illustrated lecture about the dark continent in numerous American cities. The Mitchells maintain a beautiful home in Washington.

The naming of Mr. Mitchell to Liberia sets aside rumors that a white charge d'affaires was to be continued in charge of the legation at Monrovia, due to the important financial aspect which the country's affairs have taken on since the extensive industrial developments by the Firestone interests.

Mr. Mitchells' first choice in a post is said, however, to have been the ministership to Abyssinia, for which he was an applicant. Considerable effort was made to land this place for him, but due to the fact that Congress has never appropriated the money to build a legation at Addis Bebba, nor provided for the salary of the envoy, the State Department selected a white career man from its staff to serve as minister.

Mr. Mitchell's tenure of office begins as Liberia emerges from an investigation of slavery within its borders.

Political-1930

Louisiana

Office Holding

COHEN STILL BATTLING AGAINST INJUNCTION

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 19—(ANP)—Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, was refused a writ in the Louisiana Supreme Court to have an injunction set aside by which he was forbidden from interferring with M. F. Dastugue, member of the Republican State Committee.

In 1928 Dastugue secured a preliminary injunction before Judge William H. Byrnes, which stopped Cohen from interferring with him exercising the duities of Republican State Central Committee. Cohen appealed to the State Circuit Court and Judge Byrnes' decision was upheld. Cohen then appealed to the Supreme Court which refused to grant writ sought by Cohen to set aside the injunction.

Walter Cohen

Independent 12-13-30

Faces Fight to Hold U.S. Job

Chicago, Illinois

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Facing the most serious fight made on his position since his appointment as comptroller of customs, Hon. Walter L. Cohen left a sick bed for Washington Saturday.

Appointed originally to the comptrollership by the lamented President Harding, his confirmation was successfully fought by the Louisiana Democratic senators and President Harding gave Mr. Cohen a recess appointment. After the inauguration of President Coolidge, Mr. Cohen's name was aagin sent to the senate for confirmation and a precedent was set when the senate finally confirmed him by a margin of one vote and overturned the rule of senatorial courtesy whereby previously no confirmations were made when a senator made the plea that a nominee was personally objectionable.

Mr. Cohen's term of office expired during the Coolidge administration and because of the narrow Republican majority in the senate his reappointment was not made and Mr. Cohen was permitted to retain his office under the terms of his original appointment which ran until a successor is nominated and qualified.

When President Hoover was elected and inaugurated, Mr. Hoover retained Mr. Cohen in his post by simply refusing to nominate another candidate for it. In recent months extreme pressure has been brought to bear by white Republicans to have a white man nominated for the Cohen position.

Following the death of Emile Kuntz, who was pushed to power by Cohen, Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy, was named national committeeman for Louisiana. Prior to his election to the national committeemanship, Mr. Jahncke had been made referee of Louisiana patronage by President Hoover and withstood all efforts made to have him select a white man for the Cohen position. Through a successful coup in the state courts the lily-white faction of Republicans gained control of the party machinery and since the election of Jahncke as national committeeman have been bringing every pressure to bear to oust Cohen from the comptrollership.

Charles Cantrell, a local white newspaper man, is being pushed for the Cohen post.

The collector of customs post, vacant since the death of Emile Kuntz, is the other local position to be filled. Warren Kearny, a white attorney, it is understood has obtained the Jahncke indorsement for the collectorship.

Political - 1930

Office Holding.

Maryland.

Gets Appointment



DR. HARRY F. BROWN,

who has been appointed by Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner, as Pediatrician in the Baby Welfare Department. He is the first colored physician to be appointed to such a position in the City of Baltimore. He will have charge of two of the Health Department Baby Welfare Clinics, one at School 106, Hill Street and the one at School 122, Preston Street. His duty will be to keep well babies well.

Political – 1930

Office Holding.

Massachusetts.

Mayor Curley Appointed Two Colored Lawyers to Staff of Corporation Council In Boston Last Week

(Special To The New York Age)

Boston, Mass.—A sensation was created among Boston politicians when Mayor James Curley after a silence of weeks appointed two colored men to high office in Boston.

The men appointed were Attorney Julian D. Rainey and Attorney James G. Wolff and they take their places on the staff of the Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman. Rainey will received a salary of $5,000 a year and Wolff will get $3500.

Rainey, who is well known both in the state and nationally, was chairman of the colored division of the Democratic National Committee in the last presidential campaign with offices in New York City. Wolff, a graduate of Harvard Law School, was for many years connected with the district attorney's office. His father was former state commander of the Grand Army.

Both men were former Republicans, but had changed their party and became affiliated with the Democrats. The appointment of these men is regarded in party councils as a Democratic bid for the Negro vote in future state and municipal elections.

McCLANE APPOINTED

FORMER RECTOR OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH CAMBRIDGE NOW AN INSURANCE EXAMINER FOR STATE OF MASS.—GOV. ALLEN GRANTS THE FAVOR TO ABLE RACE CITIZEN—SALARY OF $2,000

Guardian

On Wednesday the Governor and Council confirmed the appointment of Rev. Walter P. McClane, recently resigned from St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Cambridge, as one of the Insurance Examiners of the State. He was appointed by the Insurance Commissioner, at the direct instance of Gov. Frank G. Allen, to whom Rev. McClane had made application for a position by letter several weeks after Rev. McClane had appeared before the Governor as a member of a delegation of the National Equal Rights League in behalf of Civil Service justice for the sons of the late Rev. Wm. H. Scott.

The appointment, approved by Chairman Howard of the State Commission on Administration, meets general and hearty approval of the race as a fine recognition of a worthy race man, and just before Easter, by the Governor, especially in view of Rev. McClane's retirement from St. Bartholomew's. The salary is $2000.00.

HARVEY SHAW IN BIG JOB

SON OF LATE REV. M. A. N. SHAW OF BOSTON APPOINTED DISTRICT PAROLE BOARD FIELD AGENT BY ATTY. GENERAL OF PA.—MARRIED TO MARGARET WALLACE OF PITTSBURGH — GRANDSON OF LATE REV. HARVEY JOHNSON OF BALTIMORE

Mr. Harvey Shaw has just received notice of his appointment by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania to the post of District Field Agent for the Parole Board of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shaw is the son of the late Dr. M. A. N. Shaw, and Mrs. Jessie E. Shaw of this city. He received his education at Boston University and the University of Cincinnati, in which latter city he served as boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A., being transferred later to the Center Ave. Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is the grandson of the late Rev. Harvey Johnson of Baltimore.

His marriage to Miss Margaret Cynthia Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wallace of Pittsburgh was solemnized at high noon on Thursday, Sept. 18th. The bride is a graduate of Duff's Business College, and Secetary to the executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of her home city, and is a favorite in the young social set.

ELECTED TO COUNCIL

ROBERT SMITH NOW MEMBER OF EVERETT CITY COUNCIL

12-20-30

Robert T. Smith, young Everett business man, was elected to the office of Common Council from Ward 4 over his opponent, Arthur Harrington (white), by the close margin of one vote.

Harrington called for a recount right after the election. The recount showed that Smith gained three votes and Harrington gained three, making their standing—Smith 693; Harrington 692.

Matthew Bullock, well-known Boston attorney and also an Everett boy, represented Smith at the recount, assisted by Atty. Gourdin.

This is quite an honor for Smith, for out of 2900 voters in his ward, only 43 of these are colored voters. Smith's ward gave him 16 white votes for every colored vote that he could possibly receive. He is also the first colored Councilman to ever represent his ward.

Smith is twenty-eight years old and a married man. He resides at 158 Hancock St., that city. For the past nine years he has been engaged in the cleansing and dyeing business in Everett of which he is the owner.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

Mississippi

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

FEB 10 1930

COL. LYNCH GUEST OF OSCAR DE PRIEST

Former Negro Member of Congress to Appear at Celebration Tonight.

TWO OTHERS HERE ALSO

Col. John R. Lynch, colored octogenarian, former member of Congress from Mississippi, arrived here Saturday night as the guest of Representative Oscar De Priest, who will pay special tribute to him tonight in the Washington Auditorium at a mass meeting in celebration of National Negro History Week under auspices of a citizens' committee of 200 and the National Association for Study of Negro Life and History.

Two other former Negro members of the House of Representatives, Henry P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, and Thomas E. Miller, of South Carolina, will speak from the same platform, together with Representative De Priest and Senator Otis F. Glenn, of Illinois. The mass meeting has been given the support of the public school administration and the community centers department, and organizations of the association in Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Lynch, who maintained his residence here for a number of years after he served in Congress, was born a slave in Louisiana and gained his freedom by the emancipation proclamation. He was a photographer at Natchez, Miss., until 1869, when he was elected to the State Legislature and following reelection was sent to the Forty-third, the Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Congresses.

At the time of his last election, he was not seated, the contest between Lynch and Chalmers being that of the famous "Shoestring District:" Lynch later, in the Republican national convention of 1884, was elected temporary chairman, the first and only colored man ever to preside at the convention of a national party.

The mass meeting will be preceded by a banquet at the Armstrong High School. It will be followed by celebrations by Negro history week in public and private schools throughout the South, and in the literary and religious societies of various church denominations throughout the country. Dr. Carter G. Woodson is director of the movement.

Perry Howard's $31,000 Deposit Dwindled to $500 in 18 Months Says Redmond; Answers Brookhart

Jackson, Miss.—S. D. Redmond Chairman of the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee answering the charges of Federal patronage irregularities, made by Senator Smith Brookhart of Iowa, says in part:

"It is remarkable that Senator Brookhart lays more stress on his 'findings' in Mississippi, than any other State, when he has never been in the State. The Senator says, as it were, 'Oh, I've got the prooof on Howard; for while Howard was receiving a salary of only $6400 annually, his bank accounts show that he deposited in the eighteeu months, from January 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928, the sum of $31,000. But the Senator did not tell that Howard had a balance of only $500 at the end of the eighteen months.

Gives Itemized Statement.

"Many corporations deposit millions annually and yet have to go into bankruptcy at the end of the year. Howard's deposit of $31,000 was all honest to goodness money and was made up of the following items:

From Elks, N. Y. case, divided among six lawyers, $2000; loan negotiated at Prudential Bank, (Wash, D. C.) Pullman Co. $3500; expense National Reublican Committee Headquarters at 1216 Penn. avenue for eighteen months, $5300; M. M. Harris, broker, 613 F St. N. W. (Wash., D. C.) $2000; rent from Washington property, $900; from P. L. Mingo on Building, 2626 11th street, N.W., $1000; loan from Commercal National Bank, Wash., D. C. $500; M. H. Dade, 1216 Penna. avenue, florist, loan, $600; annual salary from Elks of which he is attorney, $1800; rents from Chicago property at 4124 S. Parkway, $2900; rents from Jackson, Miss., property, $1200; Elks Grand Lodge, expenses and distribution at Chicago, and for Elks office expense, $1000; G. F. McClelland (loan) $2000; from Hoover Campaign Fund 1922 National and State $5000; total $32300.

Adding Howard's salary for eighteen months to this, he might have deosited $9600 more, thereby making a total of $41,800 instead of $31,000, charged by Senator Brookhart, and still been as Caesar would have had his wife, above suspicion.

The Senator says that John T. Risher was Perry Howard's secretary and that Howard was getting so much money out of Federal patronage that he had to place $14,000 of it to the credit of John Risher, his secretary, in order to conceal it. This is wholly incorrect. John Risher was never secretary to Perry Howard a day in his life, never wrote a letter for Perry Howard in his life, and Howard never put a dollar in the bank in Risler's name in his life, and the Senator's views on this are based on mere suspicion and not facts for Howard's and Risher's accounts are just as separate and distinct, and always have been, as Howard's and Brookhart's.

Senator Brokhart says that Perry Howard received $250 for the National Republican campaign fund and turned in only $50 of it. This we also deny. The Senator is mixed up on this also. The National Committee didn't get $50. The facts are these: While Howard was away on a Republican campaign tour in 1924 this $250 came to his office, and on his return, which was at the end of the campaign, on finding it there, he promptly tendered it to the National Committee, but the campaign being over, and there being some trouble about irregularities in the collection of campaign funds in the West, this contribution with others was ordered returned, and this $250 was promptly returned to A. P. Russell, but Russell kept $50 and returned Howard $200 of the money and insisted that he apply the $200 to the Mississipp State campaign deficit, which wa done.

Political – 1930

Missouri

Office Holding

APPOINTED COMMISSIONER



ATTY. JOSEPH L. McLEMORE

The Circuit Judges of the city, in appointing commissioners to sit in street widening and condemnation proceedings, selected Atty. Joseph L. McLemore, whose offices are in the Peoples Finance Building, as one of the commissioners to serve this term.

This is the first time a colored man has been apointed on a commission of this kind in St. Louis, it being understood that Democratic judges initiated the move to appoint Mr. McLemore. Following the receipt of an official notice of his appointment, Atty. McLemore accepted and was sworn in before leaving the city on a business trip as he expected to be out of the city for a week. The other two commissioners are white.

It will be remembered that Mr. McLemore was the nominee of the Democratic party of this city two years ago for congress from the Twelfth district. He made a very creditable race against the present congressman, L. C. Dyer, by receiving over forty per cent of the votes in the district.

COMES BACK, HIGHER



CHAS. H. TURPIN

Former Constable Appears Nominated For Justice Of The Peace In The Fourth District

IS APPOINTED SPECIAL ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL



ATTY. S. E. GARNER

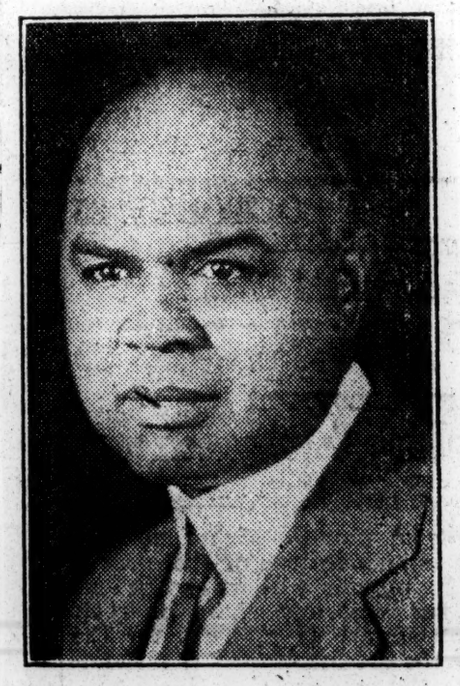
Special To The St. Louis Argus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—It was announced from the Attorney General's office today that Attorney S. E. Garner of St. Louis had been appointed special assistant to Attorney General Shartel.

As assistant, Mr. Garner will have special cases such as will be assigned him by the attorney general which will include special investigations, etc. It is understood that the appointmennt will not interfere with Garner's practice, and that he will still maintain his office in the Peoples Finance Building, St. Louis.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTY. GENERAL OF MISSOURI

The Hon. Stratton Shartel, Attorney General of Missouri, (Republican) breaks the ice as to the recognition of the Negro race in the making of appointments in his office. September 17, 1930, he appointed Silas E. Garner of St. Louis as Special Assistant General Missouri and assigned him four cases to be briefed and argued before the Supreme Court at the October term, 1930.



ATTY. S. E. GARNER

Thursday, October 16, 1930, the first one of these cases was on the docket for argument. When it was reached counsel for appellant presented his side of it and took his seat and it was then that Mr. Garner arose to present the state's side. A mild commotion ran around the court room. Heads were seen nodding in approval. Whispers were transferred from one to the other. The judges appeared perfectly calm and showed their usual courtesy The clerks and marshalls were perfectly at ease and thus the new practice went into effect. Mr. Garner appeared the following day, which was Friday, in the case of the State vs. Valle and also the next day, which was Saturday, in the case of the State vs. Barr.

When interviewed by a reporter from this office, Mr. Garner said, "I like the work fine and I am most delighted over the fact that the Republican party has big, broad, and liberal minded men in it who are willing to give a man a chance without letting his racial identity weigh against him."

Further commenting on politics, Garner said, "The time has come when Negroes should change their policy in politics from that of getting all they can earn out of it during the campaign to that of putting something into the campaign to help the party put over its program."

Judge Charles H. Turpin Sworn In at St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo. — Last Monday morning, Judge Charles H. Turpin, newly elected Justice of the Peace, took his seat in the court room of the Fourth District, where he will serve four years as a result of his recent election.

The court room was crowded with friends and admirers of the new judge. Attorney Harry Bracy was appointed by Judge Turpin to be clerk of the court. At the same time Constable Langston Harrison began his third term as constable of that court.

JUDGE CLARK RETIRES

The presence of a number of friends, both white and colored, of Judge Crittenden E. Clark in his court room last Friday when he was retiring from the bench was a nice tribute of which one might well be proud.

Though retiring from public office after a defeat, the occasion must have brought a deal of satisfaction to the judge to have those whom he had touched during his eight years on the bench bring laudatory words and congratulatory expressions in appreciation of a peculiar service which this particular judge had rendered the people of St. Louis. All said that he had made a good judge—and what more! It was noticeable that most of those who spoke and particularly the white speakers recognized the fact that he had not only been a good judge, but that he had rendered an interracial service, because of the high plane of efficiency on which he conducted his court.

We were pleased to hear this report at the end of eight years service of the first Negro in the state to be elected as justice of the peace. If "Crit" Clark has made good as a justice of the peace, as the testimony of those with whom he served shows, surely he rendered a valuable service to his race. Others who come after him will find the way easier because the path which was strewn with misgivings and racial prejudices when he first took office has been beaten back and made comparatively clear by the way he conducted the affairs of the public office to which he had been elected.

We are further reminded in this connection of the words of one of the speakers who said: "If this was an occasion when one was being inducted in office, it would be quite natural for people to gather and to say nice things about him as well as to bring tokens as expressions of well wishes. But on this occasion the man whom we honor here today is retiring from office, which speaks of a service well done."

Political-1930

New York

Office Holding

PERKINS AND RIVERS TAKE ASSEMBLY SEATS

For First Time Harlem Has Wholly Colored Representation in Lower House.

PLAN LEGISLATION

New Judiciary for District, Is Program.

NEW YORK, (ANP.) — For the first time in the history of Harlem, the section has full colored representation in the assembly of Albany. Lamar Perkins and Francis Rivers took their seats in the state body Wednesday.

It will also be the first time that a colored man has sat in the legislative halls of the Empire State for five years.

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Rivers will have the moral support of a stalwart group of Harlem citizens, headed by Counsellor Pope B. Billups, from the 21st Assembly District, to witness their inauguration for the two years service.

Plan Judiciary

Mr. Perkins has a very definite program mapped out to follow, his first fight being on the redistricting of Harlem so that this section may have its own judiciary. That is, the establishment of a new district in Harlem for the administration of justice. This will make it essential for the election of two more judges. who in all probability will be colored; court clerks, stenographers, and attendants.

New District Line

At the same time, Mr. Perkins says he will seek new district lines in order that Harlem may have a colored senator in the next elections. These things have been fought for by other members of the race sitting in Albany, but bitter opposition killed their plans.

Other interests which Mr. Perkins hopes to aid are these of the rent payers of Harlem. A new bill against usurious rates of pawnbrokers will also take some of the new Assemblyman's interests.

Besides these things, Mr. Perkins has the interests of the downtrodden taxi owners and drivers at heart and promises legislation to remedy the evils which infest their livelihood Both young Republicans are determined to serve the race to the utmost and are working in accord for a common end.

MUNICIPAL COURT BILL BY RIVERS IS REPORTED OUT

3-15-30

New York, N.Y.

Assembly Is To Act During Week of March 10; Expected To Pass

Albany, N. Y.—Bill No. 898 introduced by Assemblyman Rivers in the Assembly, providing for a new Municipal Court District, has been reported out from the Codes Committee. It will be on for final passage by the Assembly during the week of March 10. It differs from the preceding bills introduced, both as to boundary lines, and as to the arrangement of the districts.

It makes the east side of the present Seventh District the Tenth Municipal Court District, whereas the former bills made that portion the Seventh Municipal Court District. The west side of the present Seventh, under the provisions of this bill, will be the Seventh Municipal Court District.

New District Court Boundaries

The judges who are now incumbent in office in the present Seventh District will remain as judges of the new Seventh District as created by this act. Two new judges will be elected next fall to serve in the Tenth Municipal Court District.

The boundaries of this Tenth Municipal Court District will be 155th street on the North, 110th street on the South, and Fifth avenue on the East. The westerly boundary will start at St. Nicholas avenue and 155th street and go down to 128th street, west on 128th street to Convent avenue, south on Convent avenue, south on Morningside avenue to 110th street. This will make the Morningside avenue park and the St. Nicholas avenue park the westerly boundary of this new district.

New Court Much Needed.

The new district is much needed because the present Seventh Municipal Court District is almost twice as large as any other Municipal Court District in the Borough of Manhattan. In this district there were, according to the 1925 census, 459,191 people and there are but three judges, whereas in the Ninth Municipal District there were 89,869 people and four judges. The Municipal Court District next nearest in population statistics to the Seventh Municipal District is the Second District, which has 353,484 people and has five judges. The necessity for this new district can be easily seen from these figures.

A bill creating an additional court district in Harlem has been passed by both houses during the years of 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 and 1929, but in each case has been vetoed by the Governor. The bill of Assemblyman Rivers will probably pass both houses and a hearing before the Governor will be arranged at which a large delegation from Harlem to speak in favor of the bill will be expected.

HERALD

N.Y.

FEB 13 1930

Legislative Inquiry Asked Of City Milk Distribution

Sponsors of Bill Act on Complaint Monopoly Exists

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A legislative investigation of the distribution of milk in New York City was requested today in a resolution introduced by Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter and Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, New York City Republicans, the latter a Negro member from Harlem.

The sponsors called attention to complaints of the existence of a monopoly and the exacting of high prices. The investigating committee would consist of three Senators and three Assemblymen and would be directed to investigate "as speedily as possible the cost of distributing milk in New York City, including in such investigation all economic and other factors involved and whether in fact such alleged monopoly exists." An appropriation of $10,000 is provided in the bill.

Support the Rivers Bill

THE TWO NEGRO MEMBERS of the Assembly, Francis E. Rivers and Lamar Perkins, are to be congratulated for their record so far. Instead of regarding their positions as honorary racial recognition, they have buckled down and worked for the good of their constituents and the State.

THE LATEST ACTIVITY of Assemblyman Rivers is the introduction of a bill providing for the creation of a new municipal court district in Harlem. The present Seventh Municipal Court District is twice as large as any other in Manhattan. The Ninth district, for instance, has only 89,869 residents and four judges, and the Second district has 353,484 people and five judges. The Seventh, however, has a population of 459,191 and only three judges. That is to say, the Ninth district has one judge for 22,467 people and the Second has one judge for 70,697. The Seventh has only one judge for 153,060 people. Thus its judicial representation is less than half that of the Second and less than one-sixth as great as that of the Ninth.

THE NEED for a new district is obvious. Bills to create one were passed by both houses of the Legislature in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, but each time they were vetoed by the Governor. Representative citizens of Harlem should attend the Governor's hearing of Assemblyman Rivers' bill and argue for his signature.

3-25-30

New York

Legislative Activities of Harlem Assemblymen Rivers and Perkins Win Approval of Citizens Union

New York Age

6-28-30

Newyork, N.Y.

The report of the Citizen's Union, which recently appeared, contained the following comment on the work of Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers of the 19th Assembly District:

"RIVERS, FRANCES E. (Rep.), 19th District. A valuable addition to the Assembly. Extremely able, industrious and effective. Attained a degree of success unusual for first-year man."

This was the most unqualified and fulsome praise given any Assemblyman, the Union finding that on the whole the Assemblymen were poorly qualified to perform their tasks in Albany. The Union in its report explained that the summaries are based on the quality of legisaltion a member introduced, his effectiveness in obtaining its advancement, and his general ability as disclosed in debates or otherwise.

It is particularly gratifying that the Union's praise of Assemblyman Rivers by its wording clearly does not relate to what legislation he happened to be handling or any other incidental circumstances, but rather concerns itself with his own independent ability.

The Union in its summary also paid a fine tribute to the work of Assemblyman Lamar Perkins, con-

cerning whom it wrote as follows:

"PERKINS, LAMAR (Rep.) 21st District. A new, capable member, who adapted himself readily to legislative work and employed a quiet effectiveness that brought his first-year record well above the average."

The estimates of the Union regarding Assemblymen from surrounding districts were as follows:

"Alterman, MEYER (Dem.) 17th District. Capable and industrious, with an unusual degree of effectiveness. His record continued well above the average."

"BRODERICK, JOSEPH H. (Dem.), 13th District. Intelligent new member who failed to develop initiative in his first year."

"CUVILLIER, LOUIS A. (Dem.) 20th District. Exceeded his own previously unparalleled record for mass production of bills. His relentless barrage of criticism and suggestion at times hit the mark but more often was ill-considered and futile."

"FALK, ALEXANDER A. (Dem.), 23rd District. Maintained an active, conscientious interest, though the results were not above the average."

"MITTLER, BENJAMIN B. (Dem.) 22nd District. New member who took a lively interest and displayed some originality though the results were not above the average."

field instead of attempting enterprises that will involve too many people in a single concern, which might endanger their chances of success.

Negro Lawyer Has Charge of Counterfeit Bureau In Office of U. S. Attorney, Southern District

Hubert T. Delaney, brilliant young colored lawyer, who has been in the United States Attorney's office for several years, has been winning new laurels for himself as a trial attorney.

Since February 1 of this year Mr. Delaney has been in charge of the Counterfeit Bureau, which has the prosecution of all cases involving counterfeit money in New York City.

Formerly this Bureau did not prosecute the passers of a single bill because of the difficulty of securing a conviction. Counterfeiters knew this and used this information to their advantage. When Mr. Delaney took over the department he decided to prosecute all persons found passing counterfeit money, and as a result more than six times as many persons have been sent to Atlanta Prison from February 2 to July 1 of this year, than were sent for the whole year of 1928. He convicted 44 counterfeiters, which represent about 90 per cent of those arrested. In addition he broke up four gangs this year whom government agents found making counterfeit money.

One of Mr. Delaney's most important cases broke on the front page of all the metropolitan dailies Sunday with the arrest of John Savino, a Bronx Racketeer, who won notoriety last fall as one of those arrested in the hold up of the guests at the testimonial dinner to former Magistrate Albert Vitale.

Savino was arrested Saturday as the head of a counterfeit ring that has passed $35,000 in small bills in New York City in recent months. His arrest came through information from Grace Savino, his common-law wife, and Katherine Fontana, both of whom were caught passing counterfeit $20 bills.

According to Mr. Delaney, Savino threatened to kill their one year old baby because his wife talked too much to the authorities. Because of the seriousness of the crime and the threat against the baby, Judge Bondy fixed bail at $15,000.

Mr. Delaney hopes to have this case ready for trial within the next month.

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 16 1930

Negro Justices Soon Take Office

Race Represented for First Time on Local Judiciary

By Lester A. Walton

ON Jan. 1, 1931, when James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney take office as municipal court justices, the occasion will be an unprecedented one in the annals of New York City. It will be the first time that the Negro race has ever been represented on the local judiciary. To Harlem in particular will this new and unusual spectacle assume the proportions of an historic event—a big step forward in the march of progress.

Watson and Toney emerged victorious Nov. 4 in the election for justices of the newly created 10th district municipal court. In the Democratic landslide they defeated their Republican opponents, Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers and Alderman John C. Hawkins, for the most coveted and outstanding elective political positions with which Negroes have been honored in the Empire State.

Having in mind the election of a Negro judge, residents of North Harlem sought the creation of a new municipal court district for the last ten years. The measures introduced at Albany were either killed in the Legislature, or if passed were adversely acted upon by the Governor when presented for his signature.

At the last session Assemblyman Rivers introduced a bill providing for eight additional municipal court justices for Manhattan and the creation of the 10th district municipal court. Both Democrats and Republicans were favorable to the carving out of a new court district designed to assure the election of two Negro judges. After hearing arguments pro and con, Gov. Roosevelt evidenced complete agreement with the legislators by signing the bill.

The boundaries of the 10th municipal court district are: 110th Street on the south; Fifth Avenue and the Harlem River on the east; 155th Street on the north; while the westerly line will be: southerly on St. Nicholas Avenue to 125th Street; easterly on 125th Street to Eighth Avenue; southerly on Eighth Avenue to 114th Street; easterly on 114th Street to Seventh Avenue, and southerly on Seventh Avenue to 110th Street.

Portions of six assembly districts are included in the new court district, namely: the 11th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 21st and 22d. While there are white voters in this area, numerically they are in the minority. In the 7th district municipal court in Harlem, 80 per cent of the litigants in landlord and tenant cases have been Negroes.

The election of two Negro judges has occasioned intense interest among Harlem voters for months. Last summer when the Republican district leaders named Rivers and Hawkins as the organization candidates, Assemblyman Lamar Perkins and former Assemblyman Pope B. Billups announced their candidacy. A hard-fought and spectacular primary campaign ensued. Rivers and Hawkins were winners. After Watson and Toney had been designated the regular Democratic standard bearers, a white aspirant announced his candidacy, but rumor has it that upon word from Leader Curry of Tammany Hall he changed his mind and withdrew.

With four Negroes as sole candidates, all of whom were men of ripe experience and recognized ability, the Municipal Court judgeship fight hinged more largely on personalities than on fitness or issues. And while partisanship for respective candidates provoked much discussion, the prevailing opinion was that any one of the quartet would be a credit to the bench.

Charles E. Toney has the distinction of being the oldest practicing attorney of his race in the city, having opened law offices in Manhattan twenty-six years ago. He was one of the first officers of the old 15th Regiment prior to its going overseas, and is married. James S. Watson has been on the staff of the corporation counsel for eight years and his fine record as a lawyer was largely responsible for his designation. He is married and has a family.

in several enterprising young pros-
pective attorneys, giving them oppor-
tunities to serve their clerkships in
his office and under his tutelage.
Among these have been Hubert T.
Delany, Sidney T. Christian, Huston
L. Lovell, John B. Stevens, Donald
Crichton, and Max Grossberg, white

Concert Man Turned His Honor Toward Ermine Robes

The Stars and Stripes did not fly over the little island of Jamaica where Justice-elect James S. Watson was born, but he has been a citizen of this country so long that he feels the same interest in the development of the American nation as that held by native citizens of his country of adoption.

The man who, in the recent election, polled the highest number of votes for justice of the Tenth District Municipal Court, was born May 29, 1882, and lived in his early years in the old eighteenth century Spanish town of St. Jega de la Vega, St. Catherine's parish.

As a boy he worked for a large bakery in his home town. Then he advanced to a clerkship in the office of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company. Later he worked in hotels in Jamaica, and became cashier of the Constant Spring Hotel, one of the most important hotels on the island.

Landing in New York on June 7, 1905, with a high school and preparatory school training to his credit, young Watson secured employment in the Hudsonia Apartments, and prepared to extend his quest for knowledge. He enrolled in the evening asses at City College, later entering ne New York Law School, which onferred the degree of bachelor of aws upon him in 1913.

During the following spring the outhful attorney was admitted to he bar. For twelve years he was associated with the law firm of House Grossman and Vorhaus at 115 Broadway. His private practice began in 1920.

Mr. Watson was married to Miss Violet Mae Lopez, also a native of Jamaica, in 1917. With their four children they make their home at 117 West 120th street. Determined that each shall have the best possible training, the Watsons send their first three offspring to the model school of Hunter College, and the youngest fares forth daily to the Teachers Training School model.

Goes to City Law Staff.

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cerning whom it wrote as follows:

"PERKINS, LAMAR (Rep.) 21st District. A new, capable member, who adapted himself readily to legislative work and employed a quiet effectiveness that brought his first-year record well above the average."

The estimates of the Union regarding Assemblymen from surrounding districts were as follows:

"Alterman, MEYER (Dem.) 17th District. Capable and industrious, with an unusual degree of effectiveness. His record continued well above the average."

"BRODERICK, JOSEPH H. (Dem.), 13th District. Intelligent new member who failed to develop initiative in his first year."

"CUVILLIER, LOUIS A. (Dem.) 20th District. Exceeded his own previously unparalleled record for mass production of bills. His relentless barrage of criticism and suggestion at times hit the mark but more often was ill-considered and futile."

"FALK, ALEXANDER A. (Dem.), 23rd District. Maintained an active, conscientious interest, though the results were not above the average."

"MITTLER, BENJAMIN B. (Dem.) 22nd District. New member who took a lively interest and displayed some originality though the results were not above the average."

field instead of attempting enterprises that will involve too many people in a single concern, which might endanger their chances of success.

Negro Lawyer Has Charge of Counterfeit Bureau In Office of U. S. Attorney, Southern District

Hubert T. Delaney, brilliant young colored lawyer, who has been in the United States Attorney's office for several years, has been winning new laurels for himself as a trial attorney.

Since February 1 of this year Mr. Delaney has been in charge of the Counterfeit Bureau, which has the prosecution of all cases involving counterfeit money in New York City.

Formerly this Bureau did not pro secute the passers of a single bi because of the difficulty of securing a conviction. Counterfeiters knew this and used this information to their advantage. When Mr. Delaney took over the department he decided to prosecute all persons found passing counterfeit money, and as a result more than six times as many persons have been sent to Atlanta Prison from February 2 to July 1 of this year, than were sent for the whole year of 1928. He convicted 44 counterfeiters, which represent about 90 per cent of those arrested. In addition he broke up four gangs this year whom government agents found making counterfeit money.

One of Mr. Delaney's most important cases broke on the front page of all the metropolitan dailies Sunday with the arrest of John Savino, a Bronx Racketeer, who won notoriety last fall as one of those arrested in the hold up of the guests at the testimonial dinner to former Magistrate Albert Vitale.

Savino was arrested Saturday as the head of a counterfeit ring that has passed $35,000 in small bills in New York City in recent months. His arrest came through information from Grace Savino, his common-law wife, and Katherine Fontana, both of whom were caught passing counterfeit $20 bills.

According to Mr. Delaney, Savino threatened to kill their one year old baby because his wife talked too much to the authorities. Because of the seriousness of the crime and the threat against the baby, Judge Bondy fixed bail at $15,000.

Mr. Delaney hopes to have this case ready for trial within the next month.

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 16 1930

Negro Justices Soon Take Office

Race Represented for First Time on Local Judiciary

By Lester A. Walton

ON Jan. 1, 1931, when James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney take office as municipal court justices, the occasion will be an unprecedented one in the annals of New York City. It will be the first time that the Negro race has ever been represented on the local judiciary. To Harlem in particular will this new and unusual spectacle assume the proportions of an historic event—a big step forward in the march of progress.

Watson and Toney emerged victorious Nov. 4 in the election for justices of the newly created 10th district municipal court. In the Democratic landslide they defeated their Republican opponents, Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers and Alderman John C. Hawkins, for the most coveted and outstanding elective political positions with which Negroes have been honored in the Empire State.

Having in mind the election of a Negro judge, residents of North Harlem sought the creation of a new municipal court district for the last ten years. The measures introduced at Albany were either killed in the Legislature, or if passed were adversely acted upon by the Governor when presented for his signature.

At the last session Assemblyman Rivers introduced a bill providing for eight additional municipal court justices for Manhattan and the creation of the 10th district municipal court. Both Democrats and Republicans were favorable to the carving out of a new court district designed to assure the election of two Negro judges. After hearing arguments pro and con, Gov. Roosevelt evidenced complete agreement with the legislators by signing the bill.

The boundaries of the 10th municipal court district are: 110th Street on the south; Fifth Avenue and the Harlem River on the east; 155th Street on the north; while the westerly line will be: southerly on St. Nicholas Avenue to 125th Street; easterly on 125th Street to Eighth Avenue; southerly on Eighth Avenue to 114th Street; easterly on 114th Street to Seventh Avenue, and southerly on Seventh Avenue to 110th Street.

Portions of six assembly districts are included in the new court district, namely: the 11th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 21st and 22d. While there are white voters in this area, numerically they are in the minority. In the 7th district municipal court in Harlem, 80 per cent of the litigants in landlord and tenant cases have been Negroes.

The election of two Negro judges has occasioned intense interest among Harlem voters for months. Last summer when the Republican district leaders named Rivers and Hawkins as the organization candidates, Assemblyman Lamar Perkins and former Assemblyman Pope B. Billups announced their candidacy. A hard-fought and spectacular primary campaign ensued. Rivers and Hawkins were winners. After Watson and Toney had been designated the regular Democratic standard bearers, a white aspirant announced his candidacy, but rumor has it that upon word from Leader Curry of Tammany Hall he changed his mind and withdrew.

With four Negroes as sole candidates, all of whom were men of ripe experience and recognized ability, the Municipal Court judgeship fight hinged more largely on personalities than on fitness or issues. And while partisanship for respective candidates provoked much discussion, the prevailing opinion was that any one of the quartet would be a credit to the bench.

Charles E. Toney has the distinction of being the oldest practicing attorney of his race in the city, having opened law offices in Manhattan twenty-six years ago. He was one of the first officers of the old 15th Regiment prior to its going overseas, and is married. James S. Watson has been on the staff of the corporation counsel for eight years and his fine record as a lawyer was largely responsible for his designation. He **is married and has a family.**

Concert Man Turned His Honor Toward Ermine Robes

The Stars and Stripes did not fly over the little island of Jamaica where Justice-elect James S. Watson was born, but he has been a citizen of this country so long that he feels the same interest in the development of the American nation as that held by native citizens of his country of adoption.

The man who, in the recent election, polled the highest number of votes for justice of the Tenth District Municipal Court, was born May 29, 1882, and lived in his early years in the old eighteenth century Spanish town of St. Jega de la Vega, St. Catherine's parish.

As a boy he worked for a large bakery in his home town. Then he advanced to a clerkship in the office of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company. Later he worked in hotels in Jamaica, and became cashier of the Constant Spring Hotel, one of the most important hotels on the island.

Landing in New York on June 7, 1905, with a high school and preparatory school training to his credit, young Watson secured employment in the Hudsonia Apartments, and prepared to extend his quest for knowledge. He enrolled in the evening asses at City College, later entering he New York Law School, which onferred the degree of bachelor of aws upon him in 1913.

During the following spring the outhful attorney was admitted to he bar. For twelve years he was associated with the law firm of House Grossman and Vorhaus at 115 Broadway. His private practice began in 1920.

Mr. Watson was married to Miss Violet Mae Lopez, also a native of Jamaica, in 1917. With their four children they make their home at 117 West 120th street. Determined that each shall have the best possible training, the Watsons send their first three offspring to the model school of Hunter College, and the youngest fares forth daily to the Teachers Training School model.

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Political—1930

Office Holding.

New York.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

Bronx Section

DEC 19 1930

NEGRO JUDGES MOUNT BENCH NEXT MONTH

The most impressive public exercise in which the negroes of Harlem have participated will mark the induction into office, at the end of this month, of the newly-elected Municipal Court Justices, Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson.

President Justice Timothy A. Leary announced today that present plans call for ceremonies at the Washington Heights courthouse, 151st St. near Amsterdam Ave., on Jan. 2, for Justice-elect Toney, and on Jan. 5, for Justice-elect Watson.

It is expected that the new Tenth District courthouse at 125th St. and Fifth Ave., will be ready shortly after Jan. 1, and Justice Watson will probably preside there first. Justice Toney will probably begin his judicial career presiding in the Second District Court in Lower Manhattan.

FEWER EVICTIONS.

Conditions in the uptown Municipal Courts seem to be improving, President Justice Leary reported today. The marked increase in dispossess actions, which attended the unemployment situation early this year, has abated measurably, he declared. Although the year's figures are not yet available, Justice Leary said that he believes they will show a return to normal in dispossess actions.

"Earlier in the year, there were many dispossess actions," Justice Leary explained. "But as months progressed, landlords discovered they were better off with their old tenants, who were temporarily in financial difficulties, than with new ones who had been turned out of other houses.

"On the whole, the landlords have shown a marked spirit of philanthropy and willingness to co-operate in needy cases. There are plenty of vacancies now, of course, and the hands of the court are tied so far as relief is concerned in dispossess decisions."

Alabama Lad Fought Hard to Achieve Judiciary

From humble ploughboy and cotton-picker in far-off Franklin County, Alabama, to a justiceship in the world's greatest city!

Amsterdam News

That is the story of Charles Ellis Toney, 52, who is about to mount the bench from the Tenth Municipal Court district. The veteran lawyer is a living example of the fictional heroes of Horatio Alger. 12-31-30

When Toney, the farm boy, became large enough to drop grains of corn in a row he began wresting his living from his native state's red soil. Until he was 15 years old he alternated lowly tasks with periods in the county school. Then he knew richer harvests were to be reaped elsewhere. The lad, now the judge, left his parents, the late Charles and Mary Toney, and sought his fortunes in New York State.

New York, N.Y.

At Hornellsville, upstate, he worked his way through the town's high school while working as a dentist's assistant. In 1898 he went to Syracuse University, supporting himself during his college career as a dental technician, capitalizing his previous training. He was granted the bachelor of philosophy degree by Syracuse, after which he plunged into the study of law, becoming a bachelor of laws from the same institution in 1904.

Struggled to Survive.

Two years later, after an initial period of legal practice upstate, the judge-to-be came to New York City, where he has practiced ever since. For more than a dozen years he struggled, alone, as a lawyer, representing his clients in a wide variety of litigations before the courts of his adopted city and state.

Tiring of his bachelorhood, he was married to Miss Lily R. Johnson in 1918, who still presides over the Toney apartment at 409 Edgecombe avenue. They have no children.

During all of this time Toney though a student of social and political affairs, took little or no active part in politics. Like his forebears, he was a member of the Republican party. It was not, in fact, until about 1920 that he began to think critically about the relative merits of the two major parties.

Finally, he made up his mind that the party of his fathers offered too little in opportunity to his race, and since, as Toney puts it, "a square deal for black people" is his primary concern, and believing that the party Tammany backs was granting more, he reversed his political faith and joined the United Colored Democracy. Now he is also a member of the Chicopee Democratic Club.

His legal practice has brought him in touch with judicial procedure in practically all of the courts in New York, especially with the court over which he is now to preside. The law books record his connection with numerous cases that have enabled him to bring his ability to bear in behalf of the most humble of his fellow citizens.

Lead Simple Life.

Outside of his professional relations, he and Mrs. Toney lead a simple, domestic existence. Caring little for the gayer aspects of life in New York, the new judge spends most of his spare time in reading and study. When the pressure of the law abates, he likes to go fishing with a few friends for the diversion that this sport offers. To his way of thinking, a day or two a week spent off the coast of Long Island will yield far greater returns than evenings over the bridge table. He learned to love the out-of-doors in his days on the old Alabama farm.

Quiet almost to the point of stern dignity, Justice-elect Toney's solemn exterior is often mistaken as an indication of a lack of concern with life. When he begins to talk about problems of life, however, his eyes light up and his conversation reveals a personality with deep interests in numerous events and issues. Perhaps the most outstanding impression he reveals in his optimism—faith in the Negro's future and in the economic greatness and recovery of America.

While the new judge is not a church member, he has no antipathy to that institution. He merely believes that he is dealing with fundamental human problems through a more direct and more practical medium. The law, to him, presents a very real opportunity for service, and having found the opportunity, he emerges from his first political triumph—and incidentally his first political battle of any sort—girding his loins "to administer justice and to inspire black folk to insist that they get their share of it."

Political-1430

North Carolina

Office Holding

SHAW UNIVERSITY MAKES A POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE RACE

Herald-Commonwealth

3/15/30

Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9.—Statistics resulting from the building of an Alumni Record for Shaw University graduates and former students convinces Professor Wm. C. Carver, Field Secretary of Shaw University, that the institution has probably contributed to the race group in America, more than any other single institution leadership in political matters through seats in various state legislatures as well as representing the race in the halls of the nation's Congress. Professor Carver says, "Shaw University has done and is doing her part in giving to the race political leadership of the highest order. Thomas C. Fuller, now President of Roger Williams University, Memphis, once entertained and swayed the North Carolina legislature as a member of its Senate. Meanwhile other graduates of Shaw backed him from the lower House. The Negro was respected the most politically from a national standpoint when R. O'Hara and H. P. Cheatham members of Congress from North Carolina, both Shaw University products, made clear their ability as statesmen of a high order." Dr. Frank S. Hargrave another Shaw man has just been elected to a seat in the New Jersey legislature.

Political - 1930

Ohio

Occice Holding

New Cleveland Councilmen Are Inducted Into Office

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—Eleven new members were sworn in as councilmen Monday night by City Clerk Thomas, two of which are members of the Race, Dr. Leroy N. Bundy and Attorney Lawrence O. Payne, former assistant police prosecutor. Councilman Clayborne George succeeds himself for a second term.

Friends of the councilmen were there to cheer for them as each was sworn in. Over 3,000 people of all races jammed the council chamber and the corridor to witness the interesting spectacle, most especially may this be said of the members of our group, who were there with all the pomp and splendor of an old-time Republican politics meeting.

A picturesque setting represented in the committee room assembled a veritable flower garden. Among the most elaborate, expensive and beautiful floral tributes were those of our own councilmen, Bundy, Payne and George, contributed by their friends. Friends are said to have spent more than $50 for each of the councilmen in flowers, Councilman Bundy's floral piece being illuminated with miniature electric lights. It was a beautiful spectacle.

Dr. Bundy had the honor of seconding the nomination of Mayor John D. Marshall to succeed himself, Floor Leader Herman Finkle having made the nominating speech.

Rev. Dr. Russell Brown, pastor of Mt. Zion temple, and Dr. E. J. Gregg retire as councilmen, the former refusing to run, having been appointed to serve out the unexpired term of former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, and the latter being defeated the last election. Both made splendid records during their terms of office, Dr. Brown receiving a splendid ovation from the Citizens league, one of the leading nonpartisan civic organizations of the city. Dr. Brown was opposed to the so-called "Jim Crow" East End hospital, proposed for the downtown area by Dr. Gregg. It is though by Dr. Gregg's friends that his stand on the hospital issue defeated him for re-election. Dr. Gregg was a champion of proper housing and sanitation and did some good work during his term.

It might be interesting to know that Councilman Clayborne George revived the hospital issue by calling upon Welfare Director Dudley Blossom to make his report on the resolution introduced by Councilman Walz (white) five weeks ago to admit Race nurses and internes into the City hospital. The resolution was referred to the city law department for a ruling, Mr. Blossom alleging the purpose of the bill was vague.

Councilman George has been unadulterably opposed to the hospital, claiming the city is dodging the issue of accepting our nurses and internes in the main City hospital. In fact, George has been the champion of the Race's rights ever since his induction into the council. George says he will ask a vote on Dr. Walz' resolution next Monday night.

To Honorable Maurice Maschke, the veteran Republican leader, and floor leader, Herman Finkle, is due praise for selecting Councilman George as one of the committee of three who are waiting on the city manager, demanding that he resign or be fired.

Mrs. Mary B. Martin took her seat Monday as member of the board of education. Her first official acts were to vote for the re-election of President E. M. Williams and election of James F. Mills as vice president to succeed Reese H. Davis (white), who Mrs. Martin defeated. Mrs. Martin was formally named to the important finance, housing and supplies committees. A huge bouquet of flowers adorned the table in front of her, which were presented to her by her friends.

Conspicuous at the city council meet was Honorable Harry E. Davis, member of the civil service commission. Mr. Davis had the honor of receiving a clean bill from the committee appointed by the city council to investigate the past actions of the commission. Mr. Davis was the only one receiving such honor on the commission.

All eyes are on the next meeting of the city council Monday night when it is expected to take action on the ouster of City Manager Hopkins.

FLEMING'S CASE TO GO TO U.S. SUPREME COURT

Courier

Ex-Councilman of Cleveland Stages Last Ditch Fight As Prosecutor Quizzes Star Witness

5-24-30

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—Thomas Wallace Fleming, former councilman of this city and 11th Ward Republican leader, Monday was granted a writ of appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and a stay of sentence until one week after the U. S. court convened for its next session, May 19.

The writ and the stay were granted Fleming's attorney, Alexander H. Martin, by Chief Justice Carrington T. Marshall of the Ohio Supreme Court 10 minutes before Fleming, under sentence of 33 months to Ohio Penitentiary for accepting a bribe, surrendeed at the county jail here.

Justice Marshall granted the writ of appeal after Martin had pleaded for Fleming's rights under amended article 8 of the constitution, guaranteeing protection from cruel and unusual punishment. It enables Fleming to carry his case to the United States Supreme Court.

Fleming has been sought since last Tuesday night by sheriffs' deputies on a mandate from the Ohio Supreme Court ordering him to start his sentence.

The stay of sentence automatically overrides and suspends the mandate.

Demand $3,000 Bond

Chief Assistant County Prosecutor P. L. A. Leighley said that the $3,000 bond would have to be posted in Columbus and a written order sent here before Fleming will be released.

Lieghley said the county prosecutor's office did not know of the Ohio Supreme Court's action until an "outsider" telephoned Assistant County Prosecutor David R. Hertz. Lieghley said the office has not been informed officially of the court's granting of the writ and the stay.

"Everybody in town knows that I'm innocent," Fleming said.

When Fleming surrendered, before the county prosecutor's office was aware of the Supreme Court's action, Lieghley observed: "Well, that ought to be the end of it."

County Prosecutor Ray T. Miller declared that he would oppose any effort of Fleming's counsel to obtain further stays of sentence in the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Fleming said that "sensational and startling" developments would come when her husband appeared in Miller's office.

Martin attacked conditions in the prison.

Condemns Pen

"The penitentiary was condemned as a menace to the health and well being of the inmates and society by the governor and state officials 25 years ago," the brief said.

"The prison is a breeding place for crime and hopelessly given over to the grossest forms of immorality. The state no longer is able to maintain orderly discipline in the prison.

The brief was the most unusual plea ever presented in behalf of a man facing imprisonment, court attaches said.

The claim that imprisonment in the penitentiary was "cruel and inhuman" was augmented by the contention that Fleming was illegally convicted. The same claims that were advanced in previous appeals were restated.

Fleming's Appeal Beaten

10 Pender

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 16.—Tom Fleming must serve his sentence of 33 months in the state penitentiary. This decision was reached by the state supreme court Tuesday after the case had hung fire for almost a year.

5-17-30

Fleming, a former alderman of Cleveland, was arrested and convicted on a charge of bribery. It was brought out that he accepted a sum of money from a crippled expoliceman in order to get a pension for him. At the time of his arrest last year, Fleming immediately resigned from the city council, declaring at the time that he was innocent of the charge against him.

Cleveland

Despite his pleas of innocence and the general belief that he was being made the "goat" for other politicians of Cleveland who had become enmeshed in a graft ring, the former alderman was convicted and sentenced to the state prison.

Shortly after the trial was concluded, Fleming, through his attorney, Alexander H. Martin, took an appeal and asked that the case be retried by the common pleas court of Cleveland. His reason for the request was that five members of the former jury that tried him were members of the Ku Klux Klan and therefore were prejudiced against him.

When the lower courts of Cleveland turned down the appeal the case was taken before the state supreme court, which rendered its verdict this week. Unless grounds can be found to take the case to the United States supreme court Fleming will have to begin his three-year sentence at once.

Thomas Fleming was one of the best known Republican leaders in the state of Ohio. He has been a familiar figure at Republican national conventions for many years and is a prominent Elk.

The supreme court decision was submitted by Chief Justice Carrington T. Marshall, who presided at the hearing.

Political-1930

Office Holding.

Pennsylvania

MAGISTRATE HENRY IS PLACED UNDER FIRE

Afro-American

Counsel for Banking Commission Says He Made Bail too Low

8-16-30

PRISONER GONE

Baltimore, Md.

Missing Man Charged with Many Crimes.

PHILADELPHIA.—Magistrate Edward H. Henry, only Negro jurist on the municipal court bench here, was brought under fire last week when Charles Klein, white, counsel for the building and loan division of the State Banking Commission, declared that he would ask the district attorney's office to investigate the magistrate's action in granting bail to B. G. George, accused forger.

George, according to Klein, has skipped town after being placed under $800 bail by Magistrate Henry. This bail, he said, was ridiculously low for the charges under which George was arrested. The magistrate has been notified to forfeit the bail posted for George. . George was arrested Friday in connection with the insolvency of the Dunbar Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary.



Judge Henry

Signed Bail

According to the State banking commission attorney, the manipulations of George wrecked the building and loan association. He was charged with embezzlement, false entry, forging stockholder's checks and forging loan notes.

The hearing was set before Magistrate Oswald, but when Klein appeared before that jurist to prosecute George, he was informed that George had been released on a copy of the charges signed by Magistrate Henry under a bail of $800. It was then that Klein declared that he would carry the matter to the District Attorney.

Is Well Known

George, who has been regarded as one of the most successful contractors in the city, is well known in business and social circles. He is married and has three children.

When asked for a statement by the AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent, Judge Henry declared he had nothing to say. It is expected that he will be called to the State's Attorney's office this week to explain the affair.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRESS

Pa

DEC 6 - 1930

HONOR NEGRO IN LEGISLATURE

Politicians Attend Dinner for First Race Member of State Assembly

A testimonial dinner was given last night to Walter E. Tucker, the first Negro member of the Legislature elected in Allegheny County, in Pythian Temple, Center Avenue. Tucker will represent the First Legislative District, composed of the First, Third and Fifth Wards.

Although Mayor Kline attended the function and made a speech, the Mayor's Fifth Ward chairman, City Assessor Harry Feldman, and his Third Ward chairman, Joseph Engelsberg, and most of their followers ignored it. They were accused publicly of staging a "free dinner" last night, in the Third Ward with a view to ruining the Fifth Ward dinner.

Kline Men Back Tucker

The Kline men were the original sponsors of Tucker. They tried unsuccessfully to nominate him at the May primary. Following the death of Representative Joseph C. Marcus, shortly before the November election, Tucker was named to the vacancy on the party ticket, under the party rules, by Chairman Armstrong and other officers of the County Committee and was elected.

They gave a big demonstration for Malone when he entered the room. They extended an equally warm welcome to Mayor Kline on his arrival a few minutes later.

Rev. A. V. B. Hightower, the toastmaster, took a shot at Feldman and Engelsberg as the concluding feature of the dinner. Meanwhile the Mayor had departed.

Two Chairman Absent

"It is remarkable," said Hightower, "that the success of this dinner is due mainly to the efforts of men who were not originally for Mr. Tucker. The chairman of the First Ward, Police Superintendent Walsh, is with us tonight but the chairman of the Third Ward and the chairman of the Fifth Ward, for some reason, withdrew their friends from support of this dinner and put on a free dinner tonight in the Third Ward."

The fireworks was started immediately after the Mayor left the hall, when Paul F. Jones, employed in County Treasurer Francis' office, spoke. He described himself as a member of the Malone organization and said he had not been a supporter of Tucker originally. During his speech he said:

"We must stand together at all times against any leadership which is clothed with vice and corruption."

The speakers at the dinner were Kline, Malone, Robert L. Vann, Police Superintendent Walsh, Tucker, President Herron of the City Council; County Controller Woodside, Register of Wills Mackrell, Clerk of Courts Topley, City Controller Kerr, County Paymaster William Conner, Alderman Griffin. Police Inspector Beebe and Constable Earl Sams were presented to the crowd.

PITTSBURGH, PA

PRESS

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Political- 1930

Office Holding

Tennessee

WHEN NASHVILLE NEGROES HELD OFFICE

PROMINENT RACE MEN OF YESTERYEARS RECALLED

Councilmen, Legislators With County Officials Among The Number

12-12-30

Negro office-holders filling their positions and carrying on to the credit of the entire community have never been a mystery here in Nashville. Away back in the seventies and eighties members of the race played their part in politics as well as in business and in religion. A prominent writer of The Nashville Banner, making a contribution under the head of "Colorful Eighties" recently wrote on the Negro office-holds and said:

As a result of the coalition of parties and races, when Col. A. S. Colyar and associates had Nashville placed in hands of a receiver during the seventies, several reform movements were put through during the eighties, in which Negroes appeared on local tickets with prominent white Democrats. Several of these were elected to the City Council and State Legislature.

The most prominent personality among them was J. C. Napier, since become one of the most prominent Negroes in the nation. He was elected a member of the City Council, and on several occasions was called on to preside. Afterwards he was appointed Registrar of the Treasury by President Taft. He and Senator Robert L. Taylor were good friends and on one occasion the Senator called him to his office, and told him if he could induce President Taft to give him the appointment he would see to it that there was no opposition to his confirmation in the Senate. He is the only one left of the colored men of that time who held office in Nashville. He is a lawyer by profession and has for some years been identified with the banking business.

Other Negroes who held office during the time mentioned were: C. C. Gowdey and Thomas H. Griswold, Councilmen; Thomas A. Sykes and ——— Keeble, members of the Legislature.

Samuel A. McElwee was a member of the Legislature from Haywood County. The late M. T. Bryan was State Senator at the time, and said of McElwee, that he was the best speaker in the Legislature. his term of office removed to Chicago, where he died a few years ago.

With the passage of the Dortch law in the late eighties the Negroes were practically eliminated from politics. Prior to that time they were active and aggressive. They entered into every campaign and their speakers canvassed the town. One of their "Rabble-rousers" was Henderson Young. He claimed that Hannibal, the Pharaohs, the Queen of Sheba and most of the heroes of antiquity were Negroes. All the old citizens of Nashville will remember him as well as John Cochran, "The Buzzard Orator." The Negro orators were frequently the targets for eggs and tomatoes, but they paid little attention to such slight interruptions.

In 1889 a reform ticket was elected to the City Council. Some of the members were not reformers, and the sessions were always vitriolic. E. R. Richardson was the leading reformer. He was in favor of honesty and strict economy. Some of the members favored neither.

On March 27, 1890, a great tornado swept Kentucky and Tennessee. It destroyed a number of homes in Sumner County; and cut a swath about one hundred yards wide, entirely through the city of Louisville, destroyed every building in its path. Thad Mason, who had recently moved to Louisville from Nashville was killed. Only the tail end of the storm struck Nashville. On that night the City Council was in session with Mr. Richardson in his seat. The wind and rain began, and one reform member arose and said: "I move we adjourn." Mr. Richardson was at once on his feet.

"I protest, gentleman," said he. "We were elected to attend the people's business. This is no time for foolishness. There is no reason for adjournment just because it is raining"——— The sentence was never finished. The window sashes were blown out, the pictures were blown off the walls, and every man made a rush for the street. No further damage was done, but the Council could not again be re-assembled that night."

Political - 1930

Office Holding

Texas.

TIMES
EL PASO, TEX.

FEB 9 - 1930

Black Fly In the Ointment.

Washington is now facing a social question fa greater than the problem of social precedence to b granted the sister of the vice president.

Within three weeks the president will formally re ceive the members of the house of representatives.

The question is will the invitation list includ Oscar de Priest and wife, negro representative in con gress from Chicago?

No member of the house is supposed to be over looked in sending out the invitations.

There is always a full attendance, although it ha become a custom for members who cannot attend to turn their tickets over to one of their principal con stituents.

Representative De Priest's general attitude indicates that he and his negro wife will attend the reception.

He is rying to solve a race problem by the least sensible methods possible.

Congressman De Priest would rise much higher in the public estimation if he turned over his tickets to a white constituent and evaded a progress blocking issue.

As congressman he has all of the rights and prerogatives to which his office entitles him. He will accomplish more by realizing a race situation in America which his efforts are only making worse.

De Priest today is the worst enemy of his people. He seems to delight in making himself obnoxious and to indulge in bombastic and inane utterances.

His recent appearance before the house immigration committee on the Johnson bill to limit immigration from Mexico is a typical one of many examples.

De Priest loudly demanded that the doors be closed to immigrant Mexican laborers.

Had the negroes of the south not been intrigued into migrating to Chicago where they have succeeded in electing a man to mispresent them in congress, the cotton growers of the southwest might not have been fighting an immigration restriction which means practically economic failure.

If some of our ancestors had taken the same stand against African immigration a few decades ago, perhaps we would have heard less illiterate bombast in congress and Representative De Priest would have been today contentedly beating his tom tom in the heart of the jungles.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST-DISPATCH

FEB 12 1930

Another De Priest Blunder

THE house, we are told in a report from Washington, "applauded lightly" when Representative De Priest, negro, of Chicago, introduced to the body two former negro representatives, John R. Lynch of Mississippi and T. E Miller of South Carolina. The applause, it goes without saying, came from the Republican side of the house. If there were any handclaps on the Democratic side, they were produced by a few members from Northern districts, where negroes hold the balance of power in elections De Priest appears determined to push the race issue in congress. Instead of endeavoring to serve his district in a constructive way, and to advance the material, and moral interests of the people of the race of which he is a member, he persists in a course destined only to make the division between the white and black races in the country the greater. The former negro representatives De Priest introduced were products of the reconstruction period in the South, the darkest period in the history of the United States, and a time that even Northern Republicans today would like to forget. Bringing these negroes who represented Southern constituencies when the white people of the South were unable to protect themselves from negro domination was to revive the memory of a dastardly day in the Nation's history. In this new day, when the American people are trying to forget sectionalism, and to act together as a united Nation, opening old sores is little short of a crime. Evidently, the word tact is not in the vocabulary of the negro congressman from Chicago's black belt.

JUDGE HUTCHESON GETS PROMOTION

Houston Defender
12-27-30

The Defender rejoices with other Houstonians over the presidential nomination of Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., of Houston to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth District

For the past year the friends of the local jurist have been pressing his claims for this federal appellate court, and his appointment will meet with general approval here and elsewhere.

Though a Democrat by birth and a Southerner to the manner born, Judge Hutcheson has forged his way to the forefront of federal jurists and, during his occupancy of his present office, only one of his decisions has been reversed by the United States Supreme Court, one dismissed and eleven affirmed.

Judge Hutcheson's appointment removes Orville Bullington of Wichita Falls from the field of contenders for this appellate court judgeship, and promotes to said tribunal a jurist who will grace his post with a legal acumen possessed by few jurists in this country.

Houston, Texas.

The only claim Mr. Bullington had upon this judgeship was the fact that he was or is a Republican and the president of the United States is a Republican, plus the additional fact that R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Republican party boss of Texas, was urging the appointment of the Northwest Texas lawyer.

Whatever chance Mr. Bullington had of landing this judgeship went awry when the attention of the president and department of justice was called to a public declaration of the Wichita Falls man wherein he advocated the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution.

No man can conscientiously and faithfully administer and pass upon the laws when he does not believe in them, and no man who does not believe in the organic laws of this republic is fit to occupy such a high and important legal office.

Judge Hutcheson comes from one of Houston's "first families' and is regarded as a high-class, Christian gentleman, free from bias, rancor and prejudice of the type which would tend to influence his judicial decisions.

Whatever may be his personal views on men and races, his judicial decisions have been predicated upon justice, equity and law

He has made a splendid federal district judge and The Defender bespeaks for him the same, or even greater, measure of success on the higher federal tribunal.

Political - 1930

Office Holding

West Virginia

8

NEW U. S. MINISTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Tuesday of last week confirmed the nomination of Charles E. Mitchell of Institute, W. Va., as United State minister resident and consul general to Liberia. He is expected to sail for his post immediately after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Mitchell succeeds the late William T. Francis, who died of yellow fever at the United States legation in Monrovia in July, 1929.

Political - 1930

West Virginia

Office Holding

Declines $7,500 Berth as Assistant P.O. Solicitor

Phila American

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—T. G. Nutter, attorney, returned from Washington Friday after declining an appointment to the position of assistant solicitor for the post office department. 3-29-30

It was said that he has a prospect of securing a federal appointment as special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, a place made vacant by the resignation of Perry Howard.

Mr. Nutter had the backing of national committeeman Walter S. Hallanan and the two West Virginia senators, H. D. Hatfield and Guy D. Goff, with whom he conferred last Wednesday afternoon in the Office of the Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown. Chicago Sat

Mr. Nutter gave as his reason for declining the fact that he would have to sever practically all of his professional and business relations in Charleston. Baltimore

In a letter to the postmaster general Mr. Nutter said: Md.

"I want to take this opoprtunity to thank you for the very generous offer you made me to become one of your official family and I regret exceedingly that I could not see my way clear to accept the same upon the conditions suggested by you.

"I am so connected in a business way with a number of institutions here that I could not entirely divorce myself from them. Thousands of dollars have been invested in one of these institutions simply because of my connections therewith, and I feel that I owe a duty to those who have manifested such faith in me.

"The institutions have been practically run by me and if I should take my hands off of them at this peculiar financial crisis, I am not sure that I would be acting wisely."